

# Appeal

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Burundi

## Relief and recovery – AFBI 71 Appeal Target: US\$ 626,948

Geneva, 12 June 2007

Dear Colleagues,

The aim of this ACT appeal from Burundi ACT members (Christian Aid, Lutheran World Federation, the Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi, Norwegian Church Aid and the National Council of Churches of Burundi) is to continue the humanitarian aid that is vital for saving lives and helping the most vulnerable people. This appeal will also focus on supporting the resettlement and stabilisation process by providing relief and recovery activities.

After twelve years of armed conflict, 2007 marks the real start of reconstruction and development efforts. While 2005 saw progress in the peace process in Burundi with the holding of the constitutional referendum, followed by general elections culminating in the inauguration of the new President, Pierre Nkurunziza, 2006 was a much more mixed year in political terms. Living conditions remain difficult after more than a decade of war and large-scale population displacements. The people have limited access to poor quality health services. The insecurity generated in previous years by the fighting has now given way to crime, as part of the population now has no occupation and the disarmament process has not produced the hoped-for results. The country is also vulnerable to the effects of regional pressures and instability. Just under 200 000 registered Burundian refugees remain in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and are supposed to return home. At the same time, the situation in DRC has just come out of a delicate electoral process, which could also trigger an influx of Congolese to swell the ranks of those already in Burundi. Another stream of Rwandan asylum seekers, again fleeing their country in the wake of a crackdown by the Rwandan authorities, is also possible. Finally, on the basis of several needs assessments conducted individually by the ACT members will maintain their multi-sectorial response in 2007, ranging from emergency response to strengthened community-based recovery interventions in support of the most affected populations, including the reintegration of people returning from forced displacement.

**Project Completion Date:**

31 December 2007

**Reporting Schedule:**

<b>Reports due ACT CO</b>	<b>Christian Aid</b>	<b>CNEB</b>	<b>LWF Burundi</b>	<b>NCA</b>	<b>The Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi</b>
<b>Interim narrative &amp; financial</b>	31 October 2007	31 October 2007	31 October 2007	31 October 2007	31 October 2007
<b>Final narrative &amp; financial</b>	28 February 2008	28 February 2008	28 February 2008	28 February 2008	28 February 2008
<b>Audit</b>	31 March 2008	31 March 2008	31 March 2008	31 March 2008	31 March 2008

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested:**

	<b>Christian Aid</b>	<b>CNEB</b>	<b>LWF Burundi</b>	<b>NCA</b>	<b>Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi</b>	<b>Total target US\$</b>
Total Appeal Target(s)	126,720	126,063	124,325	123,600	126,340	<b>626,948</b>
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr. Recd.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	126,720	126,063	124,325	123,600	126,340	<b>626,948</b>

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSW CHZH12A

**Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira ([jkg@act-intl.org](mailto:jkg@act-intl.org)) and the Programme Officer Michael Hyden ([mhy@act-intl.org](mailto:mhy@act-intl.org)), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind co-operation.

**For further information please contact:**

Director, John Nduna (phone +41 22 791 6033 or mobile phone + 41 79 203 6055) or

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John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

ACT forum Burundi requests support for their consolidated appeal. Details about the individual ACT members that participate in this appeal follow below. The participating ACT members for this emergency application are (in alphabetical order):

- Christian Aid
- CNEB (Conseil National des Eglises du Burundi)
- LWF (Lutheran World Federation), Burundi programme
- NCA (Norwegian Church Aid), Burundi programme
- The Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION**

Although there are no exact records, the ACT Forum in Burundi was established in the late 1990s following a series of appeals launched by CNEB and Christian Aid since 1995/96. As a member of the former and a partner of the latter, EEB also played a key role in the implementation of the ACT appeals. Although not officially part of the ACT forum, LWF/TCRS has been involved with supporting Burundian refugees in western Tanzania since 1993. Northern ACT members, such as DCA, also played a role in helping to fund ACT appeals and providing capacity support (e.g. DCA seconded a relief consultant to CNEB from 2002-05). In the last couple of years, two northern agencies have set up offices in Bujumbura – LWF (in 2006) and NCA.

The members of the ACT forum which are based in the country and attend meetings on a regular basis are (in alphabetical order):

- Christian Aid (CA)
- Conseil National des Eglises du Burundi (CNEB)
- Eglise Episcopale au Burundi (EEB)
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

Two other members of the ACT forum attend meetings when they are in the country. These are:

- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Tanganyika Christian Relief Services (TCRS)

The ACT Forum in Burundi is an informal structure. There are no governance documents, such as a Memorandum of Understanding or Terms of Reference agreed between members. The structure relies upon a convener (called a lead agency), which is in charge of calling meetings which take place on a quarterly basis. The convener of the ACT forum was originally Christian Aid with the responsibility being handed over to CNEB in 2004.

## **III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION**

### **Background**

Burundi has nearly eight million ninety thousand (8,090,000) inhabitants out of which 90% are engaged in a subsistence economy by cultivating small plots with the vast majority earning less than US\$1 a day.

Harvest of 2006 was poor and subsequently flooding occurred in December 2006 and January 2007. This in turn was followed by a period of insufficient rain, and as a result the coming harvest in June 2007 will also be bad. Therefore, Burundi will face food scarcity in many parts of the country. Central and Eastern parts of the country are particularly affected. ACT forum members are present in all affected areas in the country, and jointly they like to address this emergency situation through this consolidated appeal.

The heavy rains of December 2006 and January 2007 also destroyed a lot of houses. Many affected people are still without adequate shelter, and this is an issue that NCA likes to address in Cibitoke province.

Burundi is coming out from more than 10 years of civil war that caused a lot of destruction of lives, social and economic infrastructures. The extension services that were provided by the government collapsed, and new technologies or varieties were no longer developed. Agricultural inputs are missing or not affordable for poor farmers. The high population density in many provinces confines farmers on a very small plot of land, without any possibility of fallow and soil replenishment. That situation worsened the last 5 years by a severe drought that affected the country, mainly in the north and northeastern region. Farmers had started developing coping mechanisms including the cultivation of swamps and wetlands where soil moisture is available along the year. By surprise, season A of 2007 (Sept. 2006-Jan. 2007) was characterised by torrential rains that washed away crops into the lowlands and swamps. Another serious problem is the devastating action of the cassava mosaic virus that caused damage to 60-70% of cassava production. The taro crops almost disappeared due to diseases that were never treated because no research was done on that. Sweet potatoes and taros are considered in the culture as staple food for poor people. The root production increased the vulnerability of poor people to food insecurity. FAO and other NGOs have provided bean seeds to 350,000 households out of 410,000 households initially targeted. This number represents about 25% (FAO) of the total number of households in Burundi. Christian Aid was able to assist 10,000 households. Unfortunately, a short but hot dry period was observed at the beginning of April 2007. The crop production will be affected by that soil water deficit at a level that is not known now. Such a crop failure was observed in the past but the impact was absorbed by root products that allowed farmers to cope with food shortage. Root products are making a link between 2 harvest periods. The cassava mosaic and taro disease have disrupted the precarious food security for many poor farmers.

Burundi's high population density of 421 persons per square kilometre of arable land has reduced the average size of household land holding to less than half a hectare, insufficient to produce enough food for a household using current technology.

The FAO's early warning system reported that rains were insufficient and irregular so far in 2007. Season B of 2007, which will be harvested in June, has been performing weakly so far, and has been particularly bad for beans and millet. Especially the lower areas in the country have suffered from lack of rain.

A WFP analysis indicates that the food security situation is also still bad in the areas affected by the heavy rain of November 2006 to January 2007, and harvest there of season A of 2007 was very weak, this is particularly true for the centre-east of the country. Moreover, it should be noted that the food supply on markets is also still weak in the country. We have to consider as well that the months April and May are traditionally the months of hardship in the country.

In February 2007, the CNEB implemented an ACT RRF emergency food distribution for flood affected people in Mutimbuzi.

### **Needs Analysis and response**

The ACT Burundi forum made a separate data collection but carried out a joint analysis of the situation and priorities to be addressed through this appeal. Information was collected either directly from the field or from partners who are all the time with the communities. The LWF is in the field, implementing another project in the Provinces of Ruyigi and Cankuzo. Christian Aid, CNEB, NCA and the Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi have partners throughout Burundi.

The collected information was analysed by a technical committee set up by the ACT forum. The priorities, regions and activities were decided according to communities' needs identified by the committee, to specialities of the members and to partners' presence in the provinces. The LWF has a long experience in working with refugees and reintegration; NCA has experience in shelter, water and sanitation; Christian Aid has a proven experience in food security, CNEB and the Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi have broad experience with communities through their network of member churches.

The envisaged response is the same line of what different organisations are doing to improve the livelihoods of communities that they serve. CNEB and the Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi raise resources for affected people through churches. LWF is implementing a project in Cankuzo and Ruyigi, which promotes livelihoods and the peaceful cohabitation between returnees and local communities; Christian Aid is funding a five year food security project focussing on increasing food production through improved seeds

produced in 4 multiplication seed centres; NCA has been supporting housing rehabilitation project in many provinces.

The response is targeting the North, the South, West and the East of the country.

The committee identified also some activities that could be done together, e.g. capacity building in disaster management, procurement for agricultural inputs, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, etc.

#### **IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE**

##### **Current situation in the area of proposed response**

As a result of last December's torrential rains, Burundi's population has once again been plunged into an extremely precarious situation. The population, already vulnerable due to conflict, pandemics and erratic climate hazards, is on the brink of a food crisis. Support is urgently needed as in this context, the ongoing peace process risks to be affected. Many households are in a constant state of food insecurity.

As a result, the most vulnerable people have difficulty getting access to food and their diets are inadequate. Some sections of the population, which have already been in a very vulnerable situation, have resorted to extreme survival mechanisms. An assessment made by WFP found increasing use of such survival strategies with some people cutting down to one meal a day and resorting to 'famine foods', such as cassava leaves or bitter banana.

Mortgages of fields, the sale of assets and people being forced to leave their homes are worrying signs of an impending major food crisis.

Some households have had poor crop yields for two consecutive years. The first signs of a crisis are thus looming: prices are rising (for instance, the price of sweet potatoes has increased by 43% over the last three months / Source FAO) and children are dropping out of school.

##### **Structural vulnerability**

A number of factors are exacerbating household food security. These include an ongoing decrease in soil fertility as a result of a lack of fertilisers, root crop diseases and population growth, resulting in a decrease in the size of farming operations and the over-exploitation of soils. Moreover, subsistence farming has not been able to keep pace with population growth. Hence, the required calorie intake is insufficient and the quality of food is deteriorating. In view of this structural vulnerability, cyclical factors like epidemics or the current erratic weather conditions have a serious impact on the availability of food. Most people already have to survive on one meal per day. The situation is precarious and consistent and co-ordinated support is required.

##### **Devastating combination**

The late arrival of rains at the end of last year combined with cassava disease and recent floods have had a devastating effect on the food stocks of the poorest families in Burundi.

If urgent help to the most vulnerable is not provided, the consequences could be devastating for the recovery of a country still weakened by 13 years of civil war.

##### **No time to waste**

The floods have hit the country at the worst possible time; although peace prevails, living conditions remain extremely difficult, with most Burundians having to focus on just meeting their basic daily needs.

In the most affected areas in the north and centre of the country, the traditional 'lean season' (when food from the last harvest runs out) began in September 2006 and will last until the end of June 2007, when the next harvest is due.

##### **Poor harvests**

There are 3 planting seasons in Burundi; A, B and C. The planting season for season A crops takes normally place from mid-September to October, to be harvested in late December and January. Rains have delayed to come thus prolonging the dry season (mid September to mid October 2006). The planting season started with delay and before crops could be strong enough, torrential rains came. The aftermath did not take long to show. Weak crops from the delayed planting have been suffocated as a result of soil saturated with water following unusual strong and prolonged torrential rains and either uprooted weak crops or caused crop roots to rot.

Dependency on market items for food is generalised while food items become rare in these markets and consequently prices get higher and higher. A reverse phenomenon is present: Commune peripheral markets are supplied by provincial markets themselves supplied by external markets (Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda). The prices thus practised are no longer within reach for the low income-earning households.

### **Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response**

Mechanisms to depict survival characteristics during a food crisis are globally developed in the region of Ruyigi and Cankuzo provinces and other affected areas in the country. Consumption of food scarcity varieties (like sour bananas, wild leaves and roots), reduction of number, volume and quality of meals per day and with displacement of population to other supposed better off areas of the country or outside into Tanzania to offer underpaid manpower to secure food for households, selling livestock for low prices to be able to pay for food, selling un-harvested crops for cheaper prices, theft in plantations and injuries and deaths as a result of this, affected particularly Buganda district in Cibitoke province, also harmed by heavy rains, and communities have difficulties in reconstructing their housing.

#### **To summarise:**

- a) The dislocation of households has inevitably increased because of selling of the productive goods such as land, livestock and crops in the field before they are ready for harvest (coffee, bananas) and this at very low prices which have come to be a common practice;
- b) The individual external migrations are observed in the neighbouring countries or within the country;
- c) Sex workers make business for surviving;
- d) Cases of robberies in field and houses are also frequent and they sometimes lead to killings;
- e) Students (between 9 and 15 years) draw out schools and start working before the official age recommended by UN agencies.

These situations affect women and men but women are more exposed at prostitution and HIV. Malnutrition for children has increased. NCA proposes to assist 150 families with shelter kits and training for this purpose.

### **Description of the damages in the area of proposed response**

The poor performance recorded for season A of 2007 has been observed and results in the combined effects related to the delay in rainfall, torrential rains since November-January and April which have caused flood, erosion and streaming, have affected the crops on hills as well as in marsh, the persistence of crop diseases which affect cassava and others types of crops and the shortage of sweet potatoes cutting materials. This may trigger a probable famine for at least the next nine months if the normal time of rains will be established. The table below shows the estimated productions for season A of 2007 compared to season A of 2006:

Summary on destruction of crops caused by droughts, followed by occasional heavy rains (December 2006 to January 2007) in Cankuzo and Ruyigi provinces (the target area of LWF).

Season	Types of crops	Gisuru	Cendajuru, Mishiha	Gisagara,
C (2005-2006)	Planted marshlands	45%	50% of vegetables	
A (2006-2007)	Planted dry lands	70%	1.000 ha	
C (2006-2007)	Beans		80%	
	Maize		50%	
	Irish potatoes		70%	
	Sweet potatoes		45%	
A (2006-2007)	Beans		95%	
	Maize		30%	
	Irish potatoes		40%	
	Sweet potatoes		5%	
	Rice in nurseries		60%	

(Provincial authorities)

The harvest for season A has been destroyed, leading to a loss of nearly 60% of agriculture production in the valleys and up to 30% in the hills, according to FAO figures. Crops such as beans, cassava, maize, potatoes and sweet potatoes, which are the staple diet, have been destroyed.

There is now a generalised famine in Ngozi and Mwaro provinces, the Christian Aid target area, because the beans are still immature and no roots are available due to cassava mosaic and taro diseases.

### **Security situation in the area of proposed response**

The security situation in the area of proposed response is relatively calm, and if standard security precautions are taken, field level operations are possible without many constraints.

### **Location and beneficiaries for your proposed response**

#### **Christian Aid:**

Christian Aid's partners intend to intervene in the provinces of: Ngozi and Mwaro. They are among the most populated regions in Burundi. The population density is close to 400 people/km<sup>2</sup> and the land size per family is approximately 0,4ha/household. This shows the vulnerability of such farmers even in normal cropping season. Due to the recent floods and recurrent drought, there is a risk of a "sustainable vulnerability" if nothing is done to help those farmers to overcome quickly the current food insecurity. Unfortunately, the recent heavy rains which caused floods in different places came to worsen the food situation that was already insecure.

Many indicators of severe food insecurity have been observed within these 2 provinces. Severe cases of malnutrition and other related diseases are reported in many areas (Government sources). From December 2006 to 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2007, the provincial officials reported hundreds of deaths due to hunger-related causes in Ngozi. Hundreds migrated to other regions after selling all their assets, including land. Thousands of pupils are unable to attend schools because of hunger. The most vulnerable groups are orphans, widows, aged people, disabled people, and repatriates.

The target beneficiaries (10,000 households, nearly 50,000 people) are subsistence-oriented farmers. Their livelihoods are based mainly on land and crop production. So, our response aims at helping them to restart the food production process. It is very important to know that very few opportunities for off-farm income are available. The reason for distributing cassava cuttings and tubers for sweet potatoes is that the climate is very capricious, leaving any chance for farmers to forecast their crop yields. Those crops are known to be resistant to weather extremes. The FAO has started dissemination of cassava resistant varieties but the report issued in April by the same organisation shows that the extent is at the lowest level in targeted provinces (<80 ha for each province).

Christian Aid will target the provinces of Ngozi and Mwaro. Ngozi is situated in the North of Burundi. It is the most populated province in Burundi. The targeted communes are Mwumba and Ngozi. They were selected because they were hit by hail in March that destroyed banana trees and young crops of beans. The EAB Buye has a strong congregation at Mwumba. The Church is very active there and many community groups are involved in agricultural activities. Mwaro is situated in the centre of the country, it is also highly populated and it is a new province where administrative structures are still weak. The targeted communities are Nyabihanga and Ndava. The United Methodist Church has a parish at Nyabihanga where they have a congregation involved in community development.

#### **CNEB:**

10,400 families will be supported by the CNEB. Special priority will be given to productive people who are in possession of where to plant seeds.

The CNEB will focus its support on Kirundo, Kayanza, Ngozi and Muyinga province which have been the food basket of the whole country, but the drought and heavy rains have been unpredictable, thus damaging all the crops. Various seeds will be giving to 2,600 households in each one of the 4 provinces; mainly in Muhanga, Mwumba, Ntega and Buhinyuza communities enabling these people suffering from extreme

poverty and facing the daily challenge of hunger to alleviate and even eradicating these life threatening issues.

In this order hope of reduction of poverty can be restored and the people can work on getting self-supportive. In order to avoid discrimination, each zone will have a local committee comprised of local administrative officials, CNEB field Co-ordinators, two male and two female representatives, plus two youth from the beneficiaries. The same committee will assist the community elders in drawing up a list of potential beneficiaries.

### **LWF:**

Direct beneficiaries:

5,550 people among the most vulnerable of 2 communes of the LWF Programme for Peace intervention area for food rations and seeds assistance. Beneficiaries are rural poor with high percentage of returnees among them.

LWF will support Gisuru commune of Ruyigi province, and Cendajuru commune of Cankuzo province.

### **NCA:**

1,000 beneficiaries (150 families) in Buganda commune in Cibitoke province. Over the last 13 years the civil war has caused many families to be internally displaced and living in camps or with other relatives or friends. Other people have fled and became refugees in western Tanzania, the eastern part of DRC and Rwanda. At the same time their houses were either destroyed and have over time been deteriorated or been looted and in many cases the houses were a mud construction and needed to be renovated or totally rebuilt.

NCA has an experience in shelter, water and rehabilitation of health centres and schools. In order to complete others that intervene, NCA has opted to provide shelter in Buganda, Cibitoke province whereby returnees are coming back to their former homes. Shelter is a need of all returnees since their former homes were either destroyed or looted during the 13 years of war. As other partners will be providing food security and non food items to those returnees and other vulnerable persons, NCA believes that shelter is a prerequisite to the human being especially for a returnee who has been out of the country for a long time. Food and non food items can have a lot of meaning when someone has a shelter.

### **The Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi:**

This proposed response will target the Dioceses of Bujumbura, Matana and Makamba.

The Administrative target locations are: Diocese Bujumbura (Mpanda, Mutimbuzi, Kabezi, Mukike, Rumonge, Burambi and Buyengeru), Diocese Makamba (Kayogoro), Diocese of Matana (Songa, Vyanda, Matana, Mugamba, Mpinga Kayove and Muzye).

## **V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

### **Christian Aid:**

The direct beneficiaries of this CA agricultural program are 10,000 families of vulnerable people identified in 2 provinces: Ngozi and Mwaro. EAB Buye will intervene in Ngozi and the EMUBU in Mwaro. Each partner will assist 5,000 families. The EAB, Buye diocese will concentrate on:

#### **Ngozi province:**

<b>Commune</b>	<b>Collin</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>Number of persons</b>
Mwumba	Hayiro	Vulnerable groups:	400
	Nzove	Orphans, child headed	431
	Mushitsi	families, disabled people	410
	Buye	PLHIV, returnees, IDPs	456
Kirembe	Kidisha	Batwa	419
	Bunywana		399

	Nkomero	452
	Migongo	384
	Kiremba	424
Ruhororo	Mubarya	436
	Kiremejana	360
	Gatagata	429
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,000</b>

**Mwaro province:**

Commune	Zone	Target group: as above	Number of persons
Nyabihanga	Kibungere	Vulnerable groups:	800
	Muyange	Orphans, child headed	900
	Nyabihananga	families, disabled people	1200
Ndava	Buziricanda	PLHIV, returnees, IDPs	1050
	Ndava	Batwa	1050
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,000</b>

**CNEB:**

10,400 families, equally distributed in four northern provinces: Kirundo, Kayanza, Ngozi and Muyinga.

**LWF:**

Supported beneficiaries:

Commune	Localities	Target group	Number of persons
Gisuru	Muvulmu	Refugees returning from Tanzania and IDPs that	1600
	Jacokwe	recently returned to their communities	300
	Musha	Recently settled Batwa community	1700
Cendajuru	Cendajuru	Returnees and other persons expelled from Tanzania	200
	Rukoyoyo	Batwa community	1750
<b>Total</b>		High concentration returnees	<b>5500</b>

**NCA:**

Beneficiaries are 150 families (1000 persons) in Buganda commune, in Cibitoke province.

Criteria of selection:

Our partners Union Baptist Church and United Methodist Church, the local administration, beneficiaries among them male and female, will select the most vulnerable among the returnees from DR Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania and other members of the community. Those to be selected will be people without any shelter and those with shelter covered with grass. They will be eligible those handicapped people, orphans, single mothers, widows, HIV/AIDS positive and elderly people.

**The Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi:**

Targeted beneficiaries: 3000 households from Diocese Bujumbura (Mpanda, Mutimbuzi, Kabezi, Mukike, Rumonge, Burambi and Buyengeru), Diocese Makamba (Kayogoro) and Diocese Matana (Songa, Vyanda, Matana, Mugamba, Mpinga Kayove and Muzye).

Criteria of selection:

The community members will be involved in the selection of the poorest and most vulnerable households by consensus at a general meeting using a community map together with traditional leaders, Diocesan staff and local authorities according to the following criteria:

a household affected by floods or droughts, a family caring for orphans, children headed households, single mother or single father with more than 5 children, a displaced family, a family perceived by the community as very poor, returnees, recent repatriates, recently returned refugees from Tanzania and IDPs that have not enough means to support their families yet.

Women and poor people discrimination will be stopped.

Beneficiaries also include the poor and vulnerable of the host communities in Burundian society like the Batwa people that are in process of settling themselves on recently allocated plots.

The direct targeting beneficiaries will be 3000 vulnerable households:

Location	Targeting population
Bujumbura	1250
Makamba	500
Matana	1250
<b>Total</b>	<b>3000</b>

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

### Christian Aid:

#### **Goal**

To mitigate food insecurity in Ngozi and Mwaro provinces through agriculture production diversification.

#### **Objectives**

- To facilitate and foster food security by providing garden seeds, cassava cuttings and tubers of sweet potatoes to 10,000 households in Ngozi and Mwaro provinces.
- To train and facilitate Disaster Risk Reduction training to 36 staff from ACT members and partners.

The assistance consists of 2 priorities:

#### 1. Food crisis mitigation

Due to the recurrent weather extremes, the assistance aims at regenerating crops and varieties that are resistant to those shocks that hit the agricultural systems in Burundi.

Burundians have a nutritional attitude that creates a kind of balanced diet. Beans and peas are rich in proteins, roots and cereals provide carbohydrates and palm oil and groundnuts provide lipids. The balance has been disrupted due to poor production of beans and roots.

The response intends at supplying poor families with 100 cassava cuttings, 150 tubers of sweet potato and 2 small bags of vegetable seeds. These crops were chosen because roots have been, since colonial period, the crop that fought hunger between 2 cropping seasons. The recent food crises can be partly explained by the destruction of cassava and taros crops. In addition, the 2 crops can be intercropped with other crops. Vegetables grow fast and will help farmers to get something to eat before harvesting other crops.

The cuttings and seeds will be bought through a tendering system after which the most reliable and cheapest supplier will be selected.

#### **Implementation description**

Identification and selection of the most needy beneficiaries will be done by the project co-ordinators (one for each partner), in co-operation with the local authorities and local committees (the local committee will be formed by the field co-ordinator, local administration, 4 persons representing the beneficiaries, other humanitarian representatives who are involved in the region). Beneficiaries' lists are drawn up and verified by the local implementation committee, taking into consideration the selection criteria. The co-ordinators will hire warehouse and guards well in advance.

**Activities:**

- Purchase inputs
- Securing trucks for transporting items
- Transport of items from warehouse to distribution site
- Distribution of inputs
- Monitoring and reporting take place as soon as possible after distribution
- Evaluation

**2. Training in Disaster Risk Reduction**

The climate change in the region means more threats and vulnerability to poor people. It is important for the staff to be aware and prepared to respond rapidly and effectively to disasters that may happen in Burundi. It is also important to develop a contingency plan for the ACT forum in Burundi. Due to the experience and staff availability, Christian Aid will organise the training for all the members of the forum and the member churches of CNEB and the Province of the Anglican Church.

Each ACT member (5) and each member church (13) will send 2 persons making the total number of people trained at 36, who will be trained in climate change issues and adaptation and disaster cycle management

An emergency preparedness plan is to be drawn up for ACT members and partners.

The training will be conducted by hired specialists.

**CNEB:****Goal**

Support the process of transition from relief to development with an emphasis on short-to medium-term programmes focussing on population reinsertion and community recovery.

**Objectives**

To provide beans and maize seeds to 10,400 families in 4 northern provinces to enable them to produce food for themselves after a certain period.

**Activities**

Various seeds will be giving to 2,600 households in each one of the 4 provinces; mainly in Muhanga, Mwumba, Ntega and Buhinyuza communities enabling these people suffering from extreme poverty and facing the daily challenge of hunger to alleviate and even eradicating these life threatening issues.

**Description of assistance**

Each family will be provided with 15 kg of beans seeds and 3.8 kg of maize.

The co-ordinators are trained in emergency preparedness and in SPHERE standards. They know how to do a fair distribution.

**Implementation**

The following activities will take place in line with the project objective and SPHERE standards followed as closely as possible:

Identification and selection of the beneficiaries will be done by the provincial co-ordinators in co-operation with the local authorities and local committee.

The local committee will be formed by the field co-ordinator, local administration, two male, two female representing the beneficiaries, elders among the community, other humanitarian actors and church representatives who are involved in this field.

Beneficiaries' lists will be drawn up and verified by the implementation local committee, taking into consideration the selection criteria. Warehouse and guards will be hired by the co-ordinators well in advance. Seeds will be procured through a tendering committee who tender at least 3 local companies, check the quality and the quantity available (state of warehouse and cost) quotes are invited from applicants. Distribution cards for the beneficiaries and T-shirt for monitors are purchased and given well in advance. Seeds are transported from warehouse to distribution sites. Distribution teams are given instructions well in advance and taken to the sites and are assisted by the beneficiaries. An independent monitor oversees the

distribution. Beneficiaries are informed of the sites and time of distribution well in advance. Reporting takes place as soon as possible after the distribution.

### **LWF:**

#### **Goal**

To provide humanitarian support to households adversely affected by heavy rains and poor harvests in these localities.

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide the affected population with direct emergency food assistance items.
2. To secure the food security situation of the affected population through provision of seeds for replanting.

#### **Activities**

For objective 1:

Purchase and distribute emergency food items; beans, maize and high-energy biscuits.

Expected results:

The affected population prepares meals to alleviate hunger, thus reducing famine related depression and deaths. The affected population secures energy to restore destroyed farms to avert possible future crises.

For objective 2:

Purchase early maturing seeds and distribute to identified households; beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and groundnuts.

Expected results: destroyed farms are restored as soon as possible to prevent a future food crisis.

### **NCA:**

#### **Goal**

Reduce disparities among different population groups and regions, especially concerning access to shelter, and promote peace and reconciliation at the household level.

#### **Objectives**

The overall objectives are to reduce conflict and tension; promote peace and reconciliation; and prevent further conflicts by supporting community based construction and rehabilitation work.

To assist in the building of 150 houses plus one family latrine per house by providing building material which are not available locally or not affordable by the beneficiaries including iron sheets, doors and windows, timber, and nails. Skilled labor will also be provided in exceptional cases where the beneficiaries are unable to construct their houses due to being a child-headed household, disabled, or elderly.

#### **Distribution of shelter kits**

A committee will be established consisting of the Program co-ordinator of NCA Burundi, the representative of the implementing partner, a representative from both the sector and district, and two representatives (one female and one male) elected from among the residents of the province. This committee will select the 150 family beneficiaries giving priority to households headed by children, women, disabled, and elderly.

Through its church partners, NCA will provide 150 shelter top-up kits to vulnerable families and support them to construct durable houses according to Sphere Standards. The following inputs will be provided per house:

Roofing sheets	34
Windows	4
Doors	3
Beams / rafters	30
Construction set for family	1

The standard house design measures 6m x 7m.

Nails, ridges etc. as well as skilled labour will be provided according to the individual requirements.

## **The Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi**

### **Goal**

Support the process of transition from relief to development with an emphasis on short- to medium-term programmes focussing on population reinsertion and community recovery.

### **Objectives**

- To increase immediate and sustainable access to food;
- To contribute to the improvement of livelihoods of those people affected by floods and other natural catastrophes in the program area;
- To increase food security by strengthening community development by providing improved seeds.

### **Activities**

The specific activities for specific program outputs are:

#### Food aid

Providing the general rations for the communities in crisis. Target is 3000 households who will be participatory selected and will have access to food.

#### One-off food distribution:

Food item	Quantities	Units
Beans	30,000	Kg
Maize	30,000	Kg
Cassava flour	30,000	Kg
Local porridge for children	10,500	Kg

#### Seed distribution

- a) The 3,000 targeted households participatory selected will have access to seeds.
- b) Distribution of different types of seeds as shown in the table below.

#### One-off seed distribution:

Seeds	Quantities	Units
Improved beans seeds	45,000	Kg
Improved Sweet potatoes Planting materials	90,000	Kg
Vegetables seeds	45	Kg

#### Food security

- Identification of the target population;
- Start up of supply inputs;
- Capacity building for communities.

### **Project implementation methodology**

The overall identification phase and management of the program will use project cycle management methodology. The proposed program is built on the results from FAO, UNICEF and OCHA assessment field reports. Extensive consultations with the targeted communities and administration will take place in order to identify roles, responsibilities and expected outputs and define the long-term strategies for sustainability.

Our approach will seek to empower primary stakeholders to design their own action plans and to have an effective ownership of the program. This will allow us to develop a pro-active approach and to determine issues that are not necessarily in the immediate scope of the proposed program that may have an impact on further activities and then help to identify alternatives.

The agriculture and logistics department of the project will be in charge of the emergency relief activities. Seed fairs will be organised in which the beneficiaries can make a selection of the seeds they need for their next agriculture season. Food rations will be provided to the beneficiaries to assure that they will keep the seeds for agriculture purpose. One emergency ration distribution will be done in early May, another one mid June.

**Inputs for project implementation****Christian Aid:**

ACT/CA Burundi Field Office (Including Programme Officer and Finance officer)  
 2 Project Co-ordinators (one for each partner)  
 Tendering committee  
 Cassava cuttings  
 Sweet potatoes tubers  
 Distribution teams  
 Transportation means  
 Communication  
 Warehouses  
 Partnership with other NGOs  
 Provincial and communal authorities

**CNEB:**

Experienced emergency staff, with representation in the field, and logistical means.

**LWF:**

Agriculture and logistics department staff (3 persons) will be available for this project. They will be supervised by the project co-ordinator, and the whole operation will be guided by the country representative.

A pick up truck and the project truck will be available for the necessary logistical support to this project.

**NCA:**

In co-ordination with Bujumbura office the following activities will be done with project objective and SPHERE standards. And identification and selection of the most needy beneficiaries will be done in co-operation with Union Baptist Church, United Methodist Church, local authorities and the beneficiaries. Local committees will be formed among them, female and male, HIV/AIDS infected and other humanitarian actors. Beneficiaries' lists will be drawn up and verified by the local committees taking into consideration the selection criteria. The beneficiaries will provide a contribution to build the shelter in procuring local materials and providing hand labour.

**Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation****Assumptions:**

- The security situation remains stable and allows movement to sites of the program
- Effective lists of beneficiaries emerge and are adequately organised
- Funds are timely allocated
- Improved inputs, tools and materials are timely procured
- Active participation of the targeted population and others stakeholders
- Commodities available on the markets
- WFP food pipe-line is well funded

The general assumption is that the assistance activities can start in July, and will last a maximum of six months.

**Constraints/risks:**

- Distribution not well organised and misuse of seeds stock
- Duplication due to lack of co-operation between stakeholders
- Agri-inputs price is too high
- Poor quality of agri-inputs
- Insecurity in the distribution zone

- Poor/seasonal roads
- Large population movement
- Significant changes in prices of key commodities and others inputs
- Unfavourable weather conditions

#### Procurement and Transport

All inputs will be purchased locally, tenders are sought with written quotes and samples provided and tested for quality. Funds will be provided to partners to hire trucks and drivers for the transport of inputs.

#### Prioritisation

If no full funding is received for this project, priority will be given to the emergency food ration distribution to the most vulnerable sections of the target communities.

#### **Implementation Timetable**

This project will be implemented from July to December 2007.

#### **Transition or Exit strategy**

Supporting activities that will be undertaken to promote a responsible transition and exit strategy:

- Advocacy
- Capacity building
- Linking the targeted communities to the Government structure
- The targeted communities are often part of the intervention zone of the individual program operations of ACT members, who are already providing longer term support to the assisted communities

### **VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE**

#### **Administration and finance and control**

CNEB will liaise with all ACT members to organise one audit for the whole appeal, although each member has budgeted for this audit separately.

A separate Bank account in Burundi will be opened by CNEB. External procurement will be monitored by CNEB. Cheques will be mainly used in order to minimise cash flow. Cheques will be co-signed by the General Secretary and the Project Co-ordinator after due documents are fully provided.

#### **Christian Aid:**

The personnel listed below will insure that the project activities take place within the agreed timeframes and as they should be:

CA Program Support Officer, London (overall responsibility for reporting to donors )

CA Burundi Field Office (including Program Officer, Finance officer) – to follow up the implementation, monitoring & evaluation, ensure timely and accuracy, quality of reports, liaison with auditors.

Project Co-ordinator (one for each partner – manages project activities on a day – to – day basis). Local committee to help monitor and make beneficiaries lists, and determine vulnerability of some individual cases.

This project will be implemented as soon as funds are available.

As this project is administered for 2 partners, the financial control will be the overall responsibility of CA Field Office in Burundi. Each partner will be responsible for keeping their own accounts based on sound accounting principles.

**CNEB:**

CNEB General Secretariat (to follow up on the implementation, monitoring, ensure timelines and accuracy, quality of reports, liaison with auditors).

CNEB – Head of Humanitarian Action and Development to co-ordinate all activities of the provincial Co-ordinators, implementing committee and local administration. Implementing local committee help monitor and make beneficiary lists. Other participating people:

- Logistician - to oversee procurement, storage and distribution of the items.
- Store keepers - responsible for stocktaking.
- Accountant - to ensure that items are purchased according to tender committee,
- Independent evaluator - to ensure that the project objectives are achieved and to detect eventual irregularities and the impact.

**LWF:**

For LWF, the activities will be managed from the field office in Ruyigi. The project co-ordinator and finance and administration officer are directly responsible for the administration and financial transactions implemented under this ACT emergency appeal. They will do so under the supervision of the Bujumbura based country representative and finance and administration co-ordinator. The Ruyigi based logistics officer will be involved in the necessary procurement activities and the project cashier will take care of payments.

**NCA:**

Overall implementation will be co-ordinated and supervised by the NCA Program Co-ordinator in close co-operation with the various involved actors at the field level - most particularly the implementing church partners Union Baptist Church and United Methodist Church, in close liaison with the NCA Great Lakes office in Kigali.

The Financial Manager, Project co-ordinator and the Finance Officer will carry out spot checks on expenditures and coding. Administration will be at the implementing partner's office. The Finance and Administration Office will compile the reports as required indicating expenditures by budget line.

Although funds will be administered through our implementing partners, NCA will aim to help its implementing church partners to strengthen their capacity in the area of finance and administration.

**The Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi:**

The activities will be managed by the Dioceses of Bujumbura, Makamba and Matana. The Diocesan development co-ordinators will be responsible for the management of this project. The Provincial development officer and the finance manager based at Bujumbura will supervise its implementation. The Dioceses, the technical departments of Government at field level and local communities will work together in the implementation of the project.

**VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS**

The process will be monitored in a conjunction of all ACT members whenever it is possible under CNEB co-ordination.

Each ACT member involved in the project is responsible for monitoring and evaluation to ensure quality of response and reports. Local committee takes part to the monitoring and evaluation. Peer monitoring and evaluation will be organised where all ACT Burundi members take part and can share lessons from the implementation. An external evaluation will be organised by CNEB in collaboration with other ACT forum members. The terms of reference and budget will be discussed and agreed between them.

CNEB will liaise with the ACT members in country to collect from the various implementation partners' reports to consolidate one report to be sent to ACT CO in Geneva.

LWF Community facilitators will be the first line of monitors, together with the LWF agriculture department staff. Monitoring work will be guided by the project co-ordinator, who will make regular field visits for this purpose.

Reporting is the responsibility of the project co-ordinator and his concerned staff, who will submit their report to the country representative. The country representative will co-ordinate with the other ACT forum members to prepare consolidated narrative and financial reports for submission to ACT CO.

The committee established to identify beneficiaries for the distribution of the shelter kits would also have a monitoring role. This same committee will monitor the progress of the construction of the houses of the beneficiaries and submit a brief monthly report to the NCA Burundi Program Co-ordinator, who in turn will also have a monitoring role on all project components.

Monthly progress reports will be prepared by implementing church partners and submitted to the NCA Burundi Program Co-ordinator.

Under the co-ordination of the Program Co-ordinator, NCA Burundi will provide monthly and quarterly progress reports which will be shared with church and ACT partners.

Through CNEB, ACT CO in Geneva will be provided with narrative, statistical, financial, and audit reports as specified in the ACT CO reporting guidelines.

As for the Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi, continuous field monitoring and evaluation will be done by field staff and parish committees permanently on the field and on a day to day basis in contact with the farmers. All the information regarding the progress of the program towards the objectives will be compiled in the final report from the Province and will be shared with other members of Act Burundi. The information on numbers of beneficiaries, items and quantity distributed size of land cultivation, productions and impacts will be compiled each month.

ACT forum Burundi will set up a working group for supporting the field staff on monitoring and evaluation at area of intervention.

The reporting team (executive secretary) will be set up by the ACT forum and will be in charge of compiling of all reports from different organisations for donors.

## **IX. CO-ORDINATION**

### **Co-ordination within the project**

According to the status of the ACT member, the co-ordination is organised in different ways. For LWF which is an implementation organisation, the co-ordination is done through its operational structures. For other organisations, the implementation is done through partners (churches) and co-ordination is needed to reach a harmonised response. Under the supervision of the respective head of organisations, the program managers will be responsible for co-ordinating the implementation at partner level, particularly in regard to procurement procedures, quantities per person/household, etc.

### **Co-ordination with other ACT members**

This project is part of the consolidated appeal of the ACT Burundi forum, and close co-ordination will be undertaken with other ACT members for the implementation of this project. CNEB will organise regularly meetings where ACT members will discuss on the implementation of the project.

Co-ordination with other organisations in the area of monitoring, evaluation, reporting and auditing will be done to minimise costs and give opportunity for peer learning process.

Co-ordination with government authorities, FAO, WFP and other relief NGOs will be undertaken at provincial and community level.

### **ACT forum Burundi Capacity Development Workshop**

A two day workshop involved the full participation of all ACT members in Burundi was held at CNEB's training centre in Bujumbura 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2007. In this workshop various issues were discussed

regarding improving in country co-ordination and implementation of ACT appeals. A report of this workshop, has been prepared by a consultant and is available on request from ACT CO.

## X. BUDGET

### Estimated costs per implementing member

#### Christian Aid:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<u>Food Crisis Mitigation:</u>				
Cassava cuttings (85 Piece/family)	Piece	850,000	0.05	42,500
Sweet potatoes (125 Tubers/family)	Piece	1,250,000	0.03	37,500
Vegetable seeds (2 Bags/family)	2	10,000	0.03	600
Sub total				80,600
<u>Transport, Storage, Warehousing and Related costs</u>				
Fuel (1,300 Fb/l.)	Liter	2,000	1.30	2,600
Transit warehouse rental (2 provinces)		2	100	200
Warehouse security guards		2	60	120
Labour for loading and unloading	Lumpsum			1500
Truck renting	1	20	250	5,000
Sub total				9,420
<u>Personnel, Administration, Operation and Support costs</u>				
<i>Staff salaries/benefits</i>				
Emergency coordinator (2 pers x 2 months)	2	2	350	1,400
Secretary (2 pers x 1 month)	1	2	200	400
Listing/Distribution officers	1 month	75	60	4,500
Accountant	1 month	2	300	600
<i>Local and regional travels</i>				
Perdiem for food and loading	Day	6	25	150
<i>Offices operation costs</i>				
Stationery and material	1 month	2	200	400
Communication		2	300	600
Sub total				8,050
<u>Training</u>				
Climate changes issues	Lumpsum		3,000	3,000
Disaster cycle management	Lumpsum		4,000	4,000
ACT Forum contingency plan	Lumpsum		9,000	9,000
Consultants	Lumpsum		4,000	4,000
Communication	Lumpsum		500	500
Emergency officer (20%)	Month	6	150	900
Transport	Month	6	75	450
Sub total				21,850
<u>Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit</u>				
Project monitoring (Christian Aid)	Lumpsum		2000	2,000
Project evaluation and impact assessment (C.A.)	Lumpsum		2300	2,300
Financial audit (C.A.)	Lumpsum		2500	2,500
Sub total				6,800
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE Christian Aid</b>				<b>126,720</b>

**CNEB:**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
Beans	Kg	110,000	0.80	88,000
Maize	Kg	25,000	0.50	12,500
Transport of seeds	Trucks of 20 T	8	1137	9,096
Store rent	Month	2	350	700
Loading/unloading seeds	2 x 135000 Kg	2	350	700
Fuel Vehicule IT 9013/Visit	Liters	250	1.3	325
Guards (2 pers./month)	1 month	2	85	170
Meeting coordinators	Meetings	2	250	500
Communication	Meetings	3	100	300
Independant monitor	1 month	3	150	450
Visit of idenfication team	2	12	80	1,920
Transport distribution team	2	12	80	1,920
Per diem identification team	2	12	50	1,200
Per diem distribution team	2	12	50	1,200
Head of Project	2	1	368	736
Logistics officer	2	1	320	640
Secretary	2	1	160	320
Accountant	2	1	368	736
Administration	Lumpsum			1,150
Monitoring and evaluation	Lumpsum			1,500
Audit	Lumpsum			2,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE CNEB</b>				<b>126,063</b>

**LWF:**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<u>Foods items</u>				
Beans	Kg	70,000	0.80	56,000
Maize	Kg	60,000	0.50	30,000
Porridge	Kg	1,500	0.85	1,275
Sub total				87,275
<u>Seeds</u>				
Beans	Kg	12,000	0.80	9,600
Irish potatoes	Kg	12,000	0.60	7,200
Sweet potatoes	Metre	240,000	0.02	4,800
Groud nuts	Kg	2,000	1.40	2,800
Sub total				24,400
<u>Administration, monitoring</u>				
Stationary	Lumpsum		900	900
Computer desk top	Piece	1	1,200	1,200
Printer	Piece	1	600	600
Digital camera	Piece	1	350	350
Office rent	Lumpsum		600	600
Insurances	Lumpsum		900	900
Communication	Lumpsum		1,200	1,200
Office supplies	Lumpsum		600	600
Sub total				6,350

Staff salaries

Representative	Month	3	700	2,100
Project coordinator	Month	3	350	1,050
Logistician	Month	3	250	750
Agronomist	Month	3	250	750
Agri-technician	Month	3	150	450
Community mobilizer	Month	3	150	450
Driver	Month	3	100	300
Training coordinator	Month	3	150	450
Sub total				6,300

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE LWF****124,325****NCA:**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<u>Rehabilitation / Construction</u>				
Shelter kits with family latrine	House	150	610	91,500
Logistic/ transport procurement	Month	6	2,000	12,000
Storage	Month	3	200	600
Security guards	Month	6	200	1,200
Casual Labour	Month	4	500	2,000
Project Co-ordinator	Month	6	400	2,400
Transport Co-ordinator	Month	6	200	1,200
Finance officer/project	Month	6	400	2,400
Sub total				113,300
<u>Administration</u>				
Administrator/Secretary	Month	6	300	1,800
Driver	Month	6	200	1,200
Telephone & fax	Lumpsum	6	100	600
Electronic Mail	Lumpsum	6	100	600
Office supply	Lumpsum	2	250	500
Perdiem	Trip	120	30	3,600
Sub total				8,300
Audit & Evaluation	Lumpsum			2,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE NCA</b>				<b>123,600</b>

**The Province of the Anglican Church of Burundi:**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
Beans	Kg	30000	0.80	24,000
Maize	Kg	30000	0.50	15,000
Cassava flour	Kg	30000	0.50	15,000
Local porridge for children	Kg	10500	0.90	9,450
Sub total				63,450
Improved beans seeds	Kg	45000	0.80	36,000
Improved maize seeds	Kg	20000	0.50	10,000
Vegetables seeds	Kg	45	76	3,420
Sub total				49,420
Trucks renting	2	8	200	3,200
Bags		3600	0.50	1,800
Fuel for vehicles		200	1.50	300
Loading cost		4	250	1,000
Distribution cost	Person	1	30	30
Communication cost	Phone	2	20	40
Administration cost	Lumpsum			5,000
Financial Audit		1	2000	2,000
Sub total				13,370
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE Province of the Anglican Church</b>				<b>126,240</b>
<b>Grand total consolidated appeal:</b>				<b>626,948</b>