



**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

PART TWO

**Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
www.undp.org/mdtf**

14 JULY 2009

**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

Part Two

SECTION I: BURUNDI

Executive Summary

Table 0.1: Summary of Projects as of 31 Dec 2008

	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate ¹ (%)	No of projects
BURUNDI	35,000	32,836	20,932	64	17
BY PRIORITY AREA					
A. Governance	16,780	15,666	9,881	63	7
B. Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,700	13,112	8,211	63	5
C. Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,800	3,359	2,160	64	4
F. Property/Land Issues	720	700	679	97	1
BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION					
UNDP ²		24,831	15,235	61	14
UNFPA		4,200	2,574	61	1
UNHCR		700	679	97	1
UNIFEM		3,105	2,444	79	1

Summary

In 2006, Burundi was approved for funding under Window I of the PBF, with a country envelope of \$35 million. Its Priority Plan was completed in January 2007 and identified four Priority Areas:

- Governance
- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces
- Strengthening of Justice and the Promotion of Human Rights, Reconciliation, and the Fight against Impunity
- Property/Land Issues

In the course of 2008, two projects were approved for a total value of \$4 million, “Support to the improvement of local public services” and “Support to national consultations in the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi”, both executed by UNDP. Three projects approved in 2007 only started in 2008 (“Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks”, “Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in

¹ Expenditure as a proportion of amount transferred.

² Upon written request by OHCHR Burundi (dated 5 April 2007) and on the understanding that the MOU with the Administrative Agent/Fund Manager would be signed shortly, funds approved for OHCHR execution were transferred to UNDP so as to avoid delays in project implementation. In this report, when reference is made to project execution, OHCHR is mentioned, when reference is made to transfer of funds and expenditure reporting, UNDP is mentioned.

peacebuilding” and “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps”) and two projects were operationally closed (the UNDP-executed “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” and the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes”). A further 11 projects approved in 2007 were still running. Both of the projects approved in 2008 were approved in March, and they started in May and June. Of the 17 projects, five have been granted a budget increase and an extension of their expected duration³.

In total, 17 projects have been approved by the PBF Burundi Steering Committee. The approved amount of \$32.8 million amounts to 94 percent of the overall country envelope of \$35 million.

Narrative project reports for 2008 have highlighted some notable lessons learned. Many of the constraints faced by the projects were caused by either inability of the beneficiary to absorb outputs or an overwhelming demand for the new services provided. This was the case with the newly refurbished local courts which could not process all the cases put forward under the UNDP-executed “Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary” project; and the land settlements function under the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project, which could not respond to the need caused by massive repatriation. Other constraints were caused by social factors such as vulnerable women attempting to re-register themselves as war widows (under the UNDP-executed “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” project) or those disputing land not being truthful in the hope of advancing their cases (under the “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project).

Lessons learned included the importance of providing the youth with income-generating activities to improve their own confidence and create a positive image within the community; the importance of continuing the harmonization programme for improving relations between the population and the National Defence Force, taking in all aspects of police, armed forces and intelligence service. Several projects were delayed because some actions could not be completed without another project being initiated. This was the case for barracking military personnel under the “Rehabilitation of military barracks” project; the displaced persons who inhabited the barracks had to be lodged before the original barracking could be initiated. Finally, several projects did not have adequate structures or personnel to carry out appropriate monitoring and evaluation of projects for future follow up. Awareness building, changing attitudes and building confidence in institutions was flagged as a long process that could not be demonstrated within one project.

Of the overall country envelope of \$35 million for the Burundi PBF programme, programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$20.9 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 64 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 97 percent for the Property/Land Issues Priority Area to 63 percent for the Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 61 percent for UNDP to 97 percent for UNHCR.

³ “Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners” (UNDP), “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” (UNIFEM), “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” (UNFPA); “Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians” (UNDP); “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution”(UNDP)

1. PBF Strategic Framework and Benchmarks

Burundi has been engaged in a peace process since 2005 when it placed a democratically elected government in power. This was strengthened by a cease-fire agreement, signed on 7 September 2006, between the Government of Burundi and the last rebel movement, the PALIPEHUTU-FNL. With this political development, followed by the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), Burundi has engaged on the road to peace building and socio-economic reconstruction.

In its country specific meeting of 13 October 2006, the Peacebuilding Commission formally declared Burundi eligible to receive support from the PBF. On 29 January 2007, the Secretary-General formally announced a country envelope of US\$35 million from the Peacebuilding Fund towards Burundi.

The review and approval of project activities is conducted in Burundi in a process co-managed by the Government of Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), who co-chair the Burundi PBF Steering Committee. The Steering Committee has been established at the country level to serve as the decision-making body to review and approve detailed project submissions, within the scope of its Priority Plan. It consists of representatives of government, various UN agencies and the Executive Representative of the General Secretary/Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in Burundi; representatives of civil society, the private sector and development partners attend as observers. The Committee is mandated to meet twice a month, in addition to ad hoc meetings as necessary.

Burundi's Priority Plan was completed in February 2007 by the Government of Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB). It identifies four Priority Areas:

- Governance
- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces
- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights
- Property/Land Issues

Within the four Priority Areas for re-construction of Burundi as outlined in the Priority Plan six projects are aimed at building a foundation for peace by reinforcing the democratic governance (\$15.7 million), five are focused on improving security (\$13.1 million), four aim to establish mechanism to protect human rights (\$3.4 million) and the fourth to address the problem of land disputes in a post-conflict zone and for a returning population (\$700,000). Throughout these projects, a special emphasis is placed on the most vulnerable – women and young people. Women have been recognized not only as having been most vulnerable in conflict and post-conflict situations but also as having the potential to reintegrate different elements into society.

In 2007, 15 projects were approved, with a further two projects approved in 2008. These were:

- Governance
 - PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services (UNDP, \$3,000,000 approved)
- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights
 - PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to national consultations in the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi (UNDP, \$1,000,000 approved)

Annexes I, II and III provide details of all PBF projects in Burundi.

Five projects started in 2007 have been granted a budget increase and an extension of their expected duration⁴.

In addition, the PBF funds a further project, approved in March 2008, under Window III, the Emergency Window, PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (see Emergency Window report, page 122), executed by UNDP Burundi with an approved amount of \$1,000,000.

⁴ "Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners" (UNDP), "Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction" (UNIFEM), "Youth participation in social cohesion at community level" (UNFPA); "Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians" (UNDP); "Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution"(UNDP).

2. Projects Approval and Implementation Status

2.1. Projects Approval Status

In 2007, the PBF Burundi Steering Committee approved 15 projects with a total budget of \$28 million. Of these, three (“Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks”, “Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding” and “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps”) were approved in October and November and did not start activities before 2008.

During the current reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2008, two further projects were approved by the Steering Committee and funded for a total of \$4 million (“Support to the improvement of local public services” and “Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi”). Both are executed by UNDP, working in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development and the Office of the President. Together with budget extensions to five projects, the Burundi PBF amounted to \$32.8 million at the end of December 2008.

In total, 17 projects have been approved by the PBF Burundi Steering Committee. The approved amount of \$32.8 million amounts to 94 percent of the overall country envelope of \$35 million.

Implementing partners across the ongoing portfolio comprise the ministries of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, the Interior and Public Security, Community Development, Justice, Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration, National Defence and Veterans, Youth and Sports, Commerce and Industry; as well as the National Commission of Lands and Other Property, the Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CTDC) the Presidency of the Republic, the Supreme Court, the National Police of Burundi and the National Information Service.

Both projects approved in 2008 were approved in March, and they started activities in May and June. Annex I provides details on the projects and funding approved during the reporting period, as well as in 2007.

2.2. Projects Implementation Status

Two projects closed operationally in the course of 2008 (the UNDP-executed “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” and the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes”) so that, as of 31 December 2008, 15 projects were ongoing in Burundi. Of the 15 operational projects, nine were expected to run beyond the duration originally planned.

The various constraints ranged from political manipulation and lack of political goodwill, particularly where institutional constraints taxed the capacities of the government, physical obstacles such as heavy rains or obstructing electrical wires the removal of which caused delay and difficulty in obtaining vehicles and equipment from other countries. Some delays and/or inability to complete the project grew out of an underestimated need. This was particularly true in the case of barracked families that had to be moved before the military lodgings could be refurbished (under the UNDP-executed “Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force” project) and an underestimated number of land disputes which were beyond the means to address them (under the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project). Annex II provides the expected dates for operational closure of projects, as well as project implementation status reflected in the progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations.

3. Implementation of Projects: Achievements and Challenges

The four Priority Areas described below have grown directly out of the Priority Plan for Burundi and address the fibre of Burundian society, preparing the way for democratic governance. Their primary aim (at the initial stages) is to build up essential institutions and the confidence of Burundians in them and in each other and to put into

place the processes that will enable them to carry out their civic responsibilities in an equitable manner. The most vulnerable elements of society (women, the youth, widows) as well as those who are often the victims of a post-conflict society such as ex-combatants and those returning to their lands, have been a particular focus in the Priority Plan. The participation of the young addresses their ability to generate a living for themselves and accelerate their integration into the community through concrete actions such as planting trees, building roads and refurbishing schools. The barracking of the military to remove them from the vicinity of the community and the training and operational and moral building up of the police force, the intelligence unit and the National Defence Force are essential to building confidence in their actions. Those who have been dispossessed, whether seeking a return to their land or quartered in barracks, have also been addressed through specific programmes.

3.1. Priority Area A: Governance

Table 3.1: Governance Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	15,665,645	% of Total Approved	48
Expenditure (\$)	9,881,140	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	63
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi (UNDP)	1,500,000		10
PBF/BDI/A-2: Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners (UNDP)	3,148,000		21
PBF/BDI/A-3: Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction (UNIFEM)	3,105,193		20
PBF/BDI/A-4: Youth participation in social cohesion at community level (UNFPA)	4,200,005		27
PBF/BDI/A-5: Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks (UNDP)	212,447		1
PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding (UNDP)	500,000		3
PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services (UNDP)	3,000,000		19

Although Burundi has had democratic elections, a culture of democracy is yet to be consolidated. The administration inherited by the government has been weakened by years of conflict, resulting in corruption and poor quality of public services. At the same time, expectations are high and government credibility is a prerequisite for re-establishing popular confidence in state institutions which are believed to have lost touch with the needs of the population. The Governance Priority Area recognizes the importance of various sectors of Burundian society, particularly youth, women and ex-combatants, and how they must be integrated for a cohesive society. The Government of Burundi has committed to establishing, on a permanent basis, appropriate frameworks for dialogue to develop broad national peacebuilding strategies, as well as to implementing anti-corruption legislation. These frameworks will promote a culture of democracy and allow for the peaceful resolution of potential causes of conflict.

PBF support in this area focuses on quick-impact activities to address the many challenges and avoid frustrations among the population which could constitute sources of conflict.

In 2008, seven projects were ongoing in the Governance Priority Area. Of these, five are implemented by UNDP in partnership with the ministries for Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration; Justice; National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; Commerce and Industry; and the Interior and Community Development. One project is implemented by UNIFEM in partnership with the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; and another by UNFPA in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Achievements

In Burundi, substantial achievements – both at output and outcome level – have been reported under the UNIFEM-executed “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction”, which started in mid-2007 and was due to complete in March 2009.

The project has provided direct technical, organizational and financial assistance to 1,000 of the most vulnerable women, in the form of subsistence kits which meet immediate needs (food, clothes, cooking utensils, etc) as well as providing start-up materials for micro-enterprise activities. It has conducted 94 training workshops on the management of micro-projects, reaching 5,411 women from 570 associations – 96 percent of target. 12 new micro-enterprise initiatives were identified and are being implemented. Financial and technical support for income-generating activities has been provided for 677 micro-projects benefiting more than 15,500 members of 657 associations, of whom more than 80 percent are women, and more than 3,000 women have joined micro-credit organizations. These economic support activities are reported to have improved the economic power and living conditions for women and their households; the project also notes that they have contributed to a decrease in the stigmatization and marginalization of certain groups of women.

Women’s committees for peace have been formed across the country, in order to monitor projects for the consolidation of peace. In four provinces, workshops have been held to bring together women from different groups in the community, demobilized groups, representatives of the administration and the police to discuss issues such as the reintegration of displaced persons and ex-combatants and peaceful cohabitation. The project has organized training sessions in leadership, mediation and conflict resolution for women elected as community leaders. It has campaigned for the implementation of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and commissioned an evaluation to assess the extent to which it has been implemented.

In terms of reducing gender based violence against women and girls, the project has launched a harmonized data collection tool for monitoring GBV, and provided training for the police, provincial governors and local authorities on their role in combating violence against women. An awareness campaign has been launched, at community level as well as at the level of the National Assembly, and four women’s units and 37 focal points have been established in police stations at provincial and community level to receive victims of GBV and intervene where necessary.

Under the UNDP-executed project “Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi”, capacity building activities in 2008 included supplying material and equipment and training. Results were reported in the form of:

- Training four high ranked personnel of the Court and 100 participants from civil society;
- Supporting a partnership between Burundian anti-corruption institutions and international structures;
- Assistance to the Observatory of the Fight against Corruption and Economic Malpractice (OLUCOME);
- National workshop on the anti-corruption legal framework as a prologue for regional and communal information workshops in early 2009.

The project reports improvement in the action of anti-corruption institutions, with public anti-corruption institutions now fully operational. The project report emphasizes that this would not have been possible without

the support of the project. The anti-corruption court will now release a collection of its (young) jurisprudence. The newly-created OLUCOME website has improved its visibility and that of other civil society organizations (CSOs) working in anti-corruption.

The UNDP-executed “Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners” project reported achievements in three main categories: dialogue, debate and commitment of all socio-political actors. Although progress is still difficult to assess, preliminary results show that political parties have come to respect the rules of dialogue; the government has displayed openness; parliamentarians have been able to engage in dialogue; the media have been able to transcend their negativism and dialogue has reached out to the grass-roots level.

A first national forum was followed by 23 dialogue sessions with civil society, media, political parties and women parliamentarians. Media has provided a public space for participation and expression and a media strategy is in place.

The UNFPA-executed “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project aims to encourage young people to feel valued, to have hope for the future, and to fully participate in the consolidation of peace within their communities. The project reports that the young are beginning to be recognized and valued by the community as actors in the consolidation of peace through concrete actions such as protection of the environment by planting 2,450,000 trees; 299 young people have removed 4,500 m³ of rubbish in Bwiza and Nyakabiga; 1,624 young unemployed people have renewed five rural roads, 120 homes for the vulnerable, three youth centres, a primary school, eight playgrounds and a warehouse for storing seeds. Within a ‘cash for work’ programme, 8,807 young people have participated in the High Intensity Manpower Programme and 540 associations of young people have benefited from microcredit. Awareness of the youth, their situation and their positive aspects has been increased through radio and TV programmes.

The UNDP-executed “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” project has relocated 719 families of the military who had found refuge in barracks. Three criteria of identification were applied: families where the head of the family was a “troop soldier”; military widows and families where the head of the family was a “sub-officer” who voluntarily chose to lodge his family outside the barracks. All families involved committed themselves fully to the project. The transfer of students to primary or secondary schools was taken into consideration. During implementation 29 field visits were organized and the 719 families received supporting kits and funds (\$130) to refurbish their houses as well as funds (\$70) for acquiring and keeping livestock.

The UNDP-executed “Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding” project, approved in May 2008, is considered a case study on the practicalities of entrepreneurship and creating an environment that would encourage it, particularly in creating dialogue and an exchange of experiences. Networks of entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurs were supported; four traditional art fairs were organized; the needs of each beneficiary association were evaluated and media support was provided in the form of brochures about the beneficiaries’ products; three TV reports were transmitted on national TV.

Achievements reported for the UNDP-executed “Support to the improvement of local public services” project included clarification of roles of administrators in the decentralization process; reinforcing capacity of state services and the construction and renovation of community offices.

Challenges

A number of issues are raised across the project portfolio, ranging from project-specific administrative issues through to country-level macro and political constraints to project implementation.

The “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” project reports that security issues have limited the activities that could be carried out in the field by the project management

team, with the consequence that government partners and local organizations have had to take over field level activities. A lack of security in some communities under the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project has also contributed to the complexity of monitoring.

Some projects have found that a lack of buy-in for project objectives and activities have slowed implementation. The “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” project reports that political appropriation and disinformation have caused significant delays to project implementation and consequent frustration among certain beneficiaries. This is compounded by the short duration of the project, which is not sufficient for beneficiaries to master the planning and management of micro-projects so that their activities become sustainable. Under the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project there was some continuing mistrust of the youth by the general population.

The “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” project required a higher level of intervention by government (Ministry of Defence) in order to overcome political obstacles, particularly relating to the transfer of 64 families. Identifying the beneficiaries required great patience and detailed methodology. Many widows claimed that they did not know the origins of their deceased husbands and many women took advantage of the project to re-establish their status as military widows. These interventions extended the implementation of the project until December 2008.

The “Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi” project planned over 40 workshops, but only one national workshop has been held due to delays in implementation. The project report argues that a large sensitization campaign is critical to dispel scepticism and to protect vulnerable citizens. There have been delays in establishing regional branches of the Special Brigade, compounded by doubts that are being cast by the population about the effectiveness of the anti-corruption strategy.

Similarly, the “Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners” project reports political risks to implementation – absence of political good will, crises within parliament, hardening of positions and the manipulation of dialogue, as well as disengagement of the main actors. It notes that the government has felt overwhelmed and unable to absorb the outputs of the project. The institutional setup of the integrated UN mission has also been challenging. This suggests that planning must be flexible and sensitive to political developments, as well as creating awareness among all stakeholders.

Existing social and cultural conditions have also hindered take-up of projects. Under the “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” project, the dependence of beneficiaries on humanitarian assistance has made them hesitant about accepting micro-credit facilities; and the level of illiteracy among women, combined with their lack of experience in managing income-generating activities, has long entrenched patterns of economic dependence. Similarly, under the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project an extended dependency of the youth on humanitarian services has affected their ability to be entrepreneurial and has created a perception by the general population that they are a lost cause and without interest.

Organizational and administrative issues have slowed implementation of the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project. Staffing is reported to have been inadequate to ensure monitoring of such a great number of activities in 50 communities, all isolated from each other. The project was too short and too complex to be carried out effectively and there were few monitoring structures on the ground.

The “Support to the improvement of local public services” project has found instability at the executive community level with frequent dismissal of community administrators; the budget did not meet the expectations of local enterprises; and it was necessary to search for additional financing for 14 communities in a deplorable state which had no support whatsoever.

3.2. Priority Area B: Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces

Table 3.2: Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	13,112,150	% of Total Approved	40
Expenditure (\$)	8,211,317	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	63
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (UNDP)	500,000		4
PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians (UNDP)	4,812,150		37
PBF/BDI/B-3: Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law (UNDP)	500,000		4
PBF/BDI/B-4: Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force (UNDP)	6,900,000		53
PBF/BDI/B-5: Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps (UNDP)	400,000		3

The Burundi Priority Plan recognizes that reform of the security sector is a prerequisite for strengthening the rule of law and safeguarding advances made towards peace. The PBF in Burundi aims to fill gaps in assistance to the Government of Burundi by addressing some specific components that need immediate attention. The Priority Plan identifies four areas of focus: the need to allow the military to return to barracks, in order to mitigate the impact of their presence among the population; the need for institutional support to the Burundi National Police (PNB) to enable it to ensure the security of citizens and respect for the rule of law; the need to raise moral standards within the police and the National Information Service (SNR) and bring about a professionalization of the force; and the need to support the disarmament of the civilian population.

These priorities for reinforcing the rule of law within the security forces are reflected in five projects focusing on the military (providing barracks to remove them from the heart of the population), the police and intelligence forces (in the form of providing them with training and a code of discipline) and civil society, to prepare it for future disarmament through awareness building and activities to foster trust within communities. Continuing instability has caused some delays.

In 2008, five projects were ongoing – all started in 2007, and all implemented by UNDP in partnership with the ministries of the Interior, Public Security and National Defence, as well as the Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CTDC), the National Police of Burundi and the Office of the President.

Achievements

The UNDP-executed “Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons” aims to support disarmament activities and the campaign against small arms through increased public awareness. The project reports an improvement in the visibility of the CTDC. The

observatory on armed violence has been operational since January 2008 and meetings with international partners were organized for improved collaboration. A number of awareness building activities were implemented.

Of the 17 barracks to be rehabilitated under the UNDP-executed “Rehabilitation of military barracks” project, 10 have been rehabilitated. The project reports having played a role in reinforcing chains of command, creating a favourable environment for making the army more professional and integrating the military into the community, thus improving its image.

The UNDP-executed “Support for a National Intelligence Service” project aims to enable the National Intelligence Service to assume its role and responsibilities vis-à-vis the security of state institutions, persons and their property ensuring the protection of human rights and upholding the rule of law. It reports that responses during a series of workshops and training sessions have indicated a positive evaluation by civil society of the project. Polls conducted by Iteka league in November 2008 show a meaningful decrease in human rights violations once perpetrated by rogue SNR elements.

The UNDP-executed “Support to the Burundi National Police” project aims to support the police force in establishing transparent administration, respect for the law and individual freedom, with a motivated and professional staff. The project reports that procurement of equipment, radios and the building of an IT network has proceeded as planned. The acquisition of 17 vehicles, 536 portable radios and uniforms for police officers has contributed to the visibility of the project, and provide the basis for the achievement of targeted project results, i.e. the strengthening of discipline, restoring the credibility of the police in the eyes of the population, ensuring security sector coverage across the country and the modernization of human resource management within the Burundi National Police.

The UNDP-executed “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population” project reports that the capacity of the military command has been reinforced through the training of 40 trainers and the preparation of training materials. The project notes a marked change in the behaviour of the FDN, in its leadership in respect of human rights and in its political neutrality. The mission of the FDN, to serve as an instrument for the protection of the people of Burundi, is said to be more positively perceived by the population which is now more inclined to cooperate.

Challenges

The period under review was characterized by an unpredictable institutional and security context. Negotiations with the last still-active armed movement (Palipehutu-FNL) took place only in the last quarter of 2008 after several violent confrontations with the FDN. As a consequence, a number of activities under the “Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons” project, were postponed to the first quarter of 2009.

The “Rehabilitation of military barracks” project, reports that the presence of families in the barracks has slowed down the work to the extent that another project has had to be developed to reintegrate these families before continuing. There have been delays in acquiring equipment under the “Support to the Burundi National Police” project due to difficulties experienced in procuring equipment from overseas, and a poor response to the procurement of construction works, given the distance separating the different sites and the low profitability of the work. An extension to 30 June 2009 has been requested.

The “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population” project reports that the project has been slowed by the absence of personnel for training, due to other military engagements: some soldiers were still active as part of a peacekeeping mission in Somalia, and the training programme could not be continued until their return.

No issues have been reported for the “Support for a National Intelligence Service” project.

3.3. Priority Area C: Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights

Table 3.3: Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	3,358,520	% of Total Approved	10
Expenditure (\$)	2,160,463	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	64
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities (OHCHR)	400,000		12
PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution (UNDP)	1,158,520		34
PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals (UNDP)	800,000		24
PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the setting up/establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi (UNDP)	1,000,000		30

Burundi has been characterized for many years by a culture of impunity, whereby widespread human rights violations have been perpetrated, without the intervention of justice systems to bring perpetrators to justice. This has encouraged citizens to take justice into their own hands, escalating insecurity and conflict. The Priority Plan for Burundi identifies three key areas for addressing the absence of effective access to justice: the need to strengthen the judiciary and build trust in the judiciary among the population; the need for an independent human rights commission; and the need to involve civil society in building national ownership of the reconciliation process.

The Priority Plan emphasizes that interventions must begin as quickly as possible to reduce the culture of impunity and rebuild confidence in the justice system. Projects have taken several forms: the creation of the National Commission of Human Rights, re-opening the National Programme of assessment of court decisions, reinforcement of legislation and legal procedures and physical rehabilitation and reconstruction of courts at the community level. The level of both recording of judgements and judgements pending carried out has been high (77 and 84 percent respectively), 17 tribunals were constructed and 550 legal personnel were trained. Any delays were due to outside circumstances (heavy rains) or the volume of judgements to be carried out that the infrastructure was not prepared for.

The Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights Priority Area includes four projects in 2008. Three are implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, and the Office of the President. The fourth is implemented by OHCHR in partnership with the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender. Three of the projects started in 2007, the fourth in March 2008; all were ongoing over the course of 2008. Two have since operationally closed, in March 2009⁵.

Achievements

The UNDP-executed “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores” project aims to restore confidence in the judicial system by strengthening capacity to carry out arrests and trials and ensure access to justice without resorting to extra-judiciary practices. The project reports that 550 magistrates and personnel of the Court were trained in record keeping and recording of judgements; 18 vehicles were purchased to give 17 tribunals the flexibility to go into the communities; plans were elaborated to go into the community and to transmit information to the high court. The project reports a reduction in violence, and less violence in contesting judgements. It notes increasing confidence in the administration and the justice system, based on greater uptake of the justice system to settle accounts. Greater speed and transparency in dealing with judgments is considered a contribution to the consolidation of peace.

A total of 17 courthouses have been built in four provinces under the UNDP-executed “Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary” project, contributing to the independence of the magistracy vis-à-vis the local administration, and will improve access to justice for citizens. A mid-term evaluation of the project took place in July 2008, and found that the project had had an impact in terms of a degree of satisfaction among those coming to trial with the building of the courthouses. A similar satisfaction was found among the staff of the judiciary, who had previously depended on local communities for the provision of infrastructure and equipment and who see the project as an important contribution in guaranteeing the independence of the judicial system. The magistrates view the new buildings as a contribution to a reduction in delays in dealing with cases.

The UNDP-executed “Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi” project did not start until December 2008 and consequently was able to report little in the way of results. The project objective is to create a favourable environment for the implementation of mechanisms of transitional justice and the participation of the population in the process of national reconciliation. It aims to do this through consultations with the people across the country to understand their views on possible modalities for the implementation of mechanisms of transitional justice, and by ensuring that these views are communicated to the President of the Republic of Burundi and to the Representative of the Secretary General of the UN, and that they are widely disseminated.

As of 31 December 2008, the project has recruited some staff, procured equipment and services and advertised for a team of experts to undertake the development of a methodology and tools for the national consultations. It has provided introductory training on transitional justice to the members of the project’s Tripartite Steering Committee (CPT).

Challenges

A delay of six months was reported for the “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores” project, due to late delivery of vehicles; repeated strikes by judiciary staff and variations in the global price of petrol, leading to price volatility on the local market and conflict between petrol companies and the government which disrupted supplies and delayed outreach to the communities. Between June and October 2008, field work was seriously disrupted due to the disruption of supply by fuel providers, immobilising project vehicles.

⁵ PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution and PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals.

The “Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary” project was delayed by heavy rains and the presence of electrical cables at Rusaka that had to be moved by an outside company. A lack of monitoring personnel obliged engineers and the UNDP to carry out this task themselves at the cost of completing all their planned actions at their construction sites.

The “Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi” project had received no responses to its tender as of 31 December, which was extended to January 2009. Without the appropriate experts there is a risk of delay in the national consultations.

3.4. Priority Area D: Property/Land Issues

Table 3.4: Property/Land Issues Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	700,000	% of Total Approved	2
Expenditure (\$)	678,584	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	97
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes (UNHCR)	700,000		100

The aims of this Priority Area are to build institutional capacity of the National Commission for Lands and Other Property (CNTB), particularly in the management of land conflicts. Access to land is a main cause of conflict at the community level and leads to socio-political crises. Over 80 percent of conflicts registered in courts are land conflicts. Since 2002, the repatriation of more than 300,000 Burundians to lands often destroyed or occupied by other persons has been a source of potential new conflict. This risk has also been identified by the Arusha Peace Accord and renewed in the Constitution. The settling of conflicts will facilitate the integration of the most vulnerable (especially widows, orphans, persons living with HIV/AIDS, etc).

To address this problem in 2006 the Government created the CNTB. Training and installation of appropriate equipment increased the speed of settlement from 94 to 426 files per month. Confidence in the Commission has grown but there has been such a demand for settlements that it does not have sufficient means to deal with it. The PBF Priority Plan identifies a need for resources to establish a database of claims and disputes, and an awareness campaign – as well as (under parallel, Emergency Window funding) the need to respond to the implementation of the ceasefire agreement with Palipehutu-FNL and the problem of reintegration in those provinces that have returned to peace (see Emergency Window report, page 122).

The “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project is implemented by UNHCR, together with the CNTB.

Achievements

To build the capacity of the CNTB on the material and equipment level, the organization was supplied with vehicles (5), computers (10) and other office equipment. Members of the CNTB were trained in tools for peaceful settlement of conflicts, legal instruments and non-violent communication. Awareness campaigns were organized in six provinces where the repatriated population was most dense (Makamba, Kirundo, Rutana, Karusi, Gitega, Cankuzo) and in 26 communities. Field visits included a participative survey to identify land and the preparation of a guide for land illegally acquired. Awareness raising activities were carried out within communities in preparation for the land resolution. The project reports having achieved 100 percent of its outputs.

It was noted that the training made the members of the CNTB more effective and the speed of settlement went from 94 files per month to 426 files per month. Most beneficiaries of the project had confidence in the CNTB, collaborated strongly and came readily to the CNTB after the awareness campaign.

Challenges

The Commission registered a very high number of land conflicts but does not have the means to resolve them quickly; an important loss of time is caused by conflicting parties not telling the truth at the beginning of the process in order to gain land; massive repatriation also poses problems for reintegration.

Table 3.5: Summary of Achievements and Challenges

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
A. Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption institutions fully operational & improved service in the community • Awareness campaign on anti-corruption at grass roots level • 1 national forum & 23 dialogue sessions; M&E group established ; public space established in the media & media strategy • Young people planted 2.4m plants, built 5 rural roads, 120 homes for vulnerable, 8 playgrounds and 1 seed warehouse • Training of youth in micro-business & launch of 'cash for work' programme for 8,807 youths & 540 associations for the youth • 719 displaced families moved from barracks, 29 field visits, provision of supporting kits & funds • Awareness of micro-business through dialogue, networks, arts fairs & media • Clarification of the role of local administrators, reinforcing local capacity, construction & renovation of community offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in developing the network & carrying out workshops • Lack of political good will and manipulation of dialogue • GoB's lack of capacity to absorb outputs of the project as well as the challenging institutional setup of the integrated UN mission • Lack of staff, security and commitment in some cases • Continuing lack of trust of the young • Transfers of military personnel require interventions at highest levels which are time consuming • Financial constraints (staff, equipment) • One project, "Youth participation in social cohesion at community level", reported the lack of a monitoring structure and M&E personnel for effective follow up as an important constraint.
B. Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater awareness of CTDC among population (marches, concerts, football games, theatre) • 10 barracks completed (60% of military re-lodged); 165 military positions eliminated • NDF gained support of civil society • Iteka league polls showed marked decrease in human rights violations • Training, shared understanding leading to cooperation between SNR & Parliament • In support of National Police Force 17 vehicles, 536 radios, uniforms were provided • To improve discipline & morality, training of trainers (40), learning tools embedded • Mission of NDF more positively perceived, documentation disseminated • Various trainings, activities (plantings, marches by NDF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security context is still uncertain; negotiations with last armed movement (Palipehutu-FNL) are still ongoing • Delays as some projects could not be carried out concurrently • Additional time was not allotted for procurement from other countries • Military personnel for training are often absent or on military duty elsewhere • There is a need to harmonize training modules for military personnel in order to achieve greater coherence of training across the trainees

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
C. Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In support of CNIDH: pilot study by GoB; equipment purchased • In support of reinforcing courts & justice system: 550 legal staff trained, 18 vehicles provided to reach isolated communities; marked decrease in violence, return of confidence in the justice system demonstrated by greater recourse to courts by the population; from 2412 cases presented, 75% were recorded; 77% were successfully resolved • 17 local courts constructed; equipment supplied for better dissemination & recording of judgements • In support of national consultations for transitional justice goods & services acquired, members of CPT were trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the administrative level GoB delayed in its analysis of the pilot study and did not conform to international standards • On a logistics level delays were caused by late delivery of vehicles, strikes by legal staff, heavy rainfall which impeded construction • Lack of surveillance staff on construction projects side tracked UNDP staff from work at hand • There was no timely response to the tender for a team of experts to develop the methodology and tools for the national consultations for the transitional justice project, and the tender had to be extended
D. Property/Land Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of material, training (25 members of the Commission, provincial delegations and technical counsellors) • Series of awareness messages on TV, radio & brochures • Survey on identification of land, verification of documents • Identification of the most vulnerable • Number of request filed per month rose from 94 to 426 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high level of registration of disputes but not enough means to settle them • Loss of time as both parties tend to lie to gain advantage • Massive repatriation creates problems of welcome and reintegration

4. Financial Performance

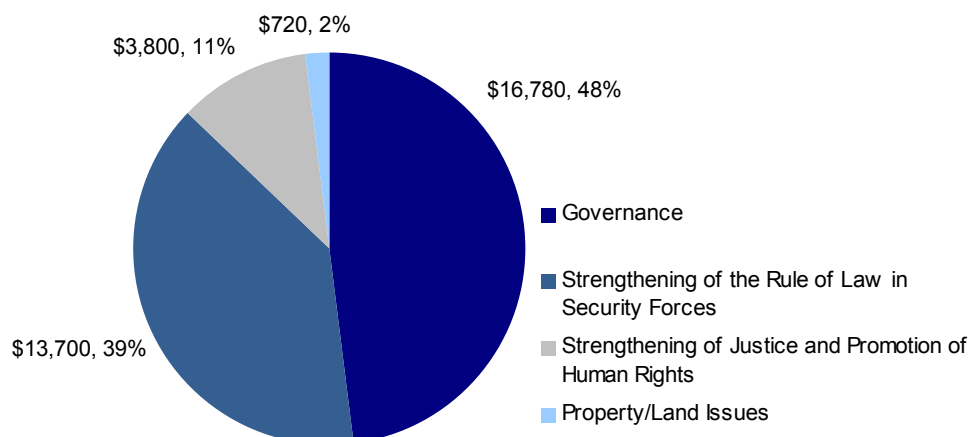
An overall country envelope of \$35 million was approved for the Burundi PBF programme, of which \$32.8 million had been transferred to 17 projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$20.9 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 64 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 63 percent for the Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces Priority Area to 97 percent for the Property/Land Issues Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 61 percent for UNDP to 97 percent for UNHCR.

Table 4.1: Financial Statement, 31 Dec 2008

Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure 2007 (\$000)	Expenditure 2008 (\$000)	Cumulative expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	No of projects
35,000	32,836	3,874	17,057	20,932	64	17

4.1. Fund Allocation

Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Priority Area, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008

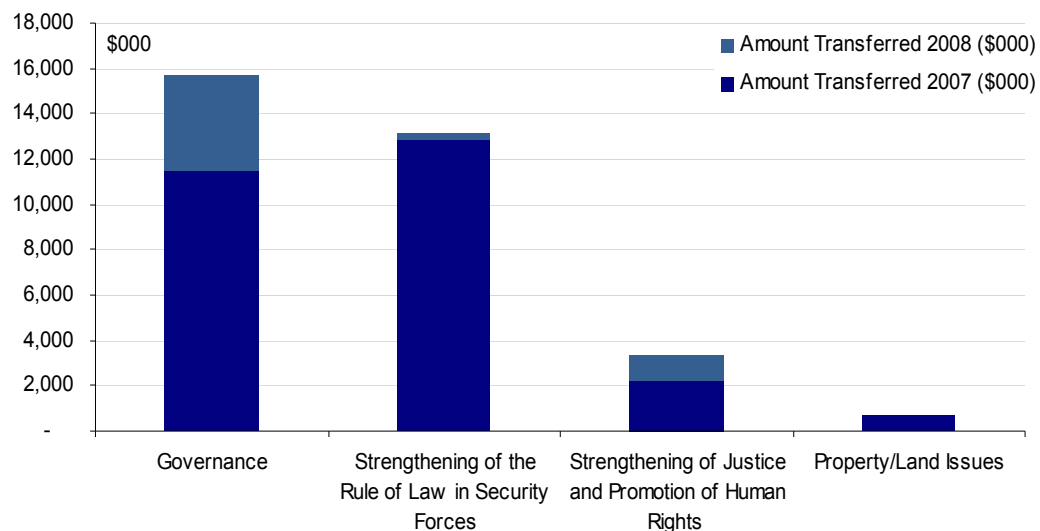


The Burundi PBF country envelope of \$35 million is, as per the PBF Burundi Priority Plan, divided between four Priority Areas⁶ of which the largest is Governance, with an allocation of \$16.8 million, 48 percent of the Burundi country envelope. The second largest Priority Area is Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces, with an allocation of \$13.7 million accounting for 39 percent of Burundi's total. The Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights and Property/Land Issues Priority Areas account for 11 percent (\$3.8 million) and 2 percent (\$720,000) of the country envelope respectively.

⁶ The original allocation of the Burundi PBF country envelope by Priority Area from the Priority Plan has been revised by the PBF Burundi Steering Committee, through a letter to the UNDP MDTF Office dated 15 May 2008.

4.2. Funds Transferred

Figure 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2007 and 2008

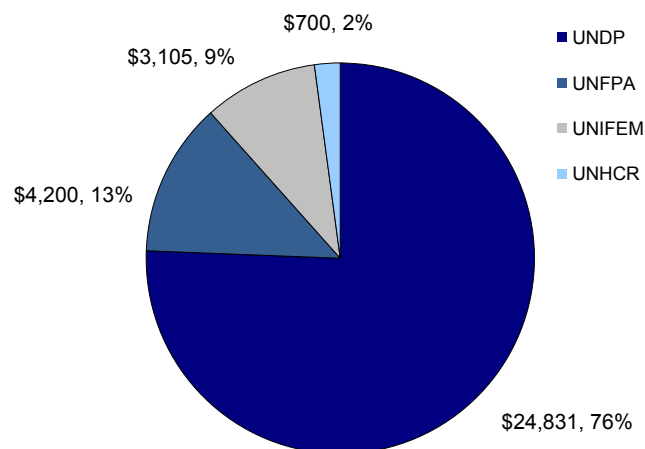


Of the \$35 million country envelope for Burundi, 94 percent (\$32.8 million) had been transferred to the end of 2008, of which 16 percent (\$5.6 million) was transferred in 2008.

Table 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008, 2007 and cumulative to 31 December 2008

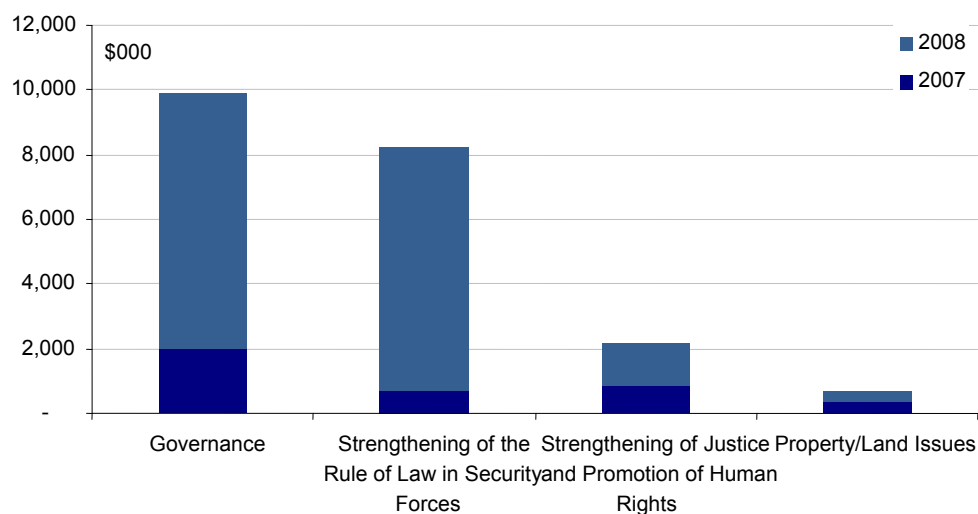
	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred 2007 (\$000)	Amount transferred 2008 (\$000)	Total transferred (\$000)	Total transferred as % of total allocated
Governance	16,780	11,500	4,166	15,666	93
Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,700	12,883	229	13,112	96
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,800	2,200	1,159	3,359	88
Property/Land Issues	720	700	-	700	97
BURUNDI TOTAL	35,000	27,283	5,553	32,836	94

Figure 4.3: Funds Transferred by Recipient Organization, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



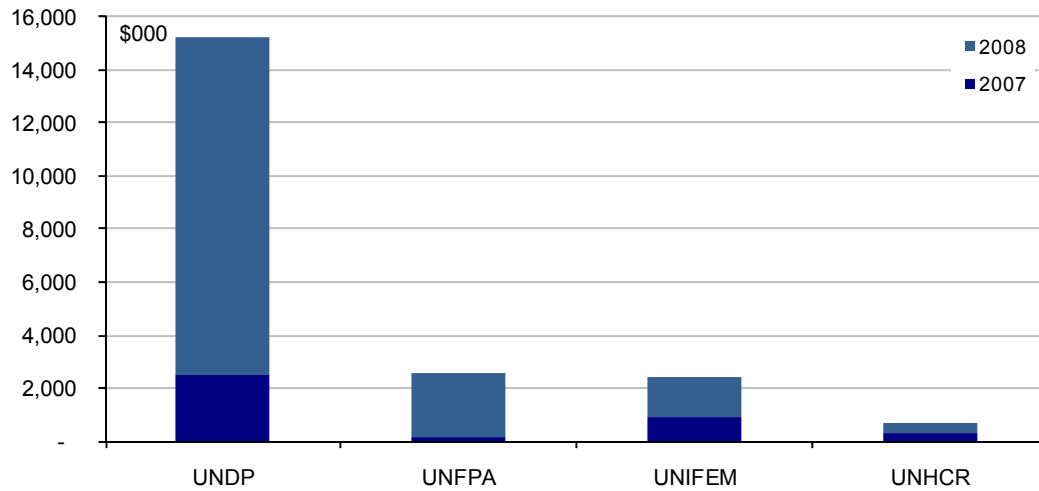
4.3. Expenditure

Figure 4.4: Expenditure by Priority Area, \$000, 2007 and 2008



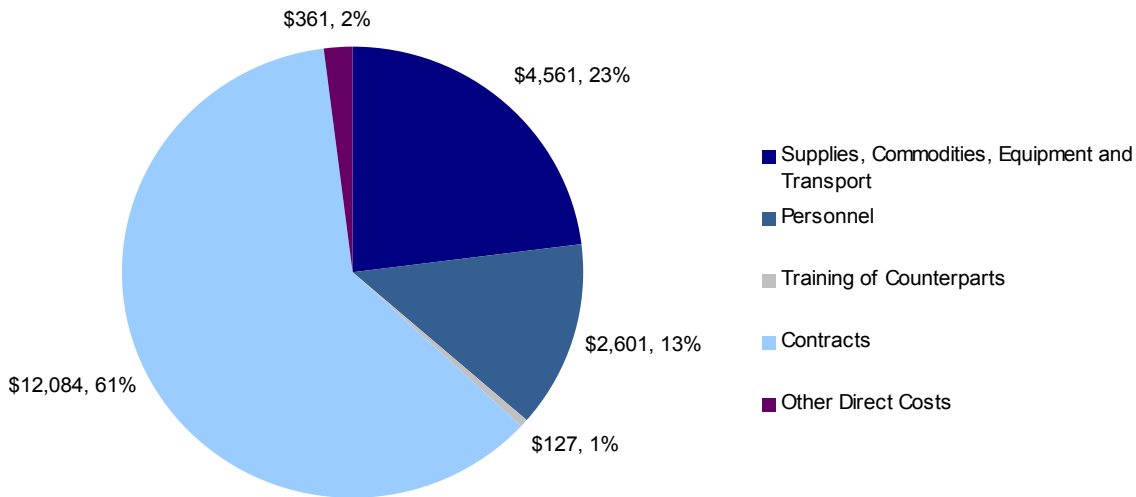
Total expenditure across the Burundi PBF to the end of 2008 amounts to \$20.9 million, of which \$3.9 million (19 percent) was spent in 2007 and \$17 million (81 percent) was spent in 2008. The Governance Priority Area, which accounts for 48 percent of the overall programme, accounted for 47 percent of overall expenditure as of 31 December 2008. The Strengthening of the Rule of Law Priority Area, accounting for 40 percent of the overall programme, accounts for 39 percent of expenditure. And the Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights and Property/Land Issues Priority Areas, which make up 10 percent and 2 percent of the Burundi PBF programme respectively, account for 10 percent and 3 percent of overall expenditure.

Figure 4.5: Expenditure by Recipient Organization, \$000, 2007 and 2008



Among the Recipient Organizations, UNDP (with 76 percent of the programme) has accounted for the largest share (73 percent) of expenditure as of 31 December 2008. UNFPA and UNIFEM (with, respectively, 13 percent and 9 percent of the programme) each accounted for 12 percent of expenditure. UNHCR (2 percent of the programme) accounted for 3 percent.

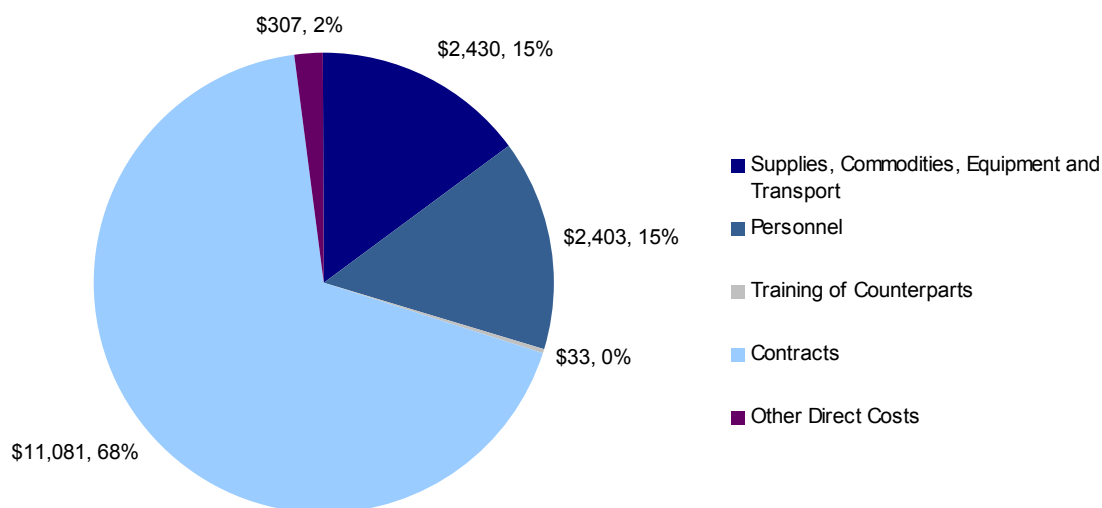
Figure 4.6: Total Programme Costs⁷ by Category, \$000, 2008



Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Burundi in 2008 were \$16.3 million, of which the largest share was spent on contracts. The indirect support costs for this period were 4.9 percent.

⁷ Total programme costs is the sum of supplies, commodities, equipment & transport, personnel, training of counterparts, contracts and other direct costs i.e. expenditure less indirect support costs.

Figure 4.7: Total Programme Costs by Category, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Burundi to 31 December 2008 were \$19.7 million, of which the largest share was spent on contracts. The indirect support costs for the 2007-2008 period were 6.1 percent.

4.4. Financial Implementation Rate

Across the Burundi PBF, the financial implementation rate (expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred) was 64 percent at the end of 2008, compared with 14 percent in 2007.

Table 4.3: Financial Implementation Rate by Priority Area

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	Implementation rate 2007 (%)
Governance	15,666	9,881	63	17
Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,112	8,211	63	5
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,359	2,160	64	40
Property/Land Issues	700	679	97	49
BURUNDI TOTAL	32,836	20,932	64	14

Table 4.4: Financial Implementation Rate by Recipient Organization

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	Implementation rate 2007 (%)
UNDP ⁸	24,831	15,235	61	12
UNFPA	4,200	2,574	61	4
UNHCR	700	679	97	49
UNIFEM	3,105	2,444	79	29
BURUNDI TOTAL	32,836	20,932	64	14

⁸ Expenditure reports for the OHCHR project were submitted by UNDP as funding was transferred to UNDP upon written request by OHCHR Burundi (dated 5 April 2007) that funds approved for OHCHR execution be transferred to UNDP so as to avoid delays in project implementation, on the understanding that the MOU with the Administrative Agent/UNDP MDTF Office would be signed shortly.

Annex I: Approved Projects as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
A- Governance				15,665,645
PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi	UNDP	Ministry for Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration, Ministry of Justice	5 Apr 2007	1,500,000
PBF/BDI/A-2: Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners	UNDP	Ministry for Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration	13 Jun 2007	3,148,000
PBF/BDI/A-3: Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction	UNIFEM	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	2 May 2007	3,105,193
PBF/BDI/A-4: Youth participation in social cohesion at community level	UNFPA	Ministry of Youth and Sports	5 Jul 2007	4,200,005
PBF/BDI/A-5: Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks	UNDP	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	29 Nov 2007	212,447
PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding	UNDP	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	29 Nov 2007	500,000
PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Community Development	13 Mar 2008	3,000,000
B- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces				13,112,150
PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons	UNDP	Ministries of the Interior and Public Security, Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CTDC)	29 Mar 2007	500,000
PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans	5 Apr 2007	4,812,150
PBF/BDI/B-3: Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law	UNDP	Office of the President of the Republic	29 Jun 2007	500,000

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
PBF/BDI/B-4: Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, National Police of Burundi	5 Jul 2007	6,900,000
PBF/BDI/B-5: Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans	26 Oct 2007	400,000
C- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights			3,358,520	
PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities	OHCHR	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	7 Mar 2007	400,000
PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution	UNDP	Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court	29 Mar 2007	1,158,520
PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	10 May 2007	800,000
PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi	UNDP	Office of the President of the Republic	13 Mar 2008	1,000,000
F- Property/Land Issues			700,000	
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes	UNHCR	National Commission of Lands and Other Property	20 Mar 2007	700,000

Annex II: 2008 Projects Implementation Status

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
A- Governance			
PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi (UNDP)	24 May 2007	20 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First national workshop on anti-corruption legal framework held • Provision of equipment, material and training has helped public anti corruption institutions become operational • Strengthened logistic capacity of OLUCOME • Out of 40 workshops only one national seminar has been held • GoB delayed in establishing additional regional branches of the Special Brigade (only seven regional stations)
PBF/BDI/A-2: Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners (UNDP)	19 Jun 2007	20 Apr 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive & participatory dialogue sessions held • National monitoring & evaluation group established • Media strategy designed • Absence of good will, crisis in parliament & manipulation of dialogue • Government's low capacity to absorb outputs of the project • Challenging institutional set up of an integrated UN mission • Projected end date revised from 1 Sep 2008

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
<p>PBF/BDI/-A3: Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction (UNIFEM)</p>	<p>20 Jun 2007</p>	<p>31 Mar 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 17 Sep 2008 • Subsistence kits provided to 1,000 vulnerable women • Micro-project training workshops delivered to 5,411 women; 10 leadership, mediation and conflict resolution training workshops • 12 new micro-project initiatives started • 677 micro-projects financed • 380 people trained to build smoke-free stoves • Women's committees for peace formed across the country • National awareness campaigns implemented • Discussions organized between women, ex-combatants and police in four provinces • Support for implementation of Resolution 1325 and evaluation of implementation as of 31 December 2008 • Data collection tool for monitoring GBV developed • Training provided on role of public officials in preventing violence against women • Women's units/focal points established in police stations to register GBV and intervene where necessary • Insecurity has limited field activities by project management unit • Tradition of dependence on humanitarian assistance has limited take-up of micro-credit • Political appropriation and disinformation have slowed implementation • The short duration of the project limits the sustainability of training for income-generating activities
<p>PBF/BDI/A-4: Youth participation in social cohesion at community level (UNFPA)</p>	<p>21 Aug 2007</p>	<p>31 Jul 09</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 30 Sep 2008 • Nearly 9,000 young vulnerable people supported through labour-intensive activities • More than 5,000 young people took part in a planting programme • 299 young people contributed to a sanitation programme • 1,624 unemployed young people took part in infrastructure rehabilitation works • 8,807 young people took part in the cash for work programme • 3,267 have benefited from micro finance funds • Reduced staff cannot cover 50 communities • Lack of security in certain provinces • Lack of commitment by local administrations • Time window for the project was too short to put the mechanisms into place • Lack of structure for monitoring field activities • Dependency of citizens of Burundi, especially the youth on humanitarian aid which stifled entrepreneurial spirit • Lack of trust of the youth among some associations

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
PBF/BDI/A-5: Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks (UNDP)	20 Jan 2008	Operationally closed 31 Dec 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End date revised from 30 Sep 2008 • 719 families have been supported to return to their original properties • Delays caused by school holidays • A number of transfers involved interventions at the highest levels of authority • Identification of beneficiaries required much patience & methodology • Some families resisted the move and women claimed status as military widows • Awareness building among the local and community administrations for a peaceful welcome of new residents could not be carried out
PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding (UNDP)	29 Jan 2008	23 May 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study was completed into the entrepreneurial activities which are supportive of the consolidation of peace • Four craft fairs were organized • 10 entrepreneurs' associations were supported in attending a craft fair in Rwanda • An assessment was conducted into the specific needs of each association • The permanent exhibit of products of small and micro-enterprises has not been implemented due to lack of a suitable venue • Media misrepresentation: those appearing on TV were seen as having enriched themselves • The budget is not sufficient to meet capacity building needs.
PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services (UNDP)	13 May 2008	16 Jul 2009	<p>Delays were due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instability at the community executive level • Financial constraints in building community offices (due to rising price of inputs) • Financing is required for 14 other communities which have not been supported
B- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces			
PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (UNDP)	24 Apr 2007	30 Jun 2009	<p>The period of implementation was characterized by an unpredictable institutional and security context. Its initiation is planned for the first quarter of 2009. Delays were caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring of the CDCPA by Presidential Decree. The work plan was revised to accommodate the new team which needed to be informed of the implementation of PBF projects. • Negotiations with the last armed movement (Palipehutu-FNL) in the last quarter of 2008 erupted in violence and several confrontations with the national Defence Force. • Projected end date revised from 1 Dec 2008

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians (UNDP)	31 May 2007	30 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 31 Aug 2008 • 10 of 17 barracks have been rehabilitated • More than 10,000 of the FDN have moved into rehabilitated barracks • Presence of families in barracks delayed work • The MDNAC requested additional funding although this did not affect the project
PBF/BDI/B-3: Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law (UNDP)	9 Aug 2007	30 Apr 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 24 Oct 2008 • A new code of conduct for the SNR has been validated by the international community in Burundi • Training of Defence and Security parliament committee completed • Rehabilitation of SNR staff training centre started • Lack of a consultant to conduct seminars caused some delay • First activity had to be positively evaluated before second activity could be initiated. This was an impediment to simultaneous carrying out of activities.
PBF/BDI/B-4: Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force (UNDP)	9 Aug 2007	30 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 24 Oct 2008 • Procurement of equipment is in its final stage • The provision of 17 vehicles equipped with radios has been one of the more visible activities of the project • Difficulties in procuring equipment from overseas has caused delays to the project, and undermines quick impact expectations • The construction of shelters for equipment and IT networks will be difficult to procure, given the distance separating the different sites and the low profitability of the work
PBF/BDI/B-5: Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps (UNDP)	11 Dec 2007	30 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 officers have prepared training-of-trainer modules and 40 trainers have been trained • The Military Penal Code has been translated into Kirundi and disseminated • A Code of Conduct has been prepared and translated to be distributed to 25,000 troops • Sports and reforestation activities have helped to break down barriers between the military and the population • Delays have been caused by the absence of personnel to be trained due to other military engagements (peacekeeping mission in Somalia)

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
C- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights			
PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities (OHCHR)	24 Apr 2007	Sep 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from May 2008 • Procurement of operational and IT equipment completed • Study completed on the law pertaining to the creation of the Commission • The project has been delayed because of delays by the GoB in reviewing the study on the law pertaining to the creation of the Commission • The project adopted by the GoB did not conform to the international operating standards of national human rights institutions
PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution (UNDP)	24 Apr 2007	6 Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from Dec 2008 • 550 magistrates, clerks and bailiffs have received training • A mid-term evaluation found there has been a reduction in violence, the reinstatement of the authority of the judiciary and a progressive improvement in confidence in the administration of justice • A six-month delay in the project is due to late delivery of vehicles, repeated strikes by non-magistrate legal staff, fluctuations in global petrol prices creating misunderstandings between local petrol producers and the government
PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals (UNDP)	24 May 2007	6 Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from Dec 2008 • 17 tribunals have been built and equipped • Delays have been caused by heavy rainfall, and the need to remove overhanging electrical cables at the site in Rusaka • UNDP engineers have had to take on extra tasks because of the inability to appoint a contractor to supervise construction
PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi (UNDP)	27 Jun 2008	Dec 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was no timely response to the tender for a team of experts to develop the methodology and tools for the national consultations for the transitional justice project, and the tender had to be extended

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
F- Property/Land Issues			
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes (UNHCR)	25 Apr 2007	Operationally closed 31 October 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and equip. provided for the CNTB • A system for the resolution of land disputes was established, based on a community approach • An awareness campaign was implemented • A participatory survey was conducted to identify property irregularly or illegally acquired • A guide was prepared for the recovery of irregularly acquired property • Of more than 3,000 cases, 19% were amicably resolved, 49% were resolved by the Commission, 21% were passed on to another authority and 11% could not be reconciled. <p>The project was extended twice. Various constraints were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high level of land disputes but without sufficient means to address them urgently • Time loss: conflicting parties rarely tell the truth at the beginning in hope of gaining more land • Massive repatriation of the population creates problems of welcome and reintegration

Annex III: Financial Performance

Total Expenditure, by Priority Area, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date	Funds Transferred	Funds Transferred	Funds Transferred	Expenditure		Total January 2007 to December 2008	Implementation Rate 2007	Cumulative Implementation Rate 2008	
			2007	2008	January 2007 to December 2008	January to December 2007	January to December 2008				
			\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s			
BURUNDI											
Priority Area: Good Governance											
PBF/BDI/A-1	Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi	UNDP	05 Apr 07	1,500	-	1,500	601	298	899	40.0%	59.9%
PBF/BDI/A-2	Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners	UNDP	13 Jun 07	3,000	148	3,148	329	1,752	2,081	11.0%	66.1%
PBF/BDI/A-3	Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction	UNIFEM	02 May 07	3,000	105	3,105	896	1,548	2,444	29.9%	78.7%
PBF/BDI/A-4	Youth participation in social cohesion at community level	UNFPA	05 Jul 07	4,000	200	4,200	155	2,419	2,574	3.9%	61.3%
PBF/BDI/A-5	Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks	UNDP	29 Nov 07	-	212	212	n/a	146	146		68.7%
PBF/BDI/A-6	Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding	UNDP	29 Nov 07	-	500	500	n/a	219	219		43.7%
PBF/BDI/A-7	Support to the improvement of local public services	UNDP	13 Mar 08	-	3,000	3,000	n/a	1,519	1,519		50.6%
Subtotal				11,500	4,166	15,666	1,981	7,900	9,881	17.2%	63.1%
Priority Area: Strengthening Rule of Law in the Security Forces											
PBF/BDI/B-1	Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons	UNDP	29 Mar 07	500	-	500	18	209	227	3.6%	45.3%
PBF/BDI/B-2	Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians	UNDP	05 Apr 07	4,583	229	4,812	118	3,451	3,569	2.6%	74.2%
PBF/BDI/B-3	Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law	UNDP	27 Jun 07	500	-	500	30	222	252	6.0%	50.3%
PBF/BDI/B-4	Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force	UNDP	05 Jul 07	6,900	-	6,900	505	3,548	4,053	7.3%	58.7%
PBF/BDI/B-5	Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps	UNDP	28 Nov 07	400	-	400	-	111	111	0.0%	27.8%
Subtotal				12,883	229	13,112	671	7,541	8,211	5.2%	62.6%
Priority Area: Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights											
PBF/BDI/C-1	Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities	UNDP/OHCHR	07 Mar 07	400	-	400	159	77	236	39.7%	58.9%
PBF/BDI/C-2	Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution	UNDP	29 Mar 07	1,000	159	1,159	720	398	1,118	72.0%	96.5%
PBF/BDI/C-3	Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals	UNDP	10 May 07	800	-	800	4	663	667	0.5%	83.4%
PBF/BDI/C-4	Support to the national consultations on the setting up/establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi	UNDP	13 Mar 08	-	1,000	1,000	n/a	139	139	0.0%	13.9%
Subtotal				2,200	1,159	3,359	882	1,278	2,160	40.1%	64.3%
Priority Area: Property & Land Issues											
PBF/BDI/F-1	Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes	UNHCR	20 Mar 07	700	-	700	341	338	679	48.7%	96.9%
Subtotal				700	-	700	341	338	679	48.7%	96.9%
BURUNDI Total				27,283	5,553	32,836	3,874	17,057	20,932	14.2%	63.7%

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Burundi	35,000	32,836	17,057	52	2,430	2,403	33	11,081	307	16,253	804	4.9
Governance	16,780	15,666	7,900	50	672	1,406	0	5,331	155	7,563	337	4.5
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector	13,700	13,112	7,541	58	1,432	679	0	5,049	30	7,191	350	4.9
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights	3,800	3,359	1,278	38	306	125	0	682	48	1,162	117	10.0
Property/Land Issues	720	700	338	48	20	193	33	19	73	338	0	0.0

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 07 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Burundi	35,000	32,836	20,932	64	4,561	2,601	127	12,084	361	19,733	1,198	6.1
Governance	16,780	15,666	9,881	63	1,405	1,474	7	6,208	195	9,288	593	6.4
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector	13,700	13,112	8,211	63	2,003	709	6	5,060	39	7,817	394	5.0
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights	3,800	3,359	2,160	64	972	141	45	782	54	1,995	166	8.3
Property/Land Issues	720	700	679	97	181	277	69	34	73	633	46	7.2