

BURUNDI

The ICRC has been present in Burundi since 1962, opening its delegation there in 1992 to help people overcome the worst consequences of armed conflict. ICRC assistance activities focus mainly on working with the prison authorities to ensure that detainees are treated according to internationally recognized standards. The ICRC reinforces physical rehabilitation services, helps bolster the Burundi Red Cross's work, notably its efforts to restore links between separated family members, including refugees, and supports the armed forces' efforts to train their members in IHL.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,793
Assistance	1,977
Prevention	383
Cooperation with National Societies	516
General	-
Total	4,669
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>285</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	11
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	54



KRC / APPEALS_2014



ICRC delegation



ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2014

- ▶ the penitentiary directorate builds its capacities in the areas of infrastructure, health, and legal and social services, enabling it to assess conditions of detention, identify major problems and put sustainable solutions in place
- ▶ detainees in 4 prisons, particularly women and children, benefit from adequate living conditions, thanks to ICRC-supported health/medical services and the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, kitchens and living areas
- ▶ the Saint Kizito Institute in Bujumbura takes steps to secure its structural and financial sustainability
- ▶ the National Defence Force delivers IHL courses in all of its training centres
- ▶ the Burundi Red Cross expands its network of emergency response brigades to assist vulnerable people in remote areas

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Physical rehabilitation		
Centres supported	Structures	1
Patients receiving services	Patients	2,500



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CONTEXT

Burundi has a relatively stable security environment, with only a few isolated incidents of armed violence taking place in the first half of 2013. Political actors are engaged in dialogue in preparation for elections in 2015. The establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission as part of the transitional justice process is pending.

Burundi remains heavily reliant on international aid and continues to suffer from poverty and underdevelopment. Macro-economic reforms have not considerably improved

the economic situation. Rapid population growth, driven by high birth rates and the return of refugees from neighbouring countries, including the United Republic of Tanzania, continues to fuel ethnic tensions and disputes over access to land. Owing to past and ongoing conflict in the region, Burundi also hosts a number of refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Burundian armed forces regularly contribute troops to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2014, the ICRC in Burundi will continue to focus on its work with the prison authorities to improve the living conditions of people deprived of their freedom, while raising general awareness of IHL and humanitarian principles. With the Burundi Red Cross, it will help refugees and returnees restore contact with family members and stand ready to assist vulnerable people in the event of an emergency.

ICRC delegates will continue to visit people held in places of permanent and temporary detention to monitor their treatment and living conditions in relation to internationally recognized standards and provide the authorities with confidential feedback. Vulnerable detainees will receive particular attention. Through technical and financial support, the ICRC will help the detaining authorities build their capacities to assess conditions of detention, identify major problems in the areas of infrastructure, health, and legal and social services, and put sustainable solutions in place. Moreover, it will continue to impress upon the national authorities, the penitentiary directorate and key national/international actors in the prison system the need to bring inmates' treatment and detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards. It will contribute to the provision of health care in prisons, including by funding basic services. To reduce health risks in detention, the ICRC will rehabilitate water/sanitation infrastructure and living spaces and help promote good hygiene practices.

The Burundi Red Cross, with ICRC support, will continue to provide family-links services countrywide to enable separated relatives to restore/maintain contact and, where appropriate, unaccompanied/separated children to reunite with their families. Training and financial support will help

the National Society expand/enhance the quality of its family-links services and assume greater responsibility for such activities. The ICRC will remain ready to engage in dialogue with the authorities and relevant organizations involved in the transitional justice process to help address the issue of missing persons and the needs of their families. The ICRC will help strengthen the integration of IHL into military doctrine, training and operations by supporting the efforts of the National Defence Force (NDF) to establish and deliver IHL courses in all of its training centres. Briefings on IHL and the Movement will continue for troops about to be deployed on peacekeeping missions. The National Society/ICRC will continue to promote IHL/humanitarian principles and the work of the Movement, highlighting issues encompassed by the Health Care in Danger project, among the authorities, the armed forces and the wider public. They will provide the national authorities with legal expertise to support them in ratifying and implementing key IHL treaties.

In an ongoing partnership, the ICRC will continue to help the Saint Kizito Institute deliver quality physical rehabilitation services to disabled people, such as by reimbursing the treatment costs of the most economically vulnerable patients. It will also work with the centre to devise ways of securing its structural and financial sustainability.

The ICRC will coordinate its activities with those of Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in fields of common interest, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication of efforts.