



# PROJECT DOCUMENT

## Substance Abuse and Human Trafficking Prevention Project

For years: 2021-2022

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# 1. Project background and planning

## 1.1. Background and present situation

The project is based on knowledge relating to the substance abuse (SA) and human trafficking (HT) spreading through the EAC (East African Community) in general, and in Burundi in particular, a phenomenon that has increased during recent years. The co-operating partner (CEPBU) has independently initiated and suggested the project idea for Burundi, particularly within provinces that border surrounding countries (Makamba, Muyinga, Ruyigi and Cibitoke) and the economic capital city (Bujumbura), please refer to the attached map.

CEPBU wants to protect youth, especially young girls and women who are vulnerable and under threat of SA and HT and other forms of violence in the target areas. The first project in the area of Makamba was implemented during 2015 and 2018. It targeted young people (boys and girls) who were abusing drugs and alcohol. The initial two-year phase of the pilot SAHTPP project started in 2019 and the result has been better than planned as many goals set for the project has been exceeded. The projects were successfully implemented by CEPBU, whose experience in the development of a cooperation network and humanitarian actions has been increasing year after year. Participants have changed their behaviour, reduced or abandoned alcohol/drugs consumption (quantity and frequency), some of them became either part of peace building group members in their communities, or participating in the program as pilot behaviour change agents (playing a role model for behaviour change to others).

It became evident during the first project phase (2015-2018) that issues related to substance abuse and human trafficking are not well known in Burundi. During 2019-2020, using the same approach, CEPBU worked for creating and be an active participant of the anti-trafficking network for Burundi. The project strengthens and adds value to the network by bringing CEPBU's expertise, experience and its holistic approach. The network includes national authorities, local NGO's, UN Agencies and FBO's (churches of CEPBU). The network is coordinated by the Ministry of Security of Burundi (police). CEPBU has coordinated to the network through its input/influence toward regular and effective monitoring of action against trafficking in human beings, working together as a platform/cluster of actors in the field of anti-trafficking in Burundi. CEPBU, along with other network members, has mobilized and encouraged national authorities to take action to prevent HT, prosecute criminals and protect victims/informants. In addition, some activities towards putting in place the anti-tobacco policy in the country are being implemented during this current phase of 2019-2020

The recognized situation of rampant crisis in Burundi has revealed to CEPBU that human trafficking is another problem to be addressed among others. In Burundi, the form of human trafficking is classified according to the type of exploitation the victim has been subjected to e.g. trafficking for sexual exploitation, trafficking for labour exploitation, domestic servitude etc. They are also classified in accordance to whether the trafficking has been domestic (internal) or transnational (external) i.e. domestic trafficking or transnational trafficking.

Trafficking in persons is an issue that has existed for decades in Burundi but has only very recently gained the interest of the public. Reports by the US State Department, works carried out by NGOs and the media have been shedding light on this crime since 2008, calling on the government to act in order to combat the issue. Between 2010 and 2012, Heartland Alliance reported 174 victims of trafficking in persons, 47 cases involving children, and many other unreported cases are likely, due to lack of or failure to share information. Women and children are the most vulnerable to exploitation because of their unfavourable socioeconomic conditions. Primary education is not compulsory in Burundi and children are forced to work in familial farms or sent to work for income in neighbouring farms. They are also forced to work in factories and industries producing tea, coffee, cotton and palm oil.

In addition to child exploitation in farms, children are also taken from poor families in the villages for domestic servitude in the cities, where they are made to work more than 12 hours a day. In almost each home in major cities you can find an underage female babysitter and an underage male used for cooking; as well them having to carry out other domestic duties. In most cases, minors are hired and employed in complete violation of labour codes that fix the legal age of work at 16 years old, and also for some specific easy task. A major issue with this form of exploitation is that it is tolerated by the government and doesn't shock the public.

Nonetheless, these children are victims of domestic servitude, wage confiscation, verbal, physical and sexual abuse. In a joint report submitted by 14 NGOs (including the Irish Catholic Church charity TRACAIRE, and also written about in the 2nd edition of the Universal Periodic Review on Burundi in 2013) these organizations complained that domestic child labour is a phenomenon that is growing at a rapid rate in full sight of the public. Children are also being subjected to illegal commerce in the streets, gold mining, collecting river stones for construction and the fishing industry.

Children are also being sexually exploited. They are recruited in rural areas, brought to cities and put to work in bars, guest houses and entertainment venues where they end up in forced prostitution. Young girls are usually trained by older women (madams) that host these young girls in their homes, luring them with promises of a better life in the city and then use



them in the sex industry for their own gain. Sexual exploitation and abuse have also been reported among school children. UNFPA conducted a survey on school pregnancies during the period of 2009 – 2012 and found that 4,760 cases of pregnancy had been reported among girls ranging from the ages of 14 to 18 years old. The men behind these pregnancies were from various sectors of life including the education system.

Forced begging is another form of exploitation widely reported and tolerated in Burundi; commonly found around markets, bars, public transportation hubs and churches. Exploitation often involves children and adults with disabilities. One of three scenarios can be found in most cases: orphaned children begging for survival; parents and guardians sending their children to beg on the streets (taking into consideration that the public are generally more favourable toward children over adults); or the worst form, where children or adults with disabilities are used by their parents or hired by 3<sup>rd</sup> parties for exposure to public mercy.

Another form of human trafficking that is alarming human rights organizations is the killing and mutilation of albinos for the purpose of selling body parts for ritual practices. From 2008 to 2015, the Independent Human Rights Commission estimates 16 cases of albinos killed for this purpose. The Commission's annual report indicates that ten people have been arrested involving only two of these cases.

These cases are mentioned here also as examples of how people are tempted to look for different means of living in order to avoid the situation in which they are living today. They are part of people groups that can be reached through media or influenced by their neighbours.

When it comes to transnational (external) trafficking, it mainly involves trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. Burundi is identified as a source and transit country for trafficking in persons. The main destination countries for Burundians are East African countries, Middle East and the Gulf; whereas cases of transit have mainly involved Ethiopian citizens trafficked into South Africa. In 2007, a network of traffickers taking young girls from Burundi to Lebanon was identified, following the testimony of a victim who had been sent back to Burundi due to the 2006 Lebanon war with Israel.

Testimonies of victims reveal that there are established agencies in destination countries who have hired representatives to act on their behalf in Burundi, for the purpose of recruiting young girls and assisting them with administrative processes such as with the arrangement of travel documents. Once the victim has arrived in the country of destination, the agencies transport them to the employer, who then uses them either for domestic servitude or prostitution or in some cases for both.

## **1.2. Analysis of the operating environment and stakeholders**

### **Description of the situation of the local civil society**

The project will be implemented at a time where most returning refugees are going through their reintegration process back into Burundi. This situation is a contributing factor toward Burundi being economically very weak and the majority of the population living in extremely poor conditions. Numerous NGOs and churches have been asked to contribute toward assisting to fully reintegrate returnees, youth management, children's education in schools and addressing health management issues. However, drug abuse issues and human trafficking prevention has not been made enough of a priority in order to be able to address the issues effectively. Few NGOs are working in the sector of human trafficking prevention, except the National Police of Burundi; and drugs/alcohol prevention is not much of a concern for many local NGOs. Alcohol is a part of the cultural ceremonies and a way of living for many families in Burundi (Alcoholic drinks are strongly linked to ceremonial events in Burundi, from ceremonies among ordinary people to official ones). There is no law for prevention of alcohol/drug abuse put in place yet in Burundi.

Regarding the covid-19 pandemic, in the beginning of the 2020 when it was rapidly spreading, Burundi's government was failing to communicate fact-based information on the pandemic and preventing doctors and nurses from responding adequately. The government's response was fuelling fear and rumours about the spread of the disease. Burundi's people lack access to accurate, scientific, and evidence-based information essential to protecting their health.

Poverty has been increasing throughout the entire country and as a result youth are being subjected to various forms of exploitation for survival. To make the most amount of impact, the project target areas have been selected according to the worst affected areas where rates of human trafficking and the use of prohibited drugs and alcohol are the highest. The approach that will be used to tackle the issues has a proven record of success.

### **Analysis of the human rights situation**

From the 2015 contested election for a 3<sup>rd</sup> term of the current president Pierre NKURUNZIZA, followed by a failed coup of state, the government of Burundi continued to track and shut all mouth of opposition. This resulted in the shrinking of the expression space, intimidation, killings. Many people took refuge in neighbouring countries to secure their lives (as any as 400,000 people fled the country in 2015 and the following years of repression, extra judiciary killings, torture...). The Human right representation office in Burundi was closed from 2019, following the lack of dialogues and the denunciation of the crimes by the office.



### **Analysis of equality**

The societies in Muyinga province (this is the same situation in all Burundi), in north-eastern Burundi are rather patriarchal. Women are often economically inferior to men. The women living in economic plight often resort to desperate means in order to survive. Many young people especially girls dropped out of school. Some become house help in families, some start selling their bodies to get a daily meal. Many live depending on their husband's economy and goodwill. In cases of divorce, women are often left with nothing. The societies embrace a silent approval of certain forms of gender-based violence, such as women's inferior economic status. The women and children who need help are many, though the ones helping are few in numbers. The political crisis in Burundi, which escalated in 2015, has restricted the work of local organizations as well. Donors have pulled out of Burundi and both NGOs and the government are left with less funds to work with. Food and other resources are scarce. The justice system, even more than before, is dependent on the assistance and contribution of NGOs. Judges as well as victims of human rights violations do not have sufficient funds for transport, thus justice is often blocked due to lack of gasoline. Laws are to be updated, or even put in place against human rights violation, prevention against SA&HT just to name a few.

The project will be implemented using a rights-based approach and a participatory method. FSPM works in close partnership with CEPBU (Community of Pentecostal Churches in Burundi) and FIDA International. Additionally, CEPBU work with local churches of the target areas and also with local developmental committees. Furthermore, local committees work in close cooperation with local communities and with the government. CEPBU will use a method of participation when implementing the activities carried out by the project. All stakeholders will be active participants.

### **1.3. Recipient country's sector-specific and other relevant policy guidelines**

The government of Burundi has ratified international human rights instruments that provide victims with protection and support as part of redress for victims of human rights violations. In regard to human trafficking, in 2012, the Government ratified the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Burundi has also ratified several other conventions, such as Children's Convention

The civil wars that took place in Burundi in 1972, 1988 and 1993, along with the election contest that took place in 2015 destroyed the infrastructure and jeopardized the already fragile economy of the country. Burundi has National Development Plan (2018-2025) in place, as well as policies guidelines that exist at all levels. The government of Burundi has ratified international human rights instruments that provide victims with protection and support as part of redress for victims of human rights violations.

These treaties include: the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its optional protocol, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its two Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, among others. Burundi is also a party to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights which guarantees "the elimination of every forms of discrimination against women [...] and protection of the rights of women and the children" as well as the right to be free from "all forms of exploitation and degradation".

In regard to human trafficking, in 2012, the Government ratified the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Burundi has also ratified the ILO C 138, Minimum Age Convention in 2000 and the ILO C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention in 2002. However, Burundi has not yet ratified the ILO Convention 189 & Recommendation 201 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. At a national level, the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi states that "no one shall be held in slavery or in servitude. Slavery and trafficking in persons are prohibited in all its forms." It also states that every child has the right [...] "to be protected against the bad treatments, abuse and exploitation," and are not to be directly involved in armed conflict. With regard to the right for reparation, the Constitution states that the State is obligated to compensate any person who fall victim to arbitrary treatment, either by its act or by the act of its operations.

Furthermore, article 19 of the Constitution incorporates human rights instruments by stating that the rights and actions proclaimed and guaranteed by core International human rights treaties are an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi.

In addition to constitutional provisions, Law No. 1/05 of April 22, 2009, on the Revision of the Penal Code introduced a broad criminalization of some forms of human trafficking with a particular emphasis on trafficking involving children. The Labor Code, Decree-Law No. 1/037 of 7 July 1993 also contains some provision useful for combating trafficking in persons.



It bans forced labor and sets the minimum age of work at 16 years old, with some exceptions that can be applied to those 12 years of age and above.

In 2014, as part of the implementation of the Palermo Protocol that was ratified in 2012, the Government enacted a specific law on trafficking in persons titled “Law No. 1/28 of October 29, 2014 on the Prevention and the Punishment of trafficking in Persons and the Protection of victims of Trafficking”. The enactment of this specific law relating to trafficking in persons is a major step in combating this crime and protecting its victims. It’s a specific law that overrides any general law’s (i.e. the criminal code) which are in accordance to the principle’s set out in civil law. Therefore, when a judge is called to decide on a case involving trafficking in persons, they can no longer apply the criminal code but has to apply the anti-trafficking law. Preventative laws against the abuse of drugs and alcohol do not yet exist. This is particularly causing damage to the education of youth, the physical and mental growth of children and affecting the social integration of users. As the Government has started to punish people involved in human trafficking, it will be an opportunity for CEPBU to advocate along with other NGOs for more preventive work against drug abuse and human trafficking in Burundi. CEPBU will take some of the guidelines to be part of the program during awareness rising, networking, advocacy and training of youth. The program is in line with the Finland’s Development Policy in its 1<sup>st</sup> priority to promote “the rights and status of women and girls”.

As part of the global momentum for adoption and ownership of the 2030 agenda, Burundi has pledged to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its Burundi's National Development Plan (PND Burundi 2018-2027), in the Community Development Plans (CCPS). On the operational front, Burundi has made the contextualization of the SDGs by following an inclusive participatory and inclusive approach involving all stakeholders. This process prioritizes a set of 49 targets and 101 national indicators that the Burundi is committed to reaching and following. Through the implementation of the SDGs and GNP Burundi 2018-2027, he has committed to structurally transform the economy, for strong, sustainable, resilient growth, inclusive, creating decent jobs for all and inducing improved social well-being for a nation that is united, democratic and prosperous.

#### **1.4. Connection to other projects and development program**

FSPM and CEPBU are partnering with Fida International from Finland in order to support and equip youth with skills and technical knowledge for successful reintegration in their communities. The project has similar objectives in that it aims to strengthen the capacity of the partner organization, CEPBU, in order to improve the reintegration of youth so as to develop the economy of the country. CEPBU is partnering with Fida International to strengthen the capacity of the partner organization (CEPBU) to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the rights of children and youth, and particularly girls and women in Burundi. This project will be coordinated by Fida International and CEPBU in Burundi, who are reporting to and monitored by FSPM.

This project is being implemented by CEPBU in collaboration with Local Development Committees and administrative authorities. This cooperation has been of benefit not only in the creation of the project but also in learning from each other, sharing of information, experiences and contacts. They may also hold a common joint meeting together with other partner NGOs and Government officials.

Other stakeholders participating in the project will be the local government, Hope International and PMU Inter Life. PMU Inter Life and CEPBU are implementing the creation of awareness project in regard to maternal health, as well as a program fighting against the spread of HIV/AIDS, in various areas of the country. Hope International together with CEPBU are creating a program “saving and credit groups” where people will be taught on how to work together to make savings and they will also be offering micro-loans. This affective approach will be introduced at the same time as the implementation of our Project to help improve the successful reintegration of youth and their development. It is intended to link the groups of this program to the already existing program of CEPBU to promote their long-term development.

The Government of Burundi is supporting returnees coming back to the country by distributing plots of land and by providing free education for their children. They are also enforcing policies aimed at increasing the peace and security within the country; as well as taking action by monitoring and increasing intelligence services aimed at stopping criminal groups involved in human trafficking activities.

FSPM will provide experts in the field of SA and HT through its partner organisation SAMARIA, which conducts similar work in Finland. FSPM is also looking for other international partners to strengthen the capacity of CEPBU in SA and HT. Fida International as well will provide expertise on coordination principles as it is seeking for registration in the country of implementation.





### **1.5. Description of the project's planning process and specification of parties involved in them**

The cooperation between CEPBU and FS Global/FSPM started in 2008. The planning of this project has been an on-going process that began during the implementation of the initial drug abuse prevention and youth reintegration project (2015-2018). CEPBU received a request for assistance from Local Development Committees and the request was transferred to FSPM. During various meetings held in CEPBU project areas in Burundi, as well as in Finland (September – October 2016); discussions were held between CEPBU and FSPM facilitators regarding the continuation of the project that had been implemented by CEPBU. The need to incorporate human trafficking prevention as one of the means to solve issues faced by youth in Burundi, among others, was also discussed. The project plan is the fruit of many months of field work, numerous discussions and participatory meetings held between: CEPBU, FSPM, local Development Committees, and community members, local NGOs working in these areas, administration authorities and with field workers; that have taken place over the last 5 years. For this reason, planning workshops were held in Bujumbura (15 – 22/03/2018, 20-26/10/2019 facilitated by FSPM and SAMARIA staff from Finland). As Samaria is working with SA and HT prevention and rehabilitation in Finland and has extensive experience and competence in the area, it had transferred professional skills and expertise to trainers of CEPBU in order to empower them to more effectively influence and empower the duty bearers to develop strategies and practices to prevent SA and HT among especially youth, children and women in Burundi. In the planning process it was also agreed that CEPBU would utilize the material provided by SAMARIA to develop the strategies already in place to better strengthen the rights holders to overcome the gap in capacity to meet the challenges of life without lapsing into SA or become victims of HT. The first phase of the project started with a reduced budget in 2019 and because of good results, the planning of the second stage started in 2019 with the same partners. The partners believe in the potential impact of the project and have thus planned for a project with the scope similar as of the project application in 2018. The project will continue including education on equality and women's rights (without forgetting the men), observing sensitivities regarding HT, violence/harassment complaint mechanisms, participating in anti-trafficking networks and including climate change aspects.

FSPM plays a key role in the planning process by managing the project process from start to finish, providing accurate information and statistics from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. FSPM have also played by a key role by leading planning and capacity building meetings, seminars, and through evaluation and monitoring. FSPM will continue in the same role for this project 2021-2022.

Fida International as well is involved in the planning process by providing its expertise, and the local coordination of the work at field in Burundi. Fida International is working with the local partner by providing support to the reintegration of the youth, family development, psychosocial support, education and the environment protection. Thus, it is well equipped to support the implementation of this project.

During evaluation process with the partnership with local CSOs, CEPBU has identified scope of the project to be reached in the future plans. The Burundian Alliance for the prevention of Alcohol (BAPA) has collaborated with CEPBU to advocate to the government to put in place laws against alcohol and harmful substances (Ex. Tobacco) and their implementation documents.

### **1.6. Results and lessons learned from earlier project activities**

CEPBU has implemented the SA&HT project in a context that is offering possibilities to work with young people towards their reintegration. The local committees of CEPBU are in a weak position to financially offer the support to the reintegration of the youth. The Government itself has limited resources to provide all the support necessary to youth to get job and stay in their communities. Local NGOs that are partnering with CEPBU are not receiving funds from International NGOs who have pulled out from 2015, when the crisis started.

Deep poverty of poor families is plunging them in depression, hopelessness, and many fathers and mothers are not able to take care of their children (many families in Burundi have more than 6 children), but their income is not enough to meet the needs of the family members. The young formed families who are being reintegrated have testified that, when children ask them support to schooling, parents who are unable to pay will go away from families. Thus, they are in great risk to fall into SA to escape the demands from children or mothers as they are unable to satisfy them.

In that context, there are many families that are broken due to domestic conflicts; children and women are the most vulnerable in that situation. Thus, the support for young families by providing sustainable professional skills training contributed much to the cohesion of families and peace in the communities.

Areas with direct connection with neighbouring countries, like Muyinga, Cibitoke, Makamba, Bujumbura and Ruyigi have been identified as entry points for harmful substances and HT. For this reason, CEPBU has collaborated with the LDCs and government services in charge of combating drugs and human smuggling in and out of the country (National Police). This



collaboration has proven to be of significant impact towards the catering of the trafficking in many ways. The Ministry of Health is also involved in the implementation of the program to allow a strong mobilisation of youth against substance and trafficking and in developing policies to fight against the SA.

The collaboration with the ministry in charge of security in training of the CEPBU staff has proven a big role in fighting of the SA and HT. The collaboration will be continuing even in the next phase.

## **2. Stakeholders (including rights-holders and duty-bearers)**

### **2.1. Immediate beneficiaries**

The key development areas in the project are the SA and HT of youth in Burundi, leading to forced migration and the depletion of the capacity of youth to work with development activities. Among the rights holders to be targeted are 320 youth from households in five provinces to be reintegrated through training and supporting them with training materials, allowing them to start their income generating activities. 1000 participants in training events and awareness as national administrations, parents, school leaders, church leaders, children and young students of local schools, as well as their teachers and headmasters.

1) Parents (who are members of school committees), teachers and headmasters (of primary and high schools), authorities and church leaders (50 adults in total) located in the targeted regions; will be educated on the prevention of substance abuse and human trafficking through participation in seminars and trainings. Radio broadcasting programs will also be used to be able to reach a wider audience, not only to educate but raise awareness on the subject matters of the project.

2) Girls, young ladies and women (especially those who are unmarried and pregnant or single mothers, who are experiencing the most amount of discrimination and therefore vulnerable to human trafficking) and women's organizations (60 participants per year); will receive training on professional skills (vocational training) including sewing, masonry and carpentry, communications, and promotion of savings and micro-loan groups.

3) Young boys who are susceptible to drug and alcohol abuse (40 participants per year); will receive training in professional skills (vocational training), including sewing, masonry and carpentry, communications, and promotion of savings and micro-loan groups.

### **2.2. Other beneficiaries**

Other beneficiaries are made of youth centres, schools, health clinics, local authorities, other people involved in other CEPBU programs, church leaders etc. Also, local communities at a large scale, with an estimated population of 200,000 people will benefit from an increased awareness on the issues of SA and HT through media and meeting sessions. Another important group of beneficiaries includes the 1.500.000 people who will receive information through various channels to increase awareness, such as through CEPBU's Radio "Ubutumwa bw'Amahoro". Disabilities, gender and Climate Change/Environment are crosscutting issues which are mainstreamed in the project for holistic inclusion and fulfilment of rights for youth and children.

Local communities and the general population in four targeted regions of the project (160,000): Muyinga, Makamba, Bujumbura, Ruyigi, and Cibitoke and surrounding areas. The program aims to reach at least 40,000 people in each province, totalling 120,000 that will be reached through youth centres, school clubs, health centres, radio programs and seminars. In addition to this, 200 youth will receive professional skills training and 50 adults to be reached with awareness on the issue of human trafficking (made up of parents, teachers, school headmasters, authorities and community leaders). This makes a total of 120,250 people being reached. Radio broadcasts will be aired in provinces in which the project hasn't been implemented on the ground, in particular reaching CEPBU's broadcast program listeners and their neighbours. It's estimated that 1.600.000 people can be reached through radio program broadcasts with programs raising awareness on the issues of SA and HT, in turn making a significant impact in the area of prevention.

### **2.3. Beneficiaries participation and ownership**

The youth (girls and boys) who are the most affected by SA or who have been victimized through HT and are participating in the project are the direct beneficiaries of the project; but also, the implementing organization CEPBU. CEPBU and local committees in the 5 target regions have been key participants in the planning process of this project. CEPBU and local committee leaders are also responsible for the implementation of the project activities. Monitoring and evaluation will be done by both CEPBU and local community leaders in the target regions, in partnership with FSPM and its partners who will carry out regular visits to Burundi.





The beneficiaries, local communities and their leaders have participated in the planning and will also be active participants during the implementation and monitoring of the project activities. The key beneficiaries will elect their own committee members who will track and monitor the process of the project implementation. The election of committee members will take into account gender equality, and the inclusion of women will be made a priority in order to be able to fulfil the projects goals.

Beneficiaries will be active participants in the projects implementation by taking part in seminars, trainings, monitoring, and evaluation by participating in radio interviews owned by CEPBU. They will also participate in mentoring sessions to assist them in meeting the projects goals and targets. Beneficiaries will be supported through assistance with organizing their groups, through follow up, monitoring and through provision of technical assistance within their income generating activities.

**2.4. The role of the duty-bearers (especially from a sustainability point of view)**

The duty-bearers are CEPBU as organization, the local church development committees, the government and other civil society organizations. CEPBU’s role is to coordinate all the other duty-bearers in the implementation of the project. CEPBU will organize the beneficiaries in groups and associations and will train them. The beneficiaries’ groups will be trained and organized to continually work to fight against SA and HT even after the project implementation. The local church development committees (LCDC) are selecting and identifying the most vulnerable young people beneficiaries of the project. The LCDC are preparing the infrastructures (classrooms) where the beneficiaries are trained. The LCDC collaborating with the local administrative authorities in providing space for the beneficiaries to develop the income generating activities. The government is responsible of developing policies against the SA and HT. The other civil society organizations (CSOs) are collaborating in network with CEPBU to advocate for good policies to fight the SA and the HT.

**2.5. Description of beneficiaries**

The youth (girls and boys) who are the most affected by abusing substances or those who have been victims of HT and are participating in the project are the direct beneficiaries of the project. But also the implementing organization CEPBU is benefiting from the capacity building on how to address the issues (SA&HT) from expertise of SAMARIA and the coordination of Fida International. CEPBU and local committees in the 5 target regions have been key participants in the planning process of this project. CEPBU and local committee leaders are also responsible for the implementation of the project activities. Monitoring and evaluation will be done by both CEPBU and local community leaders in the target regions, in partnership with FSPM and its partners (ex. Fida International) who will carry out regular visits to Burundi.

The beneficiaries, local communities and their leaders have participated in the planning and will also be active participants during the implementation and monitoring of project activities. The key beneficiaries will elect their own committee members who will track and monitor the process of the project implementation. The election of committee members will take into account gender equality, and the inclusion of women will be made a priority in order to be able to fulfil the projects goals.

Beneficiaries will be active participants in the projects implementation by taking part in seminars, trainings, monitoring, and evaluation and by participating in radio interviews aired by CEPBU. They will also participate in mentoring sessions of to assist them in meeting the projects goals and targets. Beneficiaries will be supported them through assistance with organizing their groups, through follow up, monitoring and through provision of technical assistance within their income generating activities.

**3. Objectives and monitoring**

**3.1. Theory of change/Result Chain**

<p><b>IMPACT:</b> To contribute toward increasing the capacity of the civil society to strengthen societal participation to fulfil the rights of youth (especially girls and women) through the prevention of SA and HT in Burundi.</p>	<p><b>ASSUMPTIONS</b> There will be a conducive political environment that enhances smooth implementation of the program.</p>
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ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS & ASSUMPTIONS	OUTCOME & ASSUMPTIONS
Hold meetings with the right holders (youth leaders, parents and their committees, school headmasters, teachers, Church Leaders and Community Leaders)	<p><b>OUTPUT 1</b> Increased awareness among youth, parents, school headmasters, teachers and community leaders in target areas on the prevention of SA and HT.</p> <p><b>ASSUMPTIONS</b> CEPBU will reach categories of people who are sensitive on the issues of SA and HT</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 1</b> Improved fulfilment of the rights to better health of SA and HT youth victims and increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT in five provinces by 2022. Resilience in youth against SA and HT in Makamba, Ruyigi Bujumbura, Muyinga and Cibitoke provinces in Burundi by 2022.</p> <p><b>ASSUMPTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The partners are committed.</li> <li>- The parent and communities are receptive.</li> <li>- The authorities are cooperative)</li> </ul>
Train parents on inclusive education towards the prevention of SA and HT		
Conduct awareness sessions in schools for SA and HT prevention		
Prepare and diffuse emissions on radio to increase awareness against SA and HT		
Train 300 youth on various skills (Sewing, bakery, Carpentry, masonry...) for their reintegration and the prevention against SA and HT	<p><b>OUTPUT 2</b> Increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT.</p> <p><b>ASSUMPTIONS</b> Youth are willing to regularly attending reintegration schemes in rehabilitation centers of CEPBU</p>	
Prepare tools (leaflets, banners, booklets...) for dissemination of information on SA and HT to schools, Health Centres and youth centres.		
Coordinate with local partner leaders (Local Association/Civil Society Organizations) and government officials on Human Rights (including SA and HT)	<p><b>OUTPUT 3</b> Increased cooperation between both civil society actors and authorities in addressing issues related to SA and HT.</p> <p><b>ASSUMPTIONS</b> CSOs and Government Authorities will collaborate with CEPBU towards the fulfillment of the rights of youth and children</p>	
Hold meetings of coordination and sensitization of other partners on issues of SA and HT		
Train the Board and the staff (CEPBU); and parent committees, school and health centre duty bearers on SA prevention and HT prevention in project areas.	<p><b>OUTPUT 4</b> Increased capacity of CEPBU to advocate for rights to better health of SA and HT youth victims and increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT.</p> <p><b>ASSUMPTIONS</b> CEPBU staffs have skills on structuring the organization and advocate for Human Rights for children and youth.</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 2</b> Strengthened capacity of the partner organization (CEPBU) to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the rights of children and youth, and particularly girls and women in Burundi by 2022</p> <p><b>ASSUMPTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partner is committed and willing to put own resources into the work.</li> <li>- The contacts and networks of partners are utilized to advocate for child rights.</li> <li>- Partners will facilitate opportunities to conduct advocacy trainings and awareness rising.</li> </ul>
Support the Partner to elaborate modules and put in place policies on the thematic areas (SA and HT)		
Support, train and encourage CEPBU to formulate advocacy strategy and disseminate it for the sake of the youth, and to implement project sustainable plans		



		- The developed policies will be disseminated and implemented.)
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### 3.2. Long-term development objective and outcomes.

The long-term development objective of the project is to contribute to increasing the capacity of civil society, in order to strengthen societal participation to fulfill the rights of youth (especially girls and women) through the prevention of SA and HT in Burundi. The project promotes the fulfillment of the right and lessens the capacity gap to pursue a healthy life and better living standards for SA and HT youth victims in Makamba, Bujumbura, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Cibitoke provinces. The two outcomes are pursued by this project are:

- Improved fulfillment of the rights to better health of SA and HT youth victims and increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT in Makamba, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Bujumbura and Cibitoke provinces.
- Strengthened capacity of the partner organization (CEPBU) to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the rights of children and youth, and particularly girls and women in Burundi by 2022.

One objective is a raised awareness about SA and HT in the population mainly done through media that aims to reach 1.500.000 people, but also through spreading information through the network of CEPBU that reaches 200,000 youth throughout the country. A raised awareness about the rights holders' situation, especially for girls and women, and the capacity gaps in resilience against abuse, will increase readiness among the public, as well as within CEPBU to act in accordance with national policy goals. An improved fulfillment of the rights of 320 SA and HT youth victims in Makamba, Bujumbura, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Cibitoke provinces will be reached through building their resilient economy. The project has been planned for a total of 6 years, with this 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project taking two years between 2021 and 2022 for its implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

### 3.3. Objectives for sustainable development

**This project is aligned with the sustainable development goals listed below:**

**Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere:** Poverty is increasing throughout the entire country and as a result youth are being subjected to various forms of exploitation for survival. To make the most amount of impact, the projects target areas have been selected according to the worst affected areas where rates of HT and the use SA are the highest.

**Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:** The project promotes the fulfillment of the rights and lessens the capacity gaps to pursue a healthy life and better living standards for SA and HT youth victims in Makamba, Bujumbura, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Cibitoke provinces. 2030 Sustainable development goal 3 includes prevention of SA.

**Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:** This project aims at fulfilling the right to education (on-going learning, targeting the youth who are dropping out from schools). The project trains parents on inclusive education towards the prevention of SA and HT. The project trains youth on various skills (Sewing, bakery, Carpentry, masonry...) for their reintegration and the prevention against SA and HT.

**Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:** CEPBU and local partners (stakeholders) are aware of the inclusion of both genders (women and men) in the project cycle; from planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Both genders have participated during the planning process, within focus groups during field visits. During identification, the project ensures that girls, as well as boys, are equally participating in the reintegration process. In addition, girls are encouraged and supported (Equity) to establish and implement income-generating activities, which is an empowerment of the women and girls towards sustainable development.

**Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all:** The project it is also in line with promoting the growth of LDC's economies to generate more jobs, livelihoods and well-being: as the rights holders capacity to manage their lives better is increased through developed skills and social networking, the self-employment and improved livelihood gives them a higher degree of well-being in the society in general - which in the long-term perspective support the process towards a society more resilient to environmental, economic and social changes.



**Goal 10: Reduce inequalities within and among countries:** The project increases awareness among youth, parents, school headmasters, teachers, community leaders, civil society actors and authorities about the rights of victims of SA and HT. The project increases cooperation between both civil society actors and authorities in addressing issues related to SA and HT for the fulfilment of human rights of youth and reduced inequality.

**Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:** The project works for ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking of youth. It advocates for effective, accountable and transparent institutions among civil society actors and authorities. The project advocates for responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making and promotes non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

### 3.4. Indicators and baseline data

The indicators of the outcomes and outputs are as follows:

Outcome 1	Indicators	Baseline data
Improved fulfilment of the rights to better health of SA and HT youth victims and increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT in five provinces by 2022.	1.1 Number of SA and HT victims who benefit from improved fulfilment of rights and adequate living standard by 2022. 1.2 Number of SA and HT victims has decreased in intervention areas by 2022.	1.1 Baseline: Reintegrated youth baseline data: 363 youth whose resilience was increased in on-going project Target: 633 (G340/W80/B150B/M53)  1.2 Baseline: 4,000 victims of SA and HT victims in target areas (IWACU BURUNDI) (G2160/B1000/W520/M320) Target: 3367 (G1820/B840/W440/M367)
Outcome 2	Indicators	Baseline data
Strengthened capacity of the partner organization (CEPBU) to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the rights of children and youth, and particularly girls and women in Burundi by 2022	2.1 Number of awareness raising initiatives with FPCT leaders 2.2 Number of developed, implemented and monitored policies and interventions	2.1 Baseline: 20%. Only 188 church leaders and 26 staffs of CEPBU trained. Target: 50%. 470 Church Leaders and 65 Staffs of CEPBU 2.2 Baseline: 0 Policies. Target: 2 policies: (1 of SA and 1 of HT).
Output 1	Indicators (quantitative)	Baseline data
200,000 youth, cooperation partner (CEPBU) leaders and staff, school headmasters, parents, Local Association members and community leaders have an increased awareness on the prevention of SA and HT.	- The number of people with an increased awareness on the prevention of SA and HT.	BL:0, Target 1000
Output 2	Indicators (quantitative)	Baseline data



300 (110 Male and 190 Female) SA and HT youth victims (150 girls and 40 women) have an increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT.	- The number of people strengthened and functioning as part of a community due to an improvement in opportunities for a better livelihood.	BL: 363: Target 663
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Indicators (quantitative)</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>
Increased cooperation between both civil society actors and authorities in addressing issues related to SA and HT.	Number of established contacts and networks between both civil society actors and authorities in addressing issues related to SA and HT.	CEPBU cooperation with other CSOs and Government Services is low, and only few contacts with government services have been established. Target: 9 CSOs and 2 Government Services and 1 UN Agency (IOM).
<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Indicators (quantitative)</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>
Increased capacity of CEPBU to advocate for rights to better health of SA and HT youth victims and increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT	Number of people trained at partner organisation staff to advocate for rights to better health of SA and HT youth victims and increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT	BL: none: Target 65 staffs of CEPBU trained on SA&HT advocacy principles for the betterment of the reintegration of the youth.

#### Aggregate Indicator for for Finland’s Development Policy 2020

	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>Priority Area 1: Rights of women and girls</b></p> <p><b>IMPACT</b> The rights and status of all women and girls have been enhanced ↑</p> <p><b>OUTCOME 2</b> Women and girls of all abilities enjoy the right to live a life free of violence and abuse, and to make decisions concerning their bodies in compliance with CEDAW ↑</p> <p><b>OUTPUT 2.1:</b> Persons affected by gender-based violence have improved access to inclusive violence prevention and protection services, particularly in fragile contexts</p>	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<p>Number of persons with access to violence prevention and protection services (300 incl. G150/B70/W40/M40)</p> <p>Number of safe spaces and shelters per women and girls at national level (5 reintegration centres are established to shelter reintegration process in the country.)</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> This indicator tells about the legal and policy space for violence prevention and protection. Collaborating with the Government services and the CSOs active in the prevention of SA&amp;HT, CEPBU establishes policies to strengthen the fulfilment of the rights to better treatment in communities, thus fighting against gender-based violence in target communities</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> In the reintegration centres, CEPBU enrolls agents (pilot community monitors) who provide counselling services to the youth who are being reintegrated. All the 300 youth are to receive the service for their reintegration, so as to mobilize them avoid domestic violence, gender-based violence and every degrading action against women and children.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Age/disability/sex / Results of program implemented including in fragile contexts.</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Country program reporting, and civil society program reporting</p>

### 3.5. Project outputs

The most important project outputs of the project are in 4 steps



1. Primarily, 200,000 youth, cooperation partner (CEPBU) leaders and staff, school headmasters, parents, Local Association members and community leaders have an increased awareness on the prevention of drugs/alcohol and human trafficking. To attain this output, there will be an increased awareness among youth through training on professional skills; CEPBU leaders, parents, school headmasters, teachers and community leaders in the 5 target regions (Makamba, Bujumbura, Cibitoke, Ruyigi and Muyinga) receive accurate information on the prevention of drugs/alcohol and human trafficking. Through material and media, the project will also reach people in the communities. A total indirect population who received information on SA&HT is estimated at 1,500,000 through meetings, radio program and workshops.
2. Secondly, 300 (110 Male and 190 Female) drug/alcohol and human trafficking youth victims (150 girls and 40 women) have an increased capacity of resilience in youth against drug abuse and human trafficking. The rehabilitated youth have gained hope and becomes a model path for other victims of drug abuse or human trafficking. This will allow the program to reach as many as 633 youth to be rehabilitated, who are protected against SA&HT, domestic & gender-based violence, thus becoming peace builders in the communities of integration.
3. Thirdly, there will be an increased cooperation between both civil society actors and authorities in addressing issues related to SA&HT. CEPBU and Fida International will coordinate with local partner leaders (Local Association/Civil Society Organizations) and government officials to voice the rights of youth (especially girls) towards their reintegration and build their resilience against the issues addressed by this program (SA&HT). The CEPBU is mainstreaming gender, disabilities and Climate Change/Environment as crosscutting issues.
4. Finally, the partner organization (CEPBU) capacity to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the rights of youth and children will be increased. CEPBU will train the Board and the staff (CEPBU), parent committees, school and health Centre who are duty bearers on Substance Abuse and Human Trafficking prevention in project areas. Support the partner to elaborate modules and put in place policies on the thematic areas (SA&HT) will serve as a model to other partners (esp. government). Will be implemented activities like support, train and encourage CEPBU to formulate advocacy strategy and disseminate it for the sake of the youth, and to implement project sustainable plans

### **3.6. Objectives related to strengthening of the civil society**

The long-term goal of the project is to contribute to increasing the capacity of civil society, in order to strengthen societal participation to fulfil the rights of youth (especially girls and women) through the prevention of SA and HT in Burundi.

An outcome of the project is a strengthened capacity of the partner organization (CEPBU) to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the rights of children and youth, and particularly girls and women in Burundi. Youth in Burundi face many challenges and they need strong advocates, therefore CEPBU wants to be able to increase its capacity to fulfil their rights. CEPBU will identify and collaborate with other local partners in order to increase the impact of the project, and also to influence others to reach vulnerable youth who are facing SA issues and who are at risk of HT or have fallen victim for it. Advocacy strategies will be developed towards the government of Burundi (in its service that is in charge of health) to put in place laws to regulate the use/prevention of drugs and the trafficking in persons.

This will be achieved through increasing the awareness among youth, parents, school headmasters, teachers and community leaders in target areas on the prevention of SA and HT. It will also be achieved through the increased cooperation between both civil society actors and authorities and in addressing issues related to SA and HT.

CEPBU has identified and started to work with local associations like Burundi Alcohol Policy Alliance (BAPA); Collectif Yaga Burundi; Association des Guides du Burundi (AGB); Association des Scouts du Burundi (ASB); Action Jeunesse contre la drogue et la pauvreté (AJEDROP); Association Burundaise pour un monde de paix sans Drogues (ABMPD); Association JAMAA; Association Burundaise des Étudiants en Médecine (ABEM) and Burundi Association of People who Used Drugs (BAPUD). CEPBU will bring its expertise towards advocacy to putting in place policies and laws to fulfil the rights of the youth, and the prevention of the SA and HT. The project will empower CEPBU to bringing its expertise and experience in the formed anti – trafficking network for Burundi, an add value to the holistic approach. The network will include national authorities, local NGO's, UN Agencies and FBO's (churches of CEPBU). Environment & CC (Climate Change), gender and disabilities are mainstreamed as cross cutting issues in the training workshops toward the building capacity of participants. In order to prevent sexual harassment in the CEPBU works, it will be put in place a policy to address issues related to sexual harassment in CEPBU and its partners.

### **3.7. Objectives related to strengthening of the local administration**

The local partner, CEPBU, is responsible for the project implementation. FSPM together with Fida International will build the capacity of CEPBU by providing practical and technical assistance and by releasing funds at regular intervals in





accordance with the plan. Training events will be organized together with Fida International. FSPM has held training sessions to strengthen the administrative capacity of CEPBU and will continue in the same way.

FSPM is providing technical assistance to CEPBU by planning the projects activities and by facilitating trainings. The focus in the coming project period will be on improving the quality of services provided by CEPBU to the local communities, as well as to be able to collaborate with other CSOs and the national authorities towards the fulfilment of the rights of youth.

CEPBU partner will continue to receive advanced trainings on all the project themes including HT, SA and their prevention mechanisms, as well as general knowledge on human trafficking prevention management, reintegration and follow up. The trainings will continue within the framework of this project. FSPM will utilise the expertise of SAMARIA in the field of SA and HT prevention to build the capacity of CEPBU, building on the professional experience of SAMARIAs work in Finland. CEPBU will then spread information to other local NGOs working in the same thematic areas and advocate for the rights of youth, especially for education, adequate standards of Living (ASL), clean environment, gender, democracy, peace building, by creating a strong network of NGOs advocating for youth dignity against drug abuse and human trafficking in Burundi.

## 4. Implementation plan

### 4.1. Description of the implementation plan

The framework of the project implementation is as follows:

#### Year 2018:

- Needs identification and planning.
- Project design and structure.

#### Years 2019-2020: 1<sup>st</sup> phase as a pilot project:

- Conduct awareness training meetings with the board of CEPBU
- Conduct meetings, workshops and trainings to raise awareness; equipping the local partner leaders with tools to be able to prevent substance abuse/human trafficking and assist affected persons.
- Fix/renovate already existing infrastructures to make them suitable for training in professional skills and the re-education of substance abuse users and human trafficking survivor's in target regions.
- Identification of beneficiaries.
- Training and re-education of 200 substance abuse users and human trafficking survivor's each year of the project period.
- As part of the implementation process, we will work together with our cooperation partners (NGOs) in order to implement the project's core activities, which will include: the creation of a network, a complaint's mechanism, and strategies for HIV/AIDS awareness, peace building, equity, gender equality and democracy.
- Knowledge from past experience and lessons learned will be incorporated into the project implementation.
- Monitoring – on-going process.
- Midterm evaluation.
- Project evaluation (based on the baseline study).
- End of project and submission of final reports to FS Global/FSPM/SAMARIA and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

#### Years 2021-2022: 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project

- Conduct awareness meetings with the stakeholders (esp. the board of CEPBU to strengthen the local development committees) for the work towards the reintegration
- Conduct meetings, workshops and trainings to raise awareness; equipping the local partner leaders with tools (including policies among others) to be able to prevent substance abuse/human trafficking and assist affected persons, including the establishment policies towards the prevention against SA&HT, support coordination with other stakeholders, air/broadcast emissions to the public listeners to emphasize the need for SA&HT prevention and reintegration of victims. Policies to be developed will as well address sexual harassment, GBVs, domestic violence and all forms of mistreatment towards youth, children and women/girls.
- Fix/renovate already existing infrastructures (esp. in Muyinga) to make them suitable for training in professional skills and the re-education of substance abuse users and human trafficking survivor's in target regions.



- Identification of beneficiaries in the target communities.
- Training and re-education of 200 substance abuse users and human trafficking survivor's each year of the project period.

## 4.2. Partners and their responsibilities

### Description of CEPBU

The Community of Pentecostal Churches in Burundi, CEPBU, is a registered non-governmental Organization, whose purpose is to improve the wellbeing of the Burundian people. The vision of CEPBU is "To be near the Burundian population by providing quality services in order to assure the human dignity for the support of God's plan for humanity".

CEPBU works in various sectors including education (formal and informal), health, agriculture, environment, literacy and mass media. CEPBU was established in 1975. Today, the organization is represented all over Burundi through fifteen local autonomous churches and 3049 branch churches. Approximately 11% of the population of Burundi are Pentecostal church members.

CEPBU is a strategically positioned organization in relation to its reintegration operations and potential. Re-education of substance abuse users and human trafficking survivors is one of the steps forward in the organizations progress. CEPBU needs to develop this sector more. It is a community-based organization with good experience in managing both humanitarian and development aid projects. The local development committees have organized humanitarian and development aid activities through their social committees that cooperate closely with local community members and also with local authorities. Since 1996, CEPBU has built a total of 10,818 houses for returnees and for other types of vulnerable people in partnership with FSPM, PMU Inter Life (Sweden), Solidarité Protestante (Belgium) and Fida International (Finland). CEPBU has also been provided with funds from FS Global/FSPM/SAMARIA to help returnees and IDPS of Nyanza – Lac to reintegrate; as well as assisting youth in Nyanza – Lac. CEPBU has reintegrated 93 youth with substance abuse issues in Nyanza – Lac using funding provided by FS Global/FSPM/SAMARIA.

CEPBU contributed toward building and overseeing the construction of 521 primary schools and 165 secondary schools. These schools are managed by CEPBU under a contract signed with the Government of Burundi. In addition, CEPBU is managing 29 health centres and 1 clinic. CEPBU is also managing an orphanage in Kiremba and a centre for people with disabilities in Gakwende Rutana.

The CEPBU head office is located in Bujumbura. There are CEPBU project committees located in all 17 provinces in Burundi. The CEPBU team works across the country and is made up of 102 people (men and women) who are full time employees, as well as having 45 volunteers.

### Role of CEPBU in the cooperation.

CEPBU as the local partner organization is leading the planning of the project with its field officers and community leaders. They will be also responsible of the implementation of the project activities. The evaluation will be done by both CEPBU and local development committees and administrative leaders. The local community and the drug/trafficking affected persons are the real owner of the program. Their identification is under the responsibility of CEPBU and the LDC (Local Development Committees) in collaboration with the local administration.

Local community and local administration have participated in the planning. They will also participate in the implementation and monitoring of project activities through their own committees, and other community establishments. The beneficiaries will also be directly involved in the rebuilding of their personality. Volunteers from the CEPBU project areas will also assist in all the project activities. CEPBU and the target areas' LDC collaborate in mobilizing local resources.

### Role of FSPM in the cooperation.

The role of FSPM is to support and to empower the local partners to improve their capacity to carry out the project activities. FSPM has involved SAMARIA to bring its expertise into this project all along the process with the local partner, i.e CEPBU. FSPM will also facilitate trainings and provide learning/teaching material for local staff (the implementation partner) in awareness, prevention, re-education and reintegration actions.

### Other parties involved in the cooperation

Local authorities and local church leaders help by providing building materials to build the re-education centre (stones, bricks, and sand). Other NGOs are UNICEF, HCR, UNDP, and OIM who support the project through coordination meetings with the Government of Burundi. These can also release basic information about the status of the youth among the returnees, youth in cities and villages who need such assistance.



The Government of Burundi has issued policies to prevent human trafficking and supports the returnees by coordinating reintegration and re-education of the people affected by substance abuse and provides free education for their children. The local community members participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities through their committees. Volunteers from the CEPBU local committees will also assist in all the project activities.

CEPBU will coordinate with other NGOs in the implementation of the project activities, especially in selection of the beneficiaries. This coordination ensures to avoid duplication.

FSPM and CEPBU are partnering together with Fida International from Finland in order to support and equip youth with skills and technical knowledge for successful reintegration in their communities. The project has similar objectives in that it aims to strengthen the capacity of the partner organization CEPBU, in order to improve the reintegration of youth so as to develop the economy of the country. CEPBU is also partnering with Fida International to strengthen the capacity of the partner organization (CEPBU) to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the rights of children and youth, and particularly girls and women in Burundi.

### 4.3. Required resources

The main resources consist of resources required for program coordination, implementation, M&E plus Reporting. Implementation requires to put in place all units in regard to training of youth for their reintegration, use resources to establish groups of youth, produce information material to sensitize different categories of people through radio/television, conduct seminars, workshops, visits, meetings etc. Transport of materials is also expected to be conducted. Reporting includes monthly, quarterly and annual reports. Auditing will be conducted by free and independent auditors who will submit report to FSPM. Bookkeeping requires gathering and recording of all financial information with professional accounting software to produce all required financial information.

The program personnel, facilities and materials include:

#### Personnel:

Paid: 1 CEPBU Deputy National Coordinator (10%), 1 Project Coordinator(15%), Contributions to 1 Program Officer (psychologist), 1 accountant, 1 cashier. Volunteers: 5 local managers (volunteers from the Local Development Committees), trainers (from the Ministry of Education, Health and Justice): training experts, local monitors/volunteers from the Local Development Committees and envoys from SAMARIA and FSPM.

#### Facilities:

2 Rented offices for program management, 5 renovated rooms for training and reintegration of youth (2021 – 2022)

#### Investments:

Computer software update for local managers to prepare and submit reports (2021 – 2022), Chairs and desks (2021), 1 rented car for supervision (2021-2022)

#### Materials for training:

- Training materials in sewing, Catering (Hostelry), welding, masonry and other section chosen by participants (youth).

### 4.4. Project timetable

Outputs and activities	Years of implementation		
	2020	2021	2022
Program planning and design, seek for cooperation	X		
<b>OUTPUT 1: 200,000 youth, cooperation partner (CEPBU) leaders and staff, school headmasters, parents, Local Association members and community leaders have an increased awareness on the prevention of SA and HT.</b>			
Hold meetings with the right holders (youth leaders, parents and their committees, school headmasters, teachers, Church Leaders and Community Leaders)		X	X
Train parents on inclusive education towards the prevention of SA and HT		X	X



Conduct awareness sessions in schools for SA and HT prevention		X	X
Prepare and diffuse emissions on radio to increase awareness against SA and HT		X	X
<b>OUTPUT 2: 300 (110 Male and 190 Female) SA and HT youth victims (150 girls and 40 women) have an increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT.</b>			
Produce materials and tool, modules and recruit trainers and youth reintegration counsellors.		X	X
Train 300 youth on various skills (Sewing, bakery, Carpentry, masonry...) for their reintegration and the prevention against SA and HT		X	X
Prepare tools (leaflets, banners, booklets...) for dissemination of information on SA and HT to schools, Health Centres and youth centres		X	X
<b>OUTPUT 3: Increased cooperation between both civil society actors and authorities in addressing issues related to SA and HT.</b>			
Coordinate with local partner leaders (Local Association/Civil Society Organizations) and government officials on Human Rights (including SA and HT)		X	X
Hold meetings of coordination and sensitization of other partners on issues of SA and HT		X	X
<b>OUTPUT 4: Increased capacity of CEPBU to advocate for rights to better health of SA and HT youth victims and increased capacity of resilience in youth against SA and HT</b>			
Train the Board and the staff (CEPBU); and parent committees, school and health centre duty bearers on SA prevention and HT prevention in project areas.		X	X
Support the Partner to elaborate modules and put in place policies on the thematic areas (SA and HT)		X	X
Support, train and encourage CEPBU to formulate advocacy strategy and disseminate it for the sake of the youth, and to implement project sustainable plans		X	X

#### 4.5. Communication about the project and its results (including accountability and transparency in the partner country).

Communications about the project are aimed to raise awareness in Finland of the rights and plights of vulnerable people (boys, girls, women) in a fragile and poor country like Burundi and of how a limited but focused input of Finnish experience and skills in the area of SA and HT prevention can make a substantial difference. The dissemination of the information about how Finnish expertise in this project can bring about increased awareness, knowledge and skills, but also working strategies for local NGOs and authorities in Burundi to fight the increasing threats of both SA and HT, will be done using social media, webpages, printed media and also through direct communication with networking organizations in Finland, who in turn reach their own members, clients, cooperation partners and the community at large. In this project the information channels of Samaria and other partners will also be used to reach people already interested in similar work.

The communication objective in Burundi is to raise awareness on HT and SA issues. This will mainly be done thru CEPBU Radio "Ubutumwa bw'Amahoro". The target group of this communication is the general Burundian population reaching up to 1.500.000 people. Communication will also be done through meetings, material and media in communities through the network of CEPBU that reaches 200,000 people throughout the country.

In every CEPBU's project, all stakeholders are informed and made aware of the main project activities, objectives and results, with budget thereby. Beneficiaries, who are the main target group of the project, are as well informed of the project and its purpose towards the fulfilment of their rights. Any attempt to the violation of the rights targeted by the project is reported to either the Local Development Church Committees (LDCCs), or directly to the project leaders (Locally and/or at HQ). This is done through the complaint mechanism system of CEPBU, or through the social media tools, anonymous letters or text messages from beneficiaries or their representatives (committees of beneficiaries). The treatment, the way forward



and every decision is taken by the ad hoc agents (or committees) at different stages of the project. However, the board of CEPBU has the final say about all issues regarding the management and coordination.

CEPBU has put in place the code of conduct of its staffs, as well as the policy on anticorruption and the complaint mechanism. This was done to emphasise the values of CEPBU (Transparency, Integrity, Humanism and Professionalism) to guarantee the accountability and the transparency in all CEPBU's activities. CEPBU is accountable to both donors and beneficiaries.

#### **4.6. Risk analysis and risk management plan**

Please see appendix

#### **4.7. Human rights-based approach**

This project aims at fulfilling the right to education (on-going learning, targeting the youth who are dropping out from schools). The project promotes the fulfilment of the right and lessens the capacity gap to pursue a healthy life and better living standards for SA and HT youth victims in Makamba, Bujumbura, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Cibitoke provinces.

The project is human rights oriented addressing several human rights, and actively enhances everybody's right to better health in regard to the well-being of youth. HT is a violation of the inmost right of people and affects the victims, physically, emotionally and spiritually. The program is approaching the issues of human rights violation in regard to youth who are very sensitive to empty promises of job in other countries, especially girls and young ladies. Youth have a significant capacity gap in what they can do to avoid drugs, human trafficking and empty promises, as their capacity and skills to integrate and cope with every day's life issue remain very low. These youth will play a role in participating in training for their capacity building. CEPBU as a key implementing partner is designing this program to advocate for the youth and fulfil the right for better health to the youth, especially young girls.

For instance, many girls are taken from rural areas and brought to internal cities or to foreign countries to work as house-girls (they are promised paying jobs) but they end up being subject to prostitution and other works which they did not expect. Many young boys are taken to work in the mining companies, something which not only denies their rights (especially to education) but also are psychosocially affected.

These issues are to be addressed in a participatory approach within which youth will participate in the training, group formation, working and learning together, design and implement income generating activities...

The trainings and awareness seminars on substance abuse and human trafficking prevention and the reintegration of youth victims are crucial tools to educate people on their rights. Youth will be trained on their duties and responsibilities, as well as the roles of the local authorities and other duty-bearers.

The project promotes gender equality by providing knowledge and skills to youth and parents, teachers and headmasters of schools, health center managers and administration authorities, as well as local development committee agents to handle sensitive issues of gender and responsibilities of men and women by breaking the taboo. These "unsaid truths" are contributing to worsen women situation and jeopardize their well-being, thus creating opportunities to human trafficking agent to operate easily. In addition, the program will allow women and girls to plan for their future and participate in decision making of the local authorities and beneficiaries' committees.

#### **4.8. Sustainability**

##### **a) Financial**

After completion of the project, the organization will be equipped and skilled to continually address the SA and HT prevention through its radio, the big network of schools, youth centres and health centres. Local committees whose capacity and skills updated will carry out supervision and follow-up. The network of churches within the organization is nation-wide and strong in many areas of activities and the structure of the organization offers many outlets for the gained knowledge and awareness. Financial sustainability for individual projects can be vulnerable when its funding largely depends on external sources. But the structure of the organization offers many outlets for the gained knowledge and awareness. Thus, CEPBU has an enhanced capacity to drag other donors to fund the SA&HT, and engage local CSOs towards the fulfilment of the rights of the victims of SA&HT. The self-help groups of the beneficiaries established during the project activities will be continuing their development even after the project period. The LCDC are established within the



communities and are still monitoring and follow up the self-help groups of the beneficiaries even after completion of the project activities.

#### **b) Institutional**

The project aims to strengthen the partner, CEPBU, organization. The organization will continue the SA and HT prevention through its existing structure as described below.

#### **c) Social**

Trained and organized groups of youth will continue to impact other community youths. CEPBU and the local church committees, together with the target communities will continue to implement the project teachings and techniques. The local government recognizes the organized self-help groups and they work as peace building units that strengthen also the cohesion in the communities, and they implement income-generating activities.

SA and HT are social issues. When the duty-holders involved in and influenced by the project have been made aware of the issues, they will be able to speak about them and make some efforts to fight against the abuse (output 1). Relationships among the ones that are used to it will change after the rehabilitation components (output 2 and 3) of the project.

#### **d) Ecological**

The project supports youth to build their capacity to improve their ecological being, reintegrate into a normal life and participate along with other to development of the areas. In addition, CEPBU is supported by other donors (Ex. PMU, Fida International...) to implement environment protection activities in the country. The beneficiaries of this project will also be informed and referred to those funded projects so that they can continue to participate in the ecological protection as well. However, during the project implementation period, they are taught about ecological protection principles (avoidance of discharging polluting substances in the areas, plant trees, create land protection schemes in their communities, participate to mitigating greenhouse gases and learn how to work with and adapt to climate change by enhancing their financial capacities through the working together in self-help groups (or Saving and Loans Groups) and do small businesses.

### **4.9. Cross-cutting objectives**

#### **a) Gender equality**

The project implementation gives much priority to young ladies and girls who are subject to human trafficking and sexual violence. The program will encourage girls to register in re-education centres for skills to development. Rights to education and rights to adequate living standards are also addressed by this project through training sessions. This project will also address the rights to inheritance for women as it empowers them to claim for rights to their potential development. The project takes into account Human Rights through training, advocacy and raising awareness in order to bring about changes in practical approach (mobilize, train, support and educate) by local authorities and target groups for protection of youth against substance abuse and human trafficking especially among young girls and other vulnerable groups. Victims (clients or workers within the project) are encouraged to report any attempt or case of violence/harassment, and the project will put in place complaints mechanisms (anonymous box, SOS telephone number, referral to lawyers, clinics and psychological counselling).

Gender roles issue in Burundi is challenging as men and women traditionally have separate and specific roles in the families. Women's roles have much to do with all domestic tasks, including preparing food for the family; educate children (especially girls), hygiene and land preparation for food production. Men traditionally have roles to manage and give orders to family members, but also to manage the finances. Most men go away to find a job and thus supply for the family. But some men can derive from their roles and misuse funds and family properties.

The program will tackle the issue by raising awareness on gender roles as to mobilize all family members to act for family development. Women will be encouraged to participate in decision-making groups of committees (LDC), administration committees. The project empowers beneficiaries to create groups so as to help them have economical capacity to do their own jobs (small businesses, table banking systems, Income generating activities...) wherewith women find their opportunities to working together and express themselves as development agents of their families towards the fight against stigma, discrimination, gender based violence and poverty. The women victims or women in risk of becoming victims have access to self-help groups led by other women and are also able to make their own self-help groups.

#### **b) Non-discrimination**

This program will mainstream equality. Equality to Batwa youth and children, people living with disabilities and their families consist of providing assistance in what they are deprived of, especially when they are participating in reintegration activities of the project. The project will pay much attention during the process of identification of beneficiaries and will





not discriminate people of disabilities. Parents, schoolteachers and headmasters, youth center and health center managers will be mobilized to establish committees in charge of monitoring actions towards reduction of inequalities within their communities and institutions. Children with disabilities are often disadvantaged when parents have to prioritize. These children have little chance to be taken to school, as they are regarded as invalid. The project will motivate parents, institution leaders to integrate these children in their program.

#### **c) Climate resilience**

This implies the building of the economic capacity of the beneficiaries, so as to empower them cope with climate change effects. In addition, beneficiaries and partners are sensitized to practice DRR principles through training and workshops, meeting sessions and seminars. Land protection schemes are also put in place for them who are working in the area of food production (farmers, livestock keepers...). They are also taught on how to utilize drought/water resistant crops in their crop production, as well as the improved crop production principles. The program will support and strengthen local capacities (of partner leaders and community leaders, Self Help Groups of youth, local authorities) to increase their resilience to climate change effects. Disaster Risk Reduction will be addressed in awareness meetings, training and skills to be provided to the stakeholders, and contingency plans developed according to program target areas. Burundi is facing disasters related to natural accidents (floods, strong winds, hail, thunder, land slides, houses collapsing, heavy rains, droughts) which are exacerbated by manmade disasters (wars, violence, robbery, retaliation...).

#### **d) Low emission development**

The teaching of the new development principles to farmers and the participation in the climate resilience seminars will enable beneficiaries change their view towards environment protection and be responsible in the use of resources (resources management). Traditionally, farmers in Burundi are used to bush burning to extend their land size and burn grass with fire before planting. These practices are contributing to the increasing of the greenhouse gases. Unlike to the traditional farm practices, beneficiaries are taught to apply new farming methods, so as to well use the natural resources.

### **4.10. Exit strategy**

CEPBU has a sustainable plan of its human resources insomuch that staffs are paid by contributions from various donors' projects. CEPBU has developed sustainable local resource management plan and strengthened the local development committees' capacity to monitor project activities even if the donors pull out. CEPBU has schools and health centres as units to develop capacities of communities and provide quality services towards the fulfilment of rights of people. Human resources are managed in the same units. Project activities are locally managed by the structures and units established within the country through local churches of CEPBU. The self-help groups established during the project implementation period will be continuing their activities under the monitoring and follow up of the LCDCs. In addition, CEPBU has a large program of saving and loans groups through which groups of beneficiaries of this project can be referred to for a continual coordination and management. Every material and equipment of this project will be handed over to the self-help groups and the LCDCs to be able to continue with activities. However, CEPBU continues to advocate for the rights of the victims of the SA&HT to other donors.

## **5. Monitoring and reporting**

### **5.1. Monitoring of the project**

CEPBU will work in close partnership with FSPM and its partners. Additionally, CEPBU work with local churches in the target areas and also with local developmental committees. Furthermore, local committees work in closely cooperation with local communities and with the government. The project will be implemented using a rights-based approach and a participatory method. CEPBU will use a method of participation when implementing the activities carried out by the project. All the stakeholders will be active participants. Self-evaluation is an on-going process throughout the project, locally as well as trans-locally. The partners and the project staff from every project site in Burundi quarterly meet in Bujumbura (or in one of the project sites or elsewhere) for a training seminar or evaluation/reporting/planning meeting. All these meetings are part of a mutual learning process as well as a continuous self-evaluation inside the project, and also other NGOs can take part in the evaluation through these joint meetings. In addition, as experts from Finland visit and contribute to the trainings, there will be a follow up of the progress towards the results targets.

The project will implement results-based management (RBM) for strengthening of RBM practices for the improvement of the effectiveness and productivity of the project. The progress towards results will be monitored by gathering both



qualitative and quantitative data according to indicators (age, gender, PWD), then by evaluating the data for corrections and improved effects.

CEPBU will report to FSPM the use of the project funds and the progress of implemented project activities quarterly. The quarterly reports include narrative (qualitative and quantitative) and financial reports. The reports will be checked and analysed together by the in-country coordinator, FSPM and the project manager. Besides the reports, FSPM can ask CEPBU to send any information at any time in regard to project management. The Finnish partners can organize and conduct visits to monitor and evaluate the project and will produce reports accordingly. CEPBU is responsible for overall administration and coordination of the project, including financial responsibility and final monitoring. The quarterly reports provided from the CEPBU partners, monitoring visits of the FSPM and the field visits of the in-country coordinator are the main monitoring procedures. The Local Development Committees in target areas follow and monitor the everyday implementation. Reporting forms are created so that the indicators of each result are evaluated and monitored in a systematic way.

## **5.2. Mechanism and tools for monitoring of finances (incl. bookkeeping and auditing)**

A skilled accountant performs bookkeeping, and finance manager and project coordinator, as well as the National Coordinator of the implementing partner at the CEPBU Center in Bujumbura regularly check the report. Quarterly Reports are sent to FSPM, both narrative and financial. A chartered audit firm is selected annually. Annual financial report is submitted to auditors for evaluation and analysis. The Auditor's firm, which is an external and independent unit, conducts financial assessment of all expenses of the project during the same year. An audit report is produced after a systematic check of supporting documents of all transactions. CEPBU is annually preparing an Auditor's report. The Annual Narrative Report, The Annual Financial Report and the Auditor's report is then sent to FSPM according to the schedule.

## **5.3. Evaluations and assessments**

Self-evaluation is an on-going process throughout the project, locally as well as between partners. The FSPM takes part in the evaluation through taking part in the joint meetings and by monitoring reports produced by partners in the project country.

In the beginning of 2022, an internal evaluation will be conducted, covering the achievements of the first year focusing on achieving on the outcomes and their contribution to the development goal, and on sustainability and on human rights aspects. The result with recommendations is to be utilized to enhance the organization knowledge and to plan the continuation of the project.