

**TRANSITION ACTION PLAN FOR BURUNDI  
USAID  
FINAL Version**

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## List of Acronyms

AF	Bureau of African Affairs (State)
AFR	Bureau for Africa (USAID)
APRA	Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Plan
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response (USAID)
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura
CIP	Centro Internacional de Papa
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DA	Development Assistance
DCOF	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
DOD	Department of Defense
DTU	Demobilization Technical Unit (UN)
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ESF	Economic Support Funds
EU	European Union
FAB	The Burundian Army ( <i>Forces Armees Burundaises</i> )
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
FFP	Office of Food for Piece (USAID)
GRB	Government of the Republic of Burundi
IARCs	International Agricultural Research Centers
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDPs	Internationally Displaced Persons
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
IHRLG	International Human Rights Law Group
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ISABU	Burundi Scientific Institute of Agriculture
M/OP	Office of Procurement (USAID)
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MREs	Meals Ready-to-Eat
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID)
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (State)
PM	Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs (State)
PSC	Personal Services Contractor
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Central Africa
SCG	Search for Common Ground
TAPB	Transition Action Plan for Burundi
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TC	Transit Center
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WFP	World Food Program

# TRANSITION ACTION PLAN FOR BURUNDI

## I. INTRODUCTION

Former South African President Nelson Mandela is leading a team in Arusha, Tanzania to facilitate a peace accord, known as the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement (APRA) to end the longstanding inter-ethnic hostilities in Burundi. The effort has achieved some progress in the negotiations among the parties, including the Government of Burundi, led by President Pierre Buyoya, and 18 political parties, among them most of the rebel groups. The parties are reviewing a July 17 draft document, which Mandela is urging participants to sign by August 28. The draft has been vigorously criticized by some of the participants in the Arusha process; however, observers still believe it could serve as a basis for serious discussion and, eventually, an agreement which would form the basis for a more just and politically and economically sustainable Burundian society.

The transition to peace in Burundi is at a very fragile stage. Many observers in Bujumbura and elsewhere believe that the process within Burundi **after** the accord is signed to encourage ownership and understanding of the peace agreement among the Burundian people is more important than the actual signing of the APRA.

This Transition Action Plan for Burundi (TAPB) identifies potential activities and funding levels to support implementation of the APRA, and the organizations which could manage implementation. Activities proposed in this TAPB cover a period of 12-18 months, with implementation of activities to begin after signing of the APRA. Many activities envisioned in the plan depend on the implementation of measures which establish secure conditions throughout Burundi as envisioned in the draft peace agreement. In the absence of security, the ability to move forward with many of these activities would be severely hampered.

This document is a collaborative effort among REDSO/ESA, the Africa Bureau, and the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, Office of Food for Peace, and Office of Transition Initiatives). The U.S. Embassy in Bujumbura has provided helpful input in this process.

This TAPB has been revised to reflect updated information gathered by a REDSO consultant in Burundi August 14-18, 2000, mainly concerning other donors' plans.

## II. BACKGROUND

Burundi has been wracked by civil war since the assassination of Melchior Ndadaye, the country's first democratically elected president in October 1993. This event led to another round in the recurring cycle of violence and even more deeply instilled a culture of impunity in Burundi. In this present round of violence, an estimated 200,000 Burundians have lost their lives over the past seven years. A number of attempts to put together a workable government failed, and former President Buyoya retook power in a military coup in July 1996. Burundi's neighbors imposed



- Addressing the roots of conflict through justice and good governance, including fundamental reforms of the military;
- Empowering a nascent civil society and partnership with civil authorities;
- Helping Burundians displaced by the war reintegrate into their communities; and
- Revitalizing the agricultural and health sectors in ways which promote greater economic and social equity, and an appropriate role for the private sector.

#### **IV. STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES**

This Transition Action Plan identifies a number of principles to guide the design and implementation of activities which will support the APRA. These include:

- The fundamental need for security in Burundi before economic improvements can take place;
- More equitable distribution of resources, emphasizing priority attention to rural areas most affected by the conflict - women; children and the elderly;
- Involvement of grass roots population in the peace process, which has been up to now an "accommodation among elites";
- The transitional nature of the program, aimed at helping Burundi bridge the gap between relief and development;
- Empowerment of Burundian civil society by implementation of activities through Burundian civil society organizations;
- Ownership of the APRA by Burundians, emphasizing reliance on enhanced local capacities; and,
- Service provision by the private sector, system coordination by the public sector.

#### **V. OPERATING PRINCIPLES**

- Assistance attention to areas with appropriate levels of security;
- Coordinated planning of resource allocation by all USG agencies; and
- Effective coordination of activity planning and implementation among all development partners.

## **VI. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT THE ARUSHA PEACE AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENT**

The following discussion of proposed activities should not be taken as a rank ordering of priorities. To the contrary, insofar as possible, these activities must be pursued simultaneously.

### **A. NEW ACTIVITIES**

#### **1. Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers**

It is estimated that as many as 40,000 Government of Burundi and rebel soldiers may be demobilized under the APRA. The first step in demobilization will be the establishment of assembly points -- demobilization or transit centers (TCs), three of which already exist: they are located in the communes of Mugano and Songore in Muyinga Province and the commune of Gisuru in Ruyigi Province. Depending on a determination of total numbers, including both demobilizees and returnees, and the assessment of need, other centers will likely be created.

Once these combatants are ready to leave one of these assembly points, a key to the successful implementation of the APRA is the reintegration of demobilized former combatants into Burundian society. The Bureau of Humanitarian Response/Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI) will undertake an assessment to prepare for an up to \$2 million activity to assist with the reintegration of demobilized former combatants.

Should a peace agreement be signed and an agreed upon cease-fire result in a secure environment, BHR/OTI will field an assessment team of three persons within 60 days of the signing of a Peace Agreement. The assessment team will aim to be in Burundi for approximately two-three weeks and would possibly be part of, or work in close coordination with, a larger USG assessment process of post-conflict conditions in Burundi. BHR/OTI may also collaborate with technical staff of the World Bank. Depending on the recommendation of the assessment team, activities might include; vocational training, readjustment packages, micro-credit, or a program targeted at child soldiers. BHR/OTI, per current legislative requirements, would submit a report to Congress at least five days prior to commencing a new country program.

Source/Amount of funds: FY 2001 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds: \$2 million

#### **2. Repatriation and Reintegration of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**

According to the most recent analyses, over 565,000 Burundians are refugees in neighboring countries and 730,000 are internally displaced, many living in "regroupment" and displaced camps. There is a discrepancy in current UNDP and UNHCR reports on numbers of IDPs by provinces.

(See section IX, "Proposed Geographic Priorities and Needs.) UNHCR is updating its plan based on three scenarios: (1) organized repatriation (2) massive influx, and (3) spontaneous return. Officials interviewed in Bujumbura the week of August 14 believed that a combination of (1) and (3) was the most likely: refugees and IDPs will return to their home areas when they perceive that conditions are safe. Thus, much depends on implementation of the APRA, the content and timing of which no one interviewed in Burundi wanted to predict, save for the general observation that it would take time to achieve a durable peace.

USG humanitarian assistance to refugee populations in Tanzania is delivered through national and international NGOs, and International Organizations (IOs). The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the primary partner of the U.S. Government for emergency response, protection, and care and maintenance programs for refugee populations worldwide. The State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provided UNHCR \$50.0 million of unearmarked funding for its general programs in Africa in FY 2000, a portion of which is used in Tanzania and Burundi. In addition, PRM provided an additional \$4.1 million specifically for refugee programs in Tanzania. PRM augments UNHCR programs in Tanzania with funding to a number of international organizations and NGOs. PRM provided a total of \$4.3 million in FY 2000 to the International Federation of the Red Cross, International Rescue Committee, CARE, WFP, UNICEF, and Africare for Burundi, Rwandan, and Congolese refugee programs in Tanzania. Activities supported include: camp management, logistics, water, sanitation, education, environmental management, supplementary feeding, medical care and primary health, HIV/AIDS awareness, reproductive health, and sexual and gender-based violence programs.

Source/amount of funds: State/PRM would consider funding for UNHCR/UNDP to meet the needs of refugees and IDPs as they return to their home areas. USAID/BHR/OFDA also would provide non-food items such as blankets and plastic sheeting to returning refugees and IDPs.

### **3. Revitalization of the Agriculture Sector**

Burundi's agricultural potential has been vitiated by the civil strife and widespread insecurity. Agriculture is the basis for the livelihood of over 90% of the population, and it has the potential to return to its former productivity. Rapid revitalization of the agricultural sector is critical for both humanitarian and economic reasons, as well as to support the peace process and assist the resettlement of IDPs. The TAPB will target small-scale farmers where both men and women are active in crop production. A critical first step in revitalizing agricultural production is to ensure the availability of seeds of improved and well-adapted crop varieties as well as associated agriculture inputs, fertilizer (to address Burundi's badly depleted soils) and tools.

This TAPB proposes building a partnership between Burundi's national agricultural research center (ISABU), the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) and NGOs to make improved, adapted, high-yielding seed varieties of important staple food crops available to farmers. This work will be done collaboratively with ISABU, NGOs and IARCs to achieve the following specific objectives:

- Production of initial seed stocks outside Burundi of promising varieties of potatoes, beans and cassava.
- Packaging and importation of appropriate seed stocks
- Seed multiplication in Burundi (potatoes, beans and cassava)
- Training of personnel
- Perform minor research station repairs/equipment
- Conduct pilot/rapid adaptive testing/evaluations of improved cultivars.
- Seed distribution to appropriate outlets (ISABU, NGOs).

Source/amount of funds: Africa Bureau FY 2001 Development Assistance funds (DA): \$3 million

#### **4. Strengthening Essential Health Services: HIV/AIDS and Health Care System Support**

It is critical during the period of peace implementation to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis and to help improve overall health conditions in Burundi. Further, any HIV/AIDS activity in Burundi must take into account the importance of the military and rebels as vectors for the spread of the disease. **Demobilization programs must incorporate an HIV component.**

Since 1993, there has been a marked deterioration of the health status of the population and the quality of services throughout the health system. Although complete and accurate national health statistics are not available, the GOB and UN agencies have provided sobering estimates on the severity of conditions confronting the people of Burundi.

The U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan (MPP) cites HIV/AIDS as a grave threat to the stability and viability of Burundi and considers the fight against HIV/AIDS to be among the highest priorities. With additional large movements of at-risk populations in relationship to

demobilization, repatriation and reintegration, the spread of HIV/AIDS is likely to grow more severe before being controlled.

With a crumbling health and social service system and a growing public health crisis in HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases and reproductive health, band-aid solutions to this grave situation may further aggravate both the health and reconciliation and security conditions. In response, the Action Plan focuses on providing immediate, critical public health services and multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS responses which must be coupled with an equally imperative requirement to establish collaborative and coordinated efforts to rebuild basic public health system planning, governance and infrastructure. The TAPB proposes an integrated program in support of the emergency and transitional social welfare needs as outlined in the Accords. It is a rapid emergency/transition response which will utilize tested USAID partners in Burundi to continue and expand critical health services, including HIV/AIDS prevention. It will also support reproductive health initiatives which are closely linked to HIV prevention programs.

Using \$500,000 in FY 2000 Child Survival and Disease Fund (CSD) resources, the following has been provided:

- Polio and measles immunizations (\$350,000)
- HIV/AIDS mitigation through support to Population Services International, a U.S. NGO operating in Burundi (\$150,000).

Source/amount of funds: Africa Bureau FY 2001 CSD funds: \$4 million

## **B. EXPANSION OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**

Activities currently being implemented with funding from past years target conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution; civil society education, expansion and empowerment; and improvements in the justice system. The TAPB proposes that these be expanded by adding more funds to agreements already concluded with cooperating agencies. Procurement regulations will allow USAID to increase funding to US NGOs already operating in Burundi. This means that the pace and intensity of assistance provided through these NGOs will be augmented with no delay required by competition requirements.

A key feature of the expansion is to move the focus of implementation to the rural areas, especially those which have been most affected by the conflict and thus designated as deserving priority attention. With the cessation of hostilities and a more secure countryside, local and expatriate personnel should be able to work in rural areas that have heretofore been inaccessible. The TAPB assumes that current partners are willing and able to expand their activities.

### **1. Reconciliation and Civil Society**

The U.S. NGO Search for Common Ground (SCG) can expand two highly successful programs which promote ethnic reconciliation, increased levels of trust, and peaceful conflict resolution.

- Radio: Highly-acclaimed radio programming presents daily problems and issues confronting Burundians with content that fosters dialogue, reconciliation, and peace-building.
- Peace Dialogue: A Women's Center in Bujumbura engages women of all social and economic backgrounds in an ongoing dialogue that encourages and enables them to play an increasingly active role in civil society as lobbyists for peace.

The TAPB proposes that \$2 million be added to the \$3 million already committed to the cooperative agreement. New radio programs will be created which deal with the problems of implementing the APRA, reintegrating people into civil society, and preparing for new elections. As security takes hold in the countryside, additional regional women's centers can be created as sub-units of the Bujumbura center.

Africare has recently been awarded \$1 million under a cooperative agreement to continue its work in rural areas with women's groups to expand civil society. Africare's award will be increased by \$1 million to enable it to launch activities in new geographic regions.

Source/amount of funds: FY 2000 GLJI ESF: \$3 million

## **2. Improvement of the Justice System and Elections Support**

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) has joined with the International Human Rights Law Group (IHRLG) to strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights. Activities include survey research of the justice system, strengthening legal-related civil society organizations, expanding legal aid programs, and promoting peaceful change and power-sharing via improved communication and relations between civil society and government. This plan proposes an additional \$1.5 million to IFES/IHRLG with the specific objective of expanding activities to the countryside.

It will be urgent to support activities which aim to improve the Burundian formal justice system and help prepare for elections. Any such activities which work with the Government of Burundi, however, require use of the Secretary of State's waiver authority under Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act. This authority only applies to ESF. No decision has been taken as to whether the Secretary would use her authority to permit such assistance to the Government of Burundi.

Source/amount of funds: FY 2001 GLJI ESF funds: up to \$5 million

### **C. SCHOLARSHIPS**

President Mandela has stressed that a program of scholarships should be a key component of donor assistance to Burundi after the signing of the APRA. USAID has recently awarded a grant to fund undergraduate training for qualified Burundians.

LaRoche College, an undergraduate institution in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been awarded a \$1 million grant (announced by President Clinton in a video which was shown at a LaRoche dinner held in February) to help provide approximately 25 undergraduate scholarships to students from Burundi, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. LaRoche will bring its first group of Burundian undergraduates for study in the United States beginning in 2001. The contribution to Burundi can be valued at roughly \$330,000.

The provision of eight scholarships for graduate-level training in technical fields such as computer science will be funded.

Source/amount of funds: FY 2001 DA: \$250,000

## **VII. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

The humanitarian emergency in Burundi is overwhelming, and it is growing. Burundi is one of the most densely populated and poorest countries in the world, with more than one million refugees and IDPs, a drought in northeastern Burundi, over ninety percent of the population engaged in subsistence farming, depleted soils, and a deteriorating social infrastructure.

To respond to this disaster, FY 2001 funding through the Bureau of Humanitarian Response's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and BHR's Office of Food for Peace (BHR/FFP) will be no less than in FY 2000. Therefore, BHR/FFP would provide approximately \$27 million and OFDA \$13 million. If there is peace and progress, these levels could be reoriented to focus on rehabilitation and recovery.

## **A. OFDA**

Since the assassination of President Melchior Ndadaye in October 1993, OFDA has provided nearly \$70 million in emergency assistance to Burundi. If the APRA is signed and implemented, OFDA proposes to reorient its activities.

### **1. Livelihood and food security program**

Starting in 1998, OFDA has funded four pilot programs that support livelihoods, such as agricultural extension, women's cooperatives, and micro-enterprise loans. These activities would be expanded after the signing of the APRA to increase the impact of these activities. Livelihood programs could be expanded to help improve food production and overall food security, including by helping to restore trade and market activities and by supporting income generation activities.

Source/amount of funds: FY 2001 IDA: \$4.5 million

### **2. Health, Nutrition, and Water and Sanitation Programs**

OFDA would support supplementary nutrition programs to decrease mortality due to malnutrition and help kick-start the re-establishment of routine growth monitoring. These activities will be carefully integrated with longer-term child survival activities discussed above under health. OFDA also would help with minimal structural rehabilitation of health facilities, and the provision of essential medicines and other health stocks to improve Burundians' access to health care, including preventative services such as immunizations. Other activities will help provide refresher training in internationally accepted protocols, especially for diseases of epidemic potential, for Burundian health personnel. Finally, OFDA would contribute materials and technical support to communities towards the construction and rehabilitation of latrines and for water rehabilitation program to ensure that international minimum standards of potable water are met for vulnerable populations.

Source/amount of funds: FY 2001 IDA: \$8.5 million

## **B. Food for Peace**

In FY2000, BHR/FFP and USDA provided approximately 35,000 metric tons of commodities with an estimated value of \$27 million to the World Food Program to be distributed by its numerous implementing partners. The Action Plan recommends that the USG food contributions continue to

be provided through this mechanism. General distributions would eliminate the need to distinguish between refugees, internally displaced, forcibly displaced and those affected by poor, erratic rainfall. The length of general distributions would be between three and six months, depending on when the plan so as to be coordinated with the growing season, to support a seed distribution program implemented with FAO. Any continued food requirements beyond the general distributions would be done in conjunction with UNICEF and targeted according to malnutrition information.

### **1. Food Security – Additional Activity**

Under this activity, an agreement would be negotiated between the Government of the Republic of Burundi (GRB) and USAID (Africa Bureau and Food for Peace) to establish food security policy reforms to be undertaken by the GRB. Activities undertaken as a result of the agreement would be financed through monetization. The infusion of PL480 commodities will increase stock availability in local markets which will help stabilize prices.

Source/amount of funds: FY 2001 and 2002 PL 480 Title II or III: \$10 million

### **2. Food-for-Education – Additional Activity**

To encourage reconciliation, educational opportunities must be expanded to accommodate more Burundians of school age. Provincial authorities report that some children are dropping out of school because of hunger. This contribution would expand a limited existing school-feeding program.

Source/amount of funds: FY 2001 PL480 Title II: \$5 million

## **VIII. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE**

### **A. Care of Displaced Children and Orphans**

Burundi's crisis continues to separate children from their parents or guardians. Traditional community structures which care for children have eroded, leading to increasing numbers of vulnerable children. HIV/AIDS continues to ravage the country, adding to the 160,000 AIDS orphans already identified. UNHCR reports 180,000 refugee children in Tanzania of which about 10,000 are identified as unaccompanied. There are about 400,000 displaced children within Burundi of which about 7,000 are currently registered as unaccompanied.

Out of the 400,000 displaced children in Burundi, an estimated 112,000 will be in need of special attention. This includes 100,000 children in the poorest families, including women-headed households, 7,000 unaccompanied children and 5,000 children in households headed by minors.

A priority will be the tracing and reunification of the approximately 17,000 displaced unaccompanied children with their families or with foster families.

Source/amount of Funds: USAID Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) FY 2000  
DA: \$500,000 DA  
USAID Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) FY 2001  
DA: amount TBD

## **IX. PROPOSED GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES AND NEEDS**

The calculation of needs by province/region is difficult. The security situation is generally worse in the south and in rural areas around Bujumbura than elsewhere, but problems shift, and people at risk also shift to where they feel safer. The UNDP updated its data the week of August 7, and believes its current estimates are accurate. UNDP reports that it must reconcile its refugee estimates with UNHCR offices in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, and will present a consolidated report of estimates of both refugees and IDPs in both Burundi and Tanzania at the donors' meeting in September (see below). UNDP and UNHCR appear to use differing methodologies, which explains variances in their IDP estimates from province to province in their reports. They plan to reconcile their data in preparation for the donors' Round Table planned after the APRA is signed.

Figures for this report are from OFDA/Burundi.

Northeast: The northeastern provinces of Muyinga, Kirundo, Karuzi and Cankuzo would be affected by substantial numbers of returning refugees as well as ongoing drought. In some cases, e.g., Karuzi, the country's poorest province, most of its livestock were killed in the crisis of 1996 and never replenished. Of these provinces, Muyinga currently has the most significant number of IDPs (17,000) and would have to host the greatest number of refugees--around 47,000. Kirundo would receive 25,000 and Karuzi 19,000 (UNHCR SAYS 28,000 REFUGEES). The provinces of Ngozi and Kayanza have been relatively stable and have had very little displacement.

Northwest: The northwestern province of Cibitoke, like the provinces in the northeast, has been stable. Its next-door neighbor, Bubanza, which is next to the highly insecure Bujumbura Rurale, has an estimated 40 percent of its population at risk. Both Bubanza and Cibitoke require revitalization of their health centers and systems, in addition to further agricultural work to produce livelihood work. Bubanza's 120,000 displaced will have to be reintegrated.

Central: Most of the regroupment camps in Bujumbura Rural have been dismantled during June-August 2000 and the province will need considerable assistance in the reconstruction of homes, in addition to seeds and tools for planting. This assistance will not have been possible prior to a cease-fire, as the humanitarian community does not have sufficient access. Currently most of the former inhabitants of the camps are living temporarily with host families in the more secure areas. Muramvya and Mwaro will likely have similar needs, but humanitarian access will be an issue from place to place. Gitega and Ruyigi towns have a low level of displacement, but many of the communes in these regions lack humanitarian access. Therefore, vaccination campaigns and other assistance have not been possible. Ruyigi would need to host 55,742 returning refugees.

South: The southern provinces of Bururi (90,000 IDPs), Makamba (100,000 IDPs), and Rutana (10,800 IDPs) have known heavy fighting and will need extensive reconstruction of homes and community infrastructure. In addition, approximately 74,000 of the refugees in Tanzania come from Makamba province and 26,000 from Rutana.

## X. OTHER DONORS

### A. PLANNING

For this Plan to succeed, it must share a common vision with other donors in Burundi on the appropriate policies and programs to support a durable peace. It is critical for the TAPB to tie into the programs of other donors as synergistically as possible. France and Belgium have announced resumption of development assistance in advance of a hoped-for peace accord. The World Bank is increasing its program lending. Donor planning for a transition program following a peace accord is well underway, but it is hampered by the high degree of uncertainty about what is going to happen. Since most current donor aid programs are administered through humanitarian NGOs, most are planning to develop their transition programs upon the basis of ongoing humanitarian relief programs, shifting the emphasis from short-term relief to medium-term assistance in restoration of social services, democratization and governance, reconstruction and economic reactivation. Note that donors have not yet announced specific plans to support restoration of national security. This is a major gap.

Current donor activities include:

- World Bank: The World Bank has four activities approved or proposed. While they all are agreed upon with the GRB, the first two credits will be implemented through NGOs, notably an indigenous organization, Tutenzimbere. The Bank's Interim Strategy is to encourage small-scale employment-generation activities in rural areas.
  - 1) A \$35 million emergency credit for urgent social services and small-farmer agricultural needs was recently signed.
  - 2) A \$20 million credit for community-based social rehabilitation and reconciliation projects, of which \$2 million is for UNHCR for community support to refugee returnees.
  - 3) A \$40 million proposal for labor-intensive urban small works in support of rehabilitation and income generation
  - 4) A \$40 million proposal for road rehabilitation and privatization of the road-building state-owned enterprise.
- The UN System: A recent UN Plan, "Contingency Planning for Peace", has assembled indicative planning figures totaling \$70 million. Its major program of assistance to reintegration of refugees and IDPs is the "Community Assistance Umbrella Programme", budget at nearly \$12 million.

An additional \$15 million is programmed for UNHCR for refugee returns, of which a major part is earmarked for the return of refugees and IDPs, including emergency food aid and various forms of economic support, such as community assistance, water and sanitation, and health and nutrition. The UN also plans programs in human rights and justice.

UNICEF: has issued its "Appeal 2000" for a \$10 million program in health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and vulnerable children. It has received pledges of about \$3 million, \$2 million of which is from the Scandinavian countries. . .

FAO: FAO is developing a major program to revitalize the agriculture sector, including seed multiplication and other inputs, and environmental restoration.

- EU/ECHO is providing \$20 million in humanitarian assistance (USAID/OFDA and ECHO provide 70 percent of all humanitarian aid). *EU is planning a major transition program of reconstruction and economic revitalization at the provincial level. It has available for disbursement under EDF VII and VIII \$88 million.*
- France is also providing \$7 million of aid in the areas of health, justice, human rights, governance, and French-language teaching. *The French Cooperation director in Burundi would like to collaborate with USAID on AIDS prevention and control activities.*
- Belgium is working in health, agriculture, and water and sanitation (\$5 million).
- The Netherlands is providing support to the Arusha negotiations, health, housing and inputs provision (\$7 million).
- Italy is providing assistance (\$1.6 million) in health, water and food security.
- Sweden and the Netherlands: Sweden and the Netherlands are channeling funds through the UN.
- UK and Germany: UNDP reports that they are reconsidering reopening aid programs in Burundi, after closing their offices and operations after the 1993 events.

In addition, many of the NGOs currently supporting humanitarian relief programs in Burundi, many of them funded by BHR/OFDA, are developing proposals for the transition program. These include CARE, CRS, IFES, CONCERN, World Vision, and IMC.

However, the capabilities of the donor community on the ground in Burundi have been greatly diminished since the killing of UN workers in October 1999. Overall donor capacity to rapidly expand activities in Burundi is extremely weak. Further, Burundian civil society also is extremely weak, particularly in rural areas where the APRA assumes that large-scale donor activities will occur.

Donors could come under tremendous pressure to deliver resources under circumstances of insecurity with extremely low donor and local civil society capacity, and in the absence of any international presence to help stabilize the situation.

## **B. INFORMAL DONORS' CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS SEPTEMBER 15, 2000**

President Mandela has stated publicly that a donor roundtable will be hosted by French President Chirac one month after the signing of the APRA. In part to prepare for such a roundtable, the European Commission will host an informal donors' consultation meeting in Brussels on September 15. The issues to be discussed will include the following:

- If a peace agreement were to be signed in the near future, what would be the best way to mobilize international contributions for the reconstruction and development of the country?
- If the signing of a peace agreement were to be delayed, what actions need to be taken to bridge the interim period?
- What would be the best way to assist affected populations and foster political change?
- What are the links between the implementation of the peace agreement and development cooperation, and what would a peace and development contract between Burundi and the international community look like?

**XII. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE AND SOURCES (indicative figures)**

Activity	Fiscal Year	Funding Source and Amount (\$ million)					
		DA	CSD	ESF	PL480	IDA	TOTAL
Reintegration of Demobilized Combatants	FY 2001					\$2.0	\$2.0
Revitalization of the Agriculture Sector	FY 2001	3.0					3.0
Strengthening Essential Health Services: HIV/AIDS and Health Care System Support	FY 2000		0.15				4.15
	FY 2001		4.0				
Reconciliation and Civil Society (GLJI)	FY 2000			3.0			3.0
Improvement of the Justice System and Elections Support (GLJI)	FY 2001			Up to \$5.0			Up to \$5.0
Livelihood and food security program	FY 2001					4.5	4.5
Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	FY 2001					8.5	8.5
Food Security	FY 2001 and 2002				10.0 (over 2 yrs)		10.0
Food-for-Education	FY 2001				5.0		5.0
Other food aid	FY 2001				23.0		23.0
Care of Displaced Children and Orphans	FY 2000		0.5				0.5
	FY 2001		TBD				TBD
Scholarships	FY 1999			0.33			0.58
	FY 2001			0.25			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>Up to 8.58</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>Up to 15.0</b>	<b>Up to 69.23</b>

NOTE: \$350,000 in CSD funds obligated in early FY 2000 are not included in this table.

Clearances:

AFR/EA: JAnderson (draft)  
DAA/AFR: KBrown (draft)  
BHR/OTI:RJenkins (draft)  
DAA/BHR:LRogers (draft)  
SA/AID: RMcCall (draft)  
COS:BARudolph

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