

Mid-term Evaluation of Mobilizing for Life II

HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care & Support with Churches of Burundi

In cooperation with Dutabarane and Baptist Union of Denmark



A local church cultivates a field belonging to orphans.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BUD - Baptist Union of Denmark
CEPBU - Communauté des églises Pentecôte au Burundi
CISU - Civil Society in Development
CL - Choose Life
CNEB - Conseil National des Eglises du Burundi
CNLS - Conseil National de Lutte la Sida (National AIDS Council)
CPLS - Conseil Province de Lutte la Sida (Province AIDS Council)
DANIDA - Danish International Development Assistance
DMCDD - Danish Mission Council Development Department
DUT - Dutabarane
FAT - Facing AIDS Together
FFL - Families for Life
HIV - Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IRC - International Rescue Committee / DUT: Dutabarane.
MFL - Mobilising for Life project
NAE - National Association of Evangelicals
PACANET - Pan African Christian AIDS Network
PE - Peer Education
PLWHA - People living with HIV/AIDS
RBP+ - Network of People living with HIV/AIDS in Burundi
UCCB - Union of Christian Churches in Burundi
WRB - World Relief – Burundi
WRC - World Relief Canada

Executive Summary

This report provides findings and recommendations of the mid-term review of Dutabarane's Mobilizing for Life (MFL) phase II project - HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care & Support with Churches of Burundi. This project was implemented by Dutabarane with cooperation of Baptist Union of Denmark. Established in 2007, Dutabarane is a non-denominational network of various churches and church organizations in Burundi having a membership of 28 churches with the aim of strengthening the Christian response to HIV and AIDS. MFL II is a continuation of MFL 1 (2007 – 2011) supported by DANIDA whose goal was to fight and eradicate HIV/AIDS in eight provinces in partnership with 28 local churches. The goal of MFLII (2011 – March 2015) is to strengthen local churches and the member churches of Dutabarane to fight HIV/ AIDS in all 17 provinces of Burundi. This is to be achieved under two objectives which are:

1. Expand and strengthen the Dutabarane church network to effectively address HIV/AIDS in Burundi
2. Equip local churches in HIV/AIDS advocacy, prevention and support through sustainable church based programs

The purpose of this mid-term review carried out in October 2013 is to contribute to the improvement of the programme of Dutabarane by analysis and dissemination of current and completed development activities, as well as seeking the causes and explanations why the programme have succeeded and failed, and produce information to help improve relevance and effectiveness of future activities.

Embedded in this report are findings of the review which indicate what the organization has been able to achieve in this project during the first half of implementation period. Areas that have been covered in this review include assessment of objectives, indicators and outputs, capacity building, behavior change, advocacy, networking, ownership, cost effectiveness and sustainability.

Overall findings:

The local churches make up a large part of civil society in Burundi. In a partnership with Dutabarane churches have been **empowered** to take their diaconal responsibility up and got this enhanced, which have enabled them to become positive active civil society actors. Diaconia is part of the church's identity and diaconal initiatives are a natural consequence of the Christian faith and an integral part of church life. Dutabarane has through MFL II been able to strengthen the churches' diaconal competences and contributed to a greater extent, that the churches interpret the challenges they faces in their communities in connection with HIV and AIDS and act upon it. The Christian motivation for doing diaconia has been enhanced so that diaconia in local churches has been developed into active social involvement in the community for the benefit of people living with HIV and orphans and vulnerable children. However, the diaconia has not yet been developed into active political involvement despite the newly established unity of the churches, which has great potential to achieve sustainable changes in the society.

The review team met several people who have been **transformed** materially, socially, psychologically and spiritually and positive change of transformed mindset was found in many congregations, which has brought visible impact, and which is believed to be sustainable. People living with HIV have through the program been **reconciled** with themselves and the congregation/communities. And as a side effect different denominations, which actually are situated in the same commune, have been reconciled by sitting together for the first time in order to plan and learn from each other.

Empowerment, transformation and reconciliation as mentioned above are all good benchmarks for diaconic development

It's from these findings that recommendations have been made to make improvements for the second half of the project implementation.

Chapter One: Introduction

1.0 Background

The Baptist Union of Denmark (BUD) has cooperated with Dutabarane in implementing an HIV/AIDS care and prevention programme as well as economic development programme in Burundi. Dutabarane was established in 2007 as a non-denominational network of various churches and church organisations in Burundi with the aim of strengthening the Christian response to HIV and AIDS. Today the network of churches has a membership of 28 denominations and 15 new denominations being investigated for their capacities before being approved as members. Mobilizing for Life (MFL) phase II is a continuation of MFL phase I (2007 – 2011) supported by DANIDA. The objective of MFL 1 was to fight and eradicate HIV/AIDS in eight provinces in partnership with 28 local church denominations.

1.1 Project context:

The objective of MFL 2 is to strengthen local churches and the member churches of Dutabarane to fight HIV/AIDS in all 17 provinces of Burundi. To reach this objective Dutabarane implemented a new strategy to cover the whole country and to reach all the objectives and goal set up. All 17 provinces of Burundi are divided into four regions (North, South, East and West). In each province Dutabarane works with around three communes. Each commune forms one cluster consisting of 15 local churches on average. Each cluster is represented by three people including a President, vice president and a delegate (who is a volunteer key person to facilitate all HIV/AIDS activities in the cluster).

1.2 Project objectives and target group

1.1.1 Project objectives

1. Expand and strengthen the Dutabarane church network to effectively address HIV/AIDS in Burundi
2. Equip local churches in HIV/AIDS advocacy, prevention and support through sustainable church based programs

1.1.2 Target groups:

- Direct group: Women, men and youth infected or at risk of HIV infection, including:
- 13,040 youth, girls and boys, ages 10 to 24, who study “Choose Life”
 - 11,084 married women and men who study “Families for Life”
 - 1,200 OVC, who are directly assisted by churches trained in the “Our Children” curriculum
 - 800 PLWHA, who are directly assisted by churches trained in the “Hope at Home” curriculum
 - 100 members of other associations, whose leaders receive training in “Facing AIDS Together”

It is estimated that more than 200,000 additional women, men and youth who are infected or at risk of infection will be helped during the project period by the ripple effect of this project

Indirect group:

- 780 Covenant Churches which adopt two or more Dutabarane programs for HIV/AIDS advocacy, prevention and support
- 652 Youth Peer Educators who are trained to teach “Choose Life”
- 1,304 Women and Men Family Advocates who are trained to teach “Families for Life”
- 210 Women and Men Child Advocates who are trained in the “Our Children” curriculum
- 210 Women and Men Caregiver Advocates who are trained in the “Hope at Home” curriculum
- 100 national church leaders and HIV/AIDS programme coordinators, who receive training in HIV/AIDS advocacy and programming.
- 30 National Dutabarane member churches (denominations) which mobilize their networks of congregations to support Dutabarane’s programs of advocacy, prevention and support
- 100 leaders of other associations, who receive training in Facing AIDS Together

Chapter two: The mid-term review

2.0 Purpose of the review

The purpose of the review is to contribute to the improvement of the programme of Dutabarane by analysis and dissemination of current and completed development activities, as well as seeking the causes and explanations why the programme have succeeded and failed, and produce information to help improve relevance and effectiveness of future activities. Since the DANIDA funding in its current form will not be prolonged it is also the purpose to evaluate and suggest future scenarios for the activities of Dutabarane.

2.1 Review questions from the TOR

Relevance:

- 1) Is the programme intervention relevant to needs and priorities of the beneficiaries and members of Dutabarane?
- 2) Is the programme intervention a supplement to the other actors' implementation in Burundi?
- 3) Do Dutabarane have a special role among other actors in the field of fighting poverty, preventing HIV/AIDS, providing care and support in Burundi?

Effectiveness:

- 4) Have the objectives and results of the programme been achieved?
- 5) Are the church denominations involved in this?
- 6) Are the local / regional congregations involved in this?
- 7) Are the indicators relevant for the measurement of the objectives and results?
- 8) Is the method of MFL the most reliable and relevant?

Impact:

- 9) What positive and negative, primary and secondary long term effects have been produced by Dutabarane's different project interventions, intended and unintended, directly or indirectly?

Sustainability:

- 10) What is the probability of long term benefit? Is the national and local ownership established?
- 11) Will the intended benefit continue when development cooperation is terminated in this programme?
- 12) What is needed in terms of follow up projects and measures from the Executive Committee and the partners if the organisation should continue after DANIDA Funding has expired?

Furthermore the consultants were asked to:

- Suggest improvement for the remaining period, including revision of objectives, indicators and activities.
- Give recommendation for priorities for a budget revision of the prevention, care and support programme (MFL)
- Give suggestions for future programming of Dutabarane in Burundi, incl. geographical focus, thematic focus, target and indicators as well as management and organization.
- Evaluate the Cluster model used in the implementation in terms of efficiency and effectiveness

2.3 Methodology

The consultants were responsible for the choice of appropriate methodology for the review and the participatory approach was used. This approach was chosen because it provided for active involvement in the review process of those with the stake in the program thus implementers (both at decision making and implementation levels), service providers, beneficiaries and any other interested parties. It was also chosen because of its benefits such as participant focus ownership rather than donor ownership, and its ability to give a diversity of views, it's a learning process as it emphasizes identifying lessons learnt to improve program implementation, and uses qualitative data orientation. A common set of questions plus about specific settings – focus analysis on comparison was used. A detailed itinerary is attached as appendix 2.



Site visits

| Region / Province | Cluster | Number of people | People met |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|
| North, Ngozi province | Marangara cluster, region North | 140 | Focus group discussions with: Church leaders Peer-educator Youth Care givers Orphans PLHIV |
| North, Muyinga province | Muyinga, | 25 | Observation of training session |
| East, Karuzi province | Buhiga cluster, | 11 | Cluster president, vice president and delegate, few women and five orphans |
| East, Gitega province | Free Methodist church, Buyoga | 16 | 15 women and one man ploughing a field for an orphan |
| | Local church | 15 | Building a house for an orphan |
| | Local church | 20 | Repairing a roof for a widow |
| | Nyarusange cluster | 5 | Cluster committee |
| | CPLS Provincial office | 1 | Prevention Officer, CPLS |
| South, Makamba province | Kayogoro cluster, region South | 40 | Church leaders, youth, women, |
| South, Bururi province | Rema church, Gatete cluster | 30 | Congregation |
| South, Bururi province | Gatete City Centre cluster | 40 | Church leaders, women, PLHIV, Obs. Milling machine |
| | RPA+ | 1 | Member of commune committee |
| South, Bururi Province | Anglican church, Bitare, | 3 | Pastors involved in MFL I |
| West, Buja Rural province | Emmanuel church, Magara cluster | 58 | Pastors, peer educators, beneficiaries, youth, OVC, local administrator |
| West, Buja Rural province | Rutunga cluster | 40 | Youth, choir, PLHIV, parents |

Meetings

- Dutabarane Executive Committee,
- Senior Management Staff,
- Regional coordinators,
- Transworld Radio
- Conseil National de lutte contre le SIDA (CNLS)
- UNAIDS
- World Relief
- National church leaders from Union of Christian Churches, Conseil national des Eglises du Burundi (CNEB), Bible Society of Burundi, Communauté des églises pentecote au Burundi (CEPBU)



Desk review

In addition, several documents were reviewed by consultants as part of the review to inform the review analysis. Some of these documents included:

- Project application: Mobilizing for Life. HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care & Support with Churches of Burundi
- Review of 1st phase
- Original and changed objectives and indicators as approved by DANIDA
- Original Project budget
- Church mapping of the 17 provinces
- Handover notes from Capacity Development Coordinator, Stefan Hoffmann
- Documents from workshops with Executive Committee and other partners (Global Fund, PAPFAR, CNLS, FHI360)
- Latest audit reports
- Quarterly and annual reports
- Dutabarane by-laws
- Latest Action Plan
- Curriculas (Choose life, Our Children, Families for Life etc,)
- Shigikirana proposal (Shigikirana Saving Programme has separate funding but is one of the initiatives born out of the MFL project and initially supported through it as the strategy for achieving some of the care and support objectives.)

Periodic meetings and reflections of the review team

Drafting, circulation and finalization of the review report.

Chapter three: Findings of the review

In this chapter, findings of the review are presented in relation to achievements of objectives and related activities, outputs and results. The chapter also discusses the review questions. The project was planned and implemented as stipulated in the set out proposal though review established that the project exceeded the expectations in terms of impact and numbers reached. However, it is worth noting that there is need for continuous improvement as elaborated in the observations in sub-sections below.

3.1 Objectives and indicators

Progress towards project objectives and indicators

| Objective 1. Expand and strengthen the Dutabarane network to effectively address HIV/AIDS in Burundi. | | |
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| Indicators | Outcomes per October 2013 | Analysis |
| 1.1 Membership: At least five new national churches are added as Dutabarane members, and a category of affiliate membership is established. | 15 churches have applied to become members and are waiting for General Assembly to be approved. | The organization has exceeded the expectation for this indicator in terms of number of churches reached however, there is need to get the application turned into membership to ensure that target is reached. |
| 1.2 Funding diversification : No more than 50% of the network funding is derived any other source | The organization has been able to increase its funding base, so no donor is by now funding more than 50% of the budget. Five donors contributed to the 2013 budget of 651.629 USD, whereas Danida funded 42%, World Relief Canada 29%, World Relief Burundi Mission 17%, CISU Denmark 8% and War Child Holland 4 %. The 2014 budget of 703.009 USD is funded by five donors including DANIDA 38%, CISU Denmark 19%, World Relief Canada 19%, IRC 21% and World Relief Burundi 3%. Proposals have furthermore been developed and submitted to four other donors | Indicator has been achieved half way the project. |
| 1.3 Representation: The network represents member churches in advocacy on the CNLS and on at least four provincial councils. | Dutabarane is not yet representing member churches in advocacy on CNLS and provincial councils. For this period, the organisation concentrated on advocacy within the church structures so that the churches can help those disadvantaged by | Dutabarane has not been able to achieve the expectation of this indicator. |

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| | HIV/AIDS. | |
| 1.4 Advocacy: The network has at least intervened in three major national HIV/AIDS policy issues which are of concern to its members. | Dutabarane has not intervened in national HIV/AIDS policy issues. | Dutabarane has not been able to achieve the expectation of this indicator. |
| 1.5 Regional networking : At least 40% of communes in Burundi (52 /129) have established local cooperation on HIV/AIDS programs among four or more congregations | 40 communes in Burundi have been able to establish local cooperation on HIV/AIDS programs among their congregations. This is about 77% of the targeted number and the remaining percentage will be covered during the second phase of the project. | Reaching 77% of the set target by mid-term of the project is a sign that this benchmark will be achieved since it's on track |

Objective 2: Equip local church in HIV/AIDS Advocacy, prevention and support through sustainable church based programs

| Indicators | Outcomes per October 2013 | Analysis |
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| 2.1 Church Mobilization : At least 780 local churches have initiated new HIV /AIDS activities as a result of Dutabarane interventions | 600 local churches have initiated new HIV/AIDS activities as a result of Dutabarane interventions. This project reached 40 clusters including Bujumbura Mairie: 3, Bujumbura rural: 3, Bubanza: 3, Cibitoke: 3, Bururi: 3, Makamba: 3, Rutana: 4, Gitega: 3, Karusi: 3, Ruyigi: 3, Ngozi: 3, Kayanza: 3 and Muyinga: 3 and each cluster was made up of 15 churches thus a total of 600 churches. | According to the proposal Dutabarane was supposed to work with 326 local churches in total, however Dutabarane changed the structure and planned to work with 780 local churches. Since Dutabarane by now has reached 600 churches during the first half of the project it is likely the target will be achieved. All the churches whom the review team visited had initiated new HIV/AIDS activities. However, it is still left to make an assessment of all the churches at the end of the project period in order to measure the impact to see how many have actually initiated new |

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| | | activities. |
| 2:2 Youth Prevention: At least 13,040 youth aged from 10-24 have been taught the Choose Life curriculum by trained peer educators | 17,196 youths aged 10-24 including East: 2,187, North: 4931, West: 2,373 and South: 7,705 have been taught Choose Life curriculum by 1,242 trained peer educators. | Half way through implementation, the organization has exceeded the set target. However it is difficult to validate the data. A spot check showed duplication of some of the accumulated numbers. |
| 2.3 Marriage support: 11,040 married women and men have been taught the Family for Life curriculum. | 19,334 married men and women are currently being taught the Family for Life curriculum by 639 trained peer educator couples. The trainings started late because it took longer to develop the curriculum but at least 19,334 people have started the trainings. This curriculum has been welcomed so much by the churches as it is bringing real life change in the families. | Dutabarane has already exceeded the expectation for this indicator. There is a probability that some of the participants would have been counted more than once as the number seems so high given that the trainings started late. |
| 2.4 Sexual debut: An increase of one year in median age of start | 25 % of youth among 10 and 14 years had had their sexual debut. The median age of starting sexual activity among this | To be evaluated at the end of the project. The end of project evaluation should |

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| activity among youth aged 10 to 14 enrolled in the program compared to national data on youth sexuality. | group is 10 and the mode is 9 years according to the baseline done in three provinces of Rutana, Ngozi and Karusi, By the end of the project, an impact study will be done to determine the impact. | pay attention to the median age of starting sexual activity so that if it is as low as 10 it would need to be addressed. |
| 2.5 Risk reduction: 25% of participants who self-report former risky behavior report changes that reduce risk to HIV i.e. abstaining, reducing numbers of sexual partners and correct use of condoms or PMTCT. | Impact Study at the end of the project to determine. | To be evaluated at the end of the project. However the field visits during this review confirmed that participants reports on change in former risky behavior when it comes to abstaining and reduction numbers of sexual partners. However no testimonies were made in connection with correct use of condoms or PMTCT. |
| 2.6 Adult Outreach of 100 staff of other organizations have been trained and taught the Facing Aids Together curriculum in their networks (reaching an estimated 10,000 adults). | 55 (25 in South and 30 in North) staff of other organization including Association des Personnes engagées pour l'encadrement des Jeunes et des vulnérables (APEEJV): 25volunteers, RBP+ KAYANZA :15 volunteers, PUMA KARATE-DO CLUB KAYANZA : 15 volunteers have been trained and taught the Facing AIDS Together curriculum in their networks thus reaching an estimated total of 5,500 people. It's estimated that each trained staff reaches 100 people. | Dutabarane is on track for this indicator as it has just gone a little bit beyond the half way mark therefore gets a rating of achieved. The training has been financed by Dutabarane and there is no evidence that the staff from other organisations have actually trained others but Dutabarane is working on a process of getting the trainees to report back on further people trained |
| 2.7 At least 1,200 OVCs receive significant ongoing support by churches | A total of 1,514 OVCs have been able to receive significant support by churches including provision of scholastic materials, building houses, cultivating land etc. The number includes 169 OVCs from the East, 476 from the North, 252 OVCs from the west and 617 OVCs from the South. | The number of OVCs that have been able to receive ongoing significant support is above the expected number even though the project is half way therefore Dutabarane has over achieved for this indicator. It is worth noting that the OVCs that have also received very significant |

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| | | support in terms of building houses and tilling land is recognizable. |
| 2.8 Stigma reduction: PLWHA can talk openly about their status in their Communities and/or churches without being stigmatized. | As a result of the awareness raising in the churches, a total of 9,069 people went for voluntary counseling and testing resulting in 1,654 people openly sharing their HIV status. | There was no set number to be reached but the field visits during this review confirmed that the stigma has reduced greatly in the involved congregations/communities. It is recommended that www.stigmaindex.org be used to measure stigma. |
| 2.9 Communication: Dutabarane website has 100 monthly hits and 100 recipients enlisted for receiving a bi-annually newsletter from Dutabarane | Dutabarane produces one newsletter every quarter and 100 recipients have been getting quarterly newsletter but the website has not been very active during the first phase of the project. Newsletters are sent out on email thus making the cost cheaper than originally budgeted and the organization is able to produce four newsletters in a year since October 2011 compared to the original plan of 2 newsletters in a year. | In the area of newsletter, the organization has already exceeded the expectation as they produce the newsletter more times than original plan. However there is need to devise means of collecting feedback. Website has not been achieved for the first half of the project because most of the members are located in rural areas and have no access to internet but also the technicalities of getting the website up and running have been challenging. It's recommended that this should be one of the activities that should be given high priority in the second half of the project. |

Dutabarane has achieved or even over achieved most of the set targets for the project. However, in some areas there has been no achievement just because they have been planned for the second half of the project.

Recommendations:

- During the remaining project period Dutabarane should work on consolidating the results achieved in the local churches by building up the capacity of the clusters and focus its effort in areas where there has been no achievement especially when it comes to advocacy. (See chapter later about advocacy)
- Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should validate data obtained from the regions ensuring that no data has been duplicated. Furthermore it is recommended that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer visits the field once in a while to ensure correct data and to guide the Regional Officers. The M&E Officer may also need more guidance and training in how to spot errors and how to address them, distinguishing fraud and incompetence.

3.2 Outputs

| Objective 1: Expand and strengthen the Dutabarane church network to effectively address HIV/AIDS in Burundi. | |
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| Planned output: <i>Democratic Governance and Transparency:</i> The Executive Committee has met four times annually with minutes and a quorum at all meetings, and the General Assembly has approved each year's budget and work plan. | |
| Planned Activities | Achieved Activities |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four executive committee meetings per year• One general assembly per year | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Executive Committee has had a total of 9 meetings since the beginning of this project and these meetings were held in the months of April 2011, May 2011, June 2011, February 2012, August 2012, December 2012, May 2013, June 2013 and September 2013. During those meetings, the committee was able to approve reports and review the progress of the organization;• A general assembly was held in November 2012 which was attended by 31 people out of the expected 52 and this number was enough to form the quorum. |
| Comment: Three executive committee meetings were held per year and so far one general assembly has been held. These activities have gone a long way in achieving the desired output as during the review process, it was evident that the executive committee members were so much aware of the activities of the organization. | |
| Planned output: <i>Financial Accountability:</i> The Network has built a strong reputation for financial integrity, by scrupulously following its financial administration policies and procedures, and accounting for all expenditures using international accounting software and generally accepted accounting principles for fund accounting, resulting in a clean audit report each year | |
| Planned Activities | Achieved |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present financials on a yearly basis to the executive committee;• Get financials audited | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The organization financials for 2011 and 2012 were presented to the executive committee and were approved by the committee. The financials on a yearly basis are presented to the Executive committee and thereafter to the General Assembly for approval including the financials audited reports which are then presented to donors. The 2014 |

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| | <p>budget will be presented early January.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organization financials are externally audited on a yearly basis. The last audited financials were for MFL 2 were for the period October 2011 to December 2012 and the auditors state that “in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the “Mobilizing For Life-MFL2” Project as of December 31st, 2012, and of the results of its operations for the period from October 1st, 2011 to December 31st, 2012 in accordance with the Financial Handbook and the donors guidelines”. |
| <p>Comment: The organization has stable management and it practices the required accounting standards. The accounts are externally audited and they are found to be clean according to the independent auditors.</p> | |
| <p>Planned output: Communications: An up to date website has been maintained targeting donors and other stakeholders, and a bi-annually newsletter has been distributed to all stakeholders</p> | |
| <p>Planned Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print and distribute newsletters bi-annually to stakeholders <p>Have a functional website that is updated monthly to inform stakeholders about the work of Dutabarane;</p> | <p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 newsletters have been printed and distributed quarterly to all stakeholders in Burundi There have been challenges with maintaining the website. |
| <p>Comment: The newsletters have been produced regularly and in a beautiful lay out. It is very important communicating tool for the network and to keep external stakeholders updated on the network’s activities. However, it is recommended to distribute more than one newsletter to the offices like UNAIDS, CNLS etc. as it was observed that the Office Bearers do not share their copy with others in the same organization. As mentioned above, Dutabarane needs to focus on the website in the remaining phase of the project implementation to ensure that the organization is known more.</p> | |
| <p>Planned Output: Regional/provincial networks: At least 32 regional, provincial or cluster networks have met three or more times during the project period achieving a network presence in at least 52 of Burundi’s 129 communes.</p> | |
| <p>Achieved output: Network presence in 52 communes</p> | |
| <p>Planned Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold meetings for church leaders and other stakeholders at provincial/regional level | <p>Achieved outputs</p> <p>Provincial meeting have been held once a year, initial training for church leaders from clusters and communal administrators, governor plus other partners such as CNLS RBP+, SWAA are invited in initials trainings. Not all the provinces have been able to hold these meetings but so far they have been held in the provinces of Bururi, Cibitoke, Bujumbura, Kayanza, Ngozi and Muyinga. Some of the participants in these meetings included presidents of the clusters, pastors of churches in the clusters, communal administrators, CPLS, ABS</p> |

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| | (Provincial Health Office), RBP+, APRODEM (Youth against HIV in the Local Communities), War Child Holland, Media and other partners. |
| Comment: These meetings have gone a long way in achieving the planned output. It is recommended that these meetings continue so that the required network presence in 52 communes is achieved. | |
| Planned Output: Advocacy: Position papers developed and disseminated and follow up activities planned in support of at least three major HIV/AIDS policy issues. | |
| Planned Activities | Achieved |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify policy issues, draft and publicize position statements on HIV/AIDS issues. Conduct a total of 14 consultations on policy issues for church leaders in Burundi who have produced at least 3 policy documents on HIV/AIDS. | None of the activities was carried out. |
| Comment: It is recommended that the organization puts emphasis on advocacy in the remaining half of the project implementation. Being a network, advocacy plays a big role in ensuring that members' voices are heard nationwide. The organization should identify issues in the project implementation process that are important to the local churches and communities where something useful and realistic can be done within the existing government or church resources. There is need to reduce the consultations to what is realistic for the second half of the project. The consultations can concentrate on identifying the topics for the policy documents on HIV/AIDS | |

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| Objective 2: Equip local churches in HIV/AIDS advocacy, prevention and support through sustainable church-based programs | |
| Planned output: <i>Volunteer mobilization and trainings:</i> at least 120 community training events have been conducted covering Choose Life, Families for Life, Facing AIDS Together, Our Children, and Hope at Home modules, producing 3,000 trained volunteer trainers | |
| Achieved outputs: 3,333 trained volunteers | |
| Planned Activities | Achieved |
| 1. Communal outreach: Hold introductory informational meetings open to all network members in each target commune/cluster area. 2. Covenant church recruitment: Hold introductory three days initial trainings on "The Church and | 1. 42 informational meetings have been conducted each commune in different provinces including Bururi: 3, Makamba: 3, Rutana: 4, Gitega: 3, Ruyigi: 3, Karusi: 3, Ngozi: 5, Muyinga: 3, Kayanza: 3, Cibitoke: 3, Bubanza:3, Bujumbura Mairie: 3 and Bujumbura rural: 3 2. The initial trainings for the churches for 3 days was |

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| <p>HIV/AIDS in each target commune/cluster area for two representatives each from covenant church prospects, covering volunteer mobilization and the range of HIV/AIDS programming options for churches.</p> <p>3. Covenant church commitments: Secure signed covenant agreements from 326 churches to conduct at least one HIV/AIDS programmed module.</p> <p>4. Representative recruitment and training: Identify, recruit and train Dutabarane representatives in each covenant church cluster area who will support and report on the HIV/AIDS program activities in their cluster.</p> <p>5. The Church and HIV/AIDS trainings: Conduct the Church and HIV/AIDS introductory trainings for two representatives from up to 700 prospective covenant churches.</p> <p>6. Families for Life trainings: Recruit and train 1,304 Families for Life trainers (652 men and 652 women) in teaching the Families for Life curriculum in their communities.</p> <p>7. Choose Life trainings: Recruit and train 652 peer educators in how to teach the Choose Life curriculum in their communities.</p> <p>8. Hope at Home trainings: Recruit and train 210 home care advocates to teach the Hope at Home curriculum to other home care volunteers in their communities.</p> <p>9. Our Children trainings: Recruit and train 210 child advocates to teach the Our Children curriculum in their communities.</p> | <p>implemented but the Module on “The Church and HIV/AIDS” was not implemented during the first half of the project due to delayed printing. The manuals are however ready and trainings will be done in the second half.</p> <p>3. 678 Covenant church commitments have been signed to conduct at least one HIV/AIDS programmed module. Reports however indicate that many churches have conducted more than one module.</p> <p>4. A total of 126 people (42 presidents, 42, vice presidents, 42 delegates) have been recruited and trained as Dutabarane representatives from 42 clusters. These are the people who have been supporting and reporting on HIV/AIDS activities in their clusters. They present monthly reports to the regional coordinators of Dutabarane.</p> <p>5. Not implemented due to delayed manual printing but was replaced by the above initial 3 days training while waiting for the printing of the manuals.</p> <p>6. 1278 Families for Life trainers (639 men and 639 women) have been trained in FFL-C.</p> <p>7. 1,242 PE have been trained including 616 for 10 – 14 years and 1,177 for 15 – 24 years.</p> <p>8. A total of 414 people have been trained as home care advocates teaching the curriculum in their communities. These include 263 from the Eastern region, 30 from the Northern region and 121 from the Western region. Reports indicate that 196 people were active in the Hope at Home program in the third quarter of 2013.</p> <p>9. A total of 399 people have been trained as child advocates teaching the curriculum in their communities including 147 from the Eastern region,</p> |
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| <p>10. Our Children committees: Establish 80 church-based committees to support people and families affected and living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>11. Adult prevention and care: Train 1,000 Shigikirana group members who will conduct Facing AIDS Together trainings in graduated Shigikirana groups.</p> | <p>31 from the Northern region, 123 from the Western region and 30 from the Southern region.</p> <p>10. A total of 189 church based committees have been established including 12 from Bujumbura Mairie, 15 from Bujumbura Rural, 20 from Cibitoke, 17 from Bubanza, 21 from Gitega, 19 from Karusi, 8 from Makamba, 22 from Bururi, 21 from Kayanza, 28 from Ngozi, and 6 from Muyinga.</p> <p>11. 3,681 group's members have been trained in FAT including 1,120 from the East, 2,143 from the North, 35 from the West and 383 from the South.</p> |
| <p>Comment: The organization has done so well in the area of trainings. Most of the activities set out have been exceeded in that more people have been trained than the planned number of people even when the project is still half way. However, the introduction as well as the "Church and HIV and AIDS" training for congregations have not taken place.</p> | |
| <p>Planned outputs: Advocacy for care and support through introduction of care and support</p> | |
| <p>Achieved outputs: Training materials required to implement Dutabarane's programs have been developed, revised and printed.</p> | |
| <p>Planned Activities</p> | <p>Achieved</p> |
| <p>1. The Church and HIV/AIDS curriculum development: Write, field test, and print the "Church and HIV/AIDS" modular programme including material on volunteer mobilization and church-based HIV/AIDS programme options.</p> <p>2. Families for Life curriculum development: Develop, field test and produce 2,000 copies of a culturally relevant Families for Life Curriculum.</p> <p>3. Choose Life curriculum revision: Revise both versions of the "Choose Life" Curriculum based on experience in the current project, and print 1,500 copies of each.</p> <p>4. Hope at Home curriculum reprinting: Reprint 500 copies of the Hope at Home curriculum.</p> <p>5. Our Children curriculum</p> | <p>1. Module is planned for 2014</p> <p>2. The Families for Life curriculum has been developed and 2,900 copies have been produced.</p> <p>3. It has been revised to include the approach that the condom is recommended for discordant couples. 1,600 copies have been printed (CL1: 780 copies CL2: 820 copies)</p> <p>4. 900 copies have been reprinted. More copies were produced than budgeted due to the cost of production being lower than budgeted amount and because more copies were needed due to the larger number of people trained.</p> |

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| <p>reprinting: Reprint 500 copies of the “Our Children” curriculum</p> <p>6. Facing AIDS Together curriculum reprinting: Reprint 1,500 copies of the Facing AIDS Together curriculum.</p> | <p>5. 1,380 copies have been printed. The cost of production was much lower than budgeted and the demand in the field was much higher than planned.</p> <p>6. 1,000 copies have been printed. Actual production was based on budget and the number of people trained.</p> |
| <p><u>Comment:</u> Apart from the module that is planned for 2014, the organization has achieved more than was planned for the entire project period. However, the delay of printing the curriculum “Church and HIV” seems not appropriate. The delay in printing was because the church and HIV/AIDS was not a priority at the initial stage as it provides only a guideline of church being involved in HIV work which was replaced by the 3 days initial trainings. The church and HIV was to be printed to complement the already knowledge acquired after the 3 days of initial training which curriculum has been printed and ready for use for 2014.</p> | |
| <p>Planned output: <i>Communications:</i> at least 14 radio programs have been aired on HIV/AIDS topics</p> | |
| <p>Achieved: 53 radio programs were aired on HIV/AIDS</p> | |
| <p><i>Planned Activities</i> <i>Communications:</i> at least 14 radio programs have been aired on HIV/AIDS topics</p> | <p><i>Achieved Activities</i> 2 radios (Trans-world radio and Hope radio) Trans-World radio: 5 radio programs in 2011, 23 in 2012 and 5 in 2103 Hope radio: 8 in 2011, 8 in 2012 and 4 in 2013 in total 53 radio programs</p> |
| <p><u>Comment:</u> More radio programs were aired than originally planned. Trans-World radio registers the telephone call they receive from their listeners. However, there is need for Dutabarane to collect feedback on Dutabarane’s aired programs separately to know the impact of the programs. It would further be helpful to know the nature of feedback, which are received in order to learn from the questions and comments raised by the listeners. The radio programs (and maybe transcripts) could also be posted on the Dutabarane website so that others can listen to them on demand. They could also be made available on mp3 or other format so that church groups could listen to them at their meetings, if interested.</p> | |

Recommendations

- The newsletters have been produced regularly and in a beautiful lay out. However, it is recommended to distribute more than one newsletter to the offices like UNAIDS, CNSL etc. as it was observed that the Office Bearers do not share their copy with others in the same organization.
- Dutabarane needs to focus on the website in the remaining phase of the project period to ensure that the organization is known widely.
- The organization has done so well in the area of trainings. However, the “Church and HIV and AIDS” training for congregations has not yet taken place because the printing of the curriculum. The curriculum has since been revised and printed and will be used in 2014. It

is recommended to consider how to use this curriculum so it can build up the capacity of the clusters as outlined under the chapter about the capacity building.

- More radio programs were aired than originally planned. However, there is need for Dutabarane to collect feedback on Dutabarane's aired programs separately to know the impact of the programs. It would further be helpful to know the nature of feedback, which are received in order to learn from the questions and comments raised by the listeners. It is recommended that Dutabarane has a telephone line through which listeners can give their feedback.

3.3 Capacity Building:

The mission of Dutabarane is to network Christian churches in Burundi to fight against HIV and AIDS and in this sub-section we will discuss the actions that enhance Dutabarane's ability to work towards its mission or the actions that improve the organization's effectiveness. Evaluation results show that a lot of effort has been put into capacity building right from the governing body to the implementing bodies and the empowerment of staff, executive committee, church leaders and peer-educators have gone a long way in enhancing the organization's ability to work towards its mission as realized from the findings below.

3.3.1. Findings

- At the governance level, Executive Committee meets quarterly to review the progress of the organisation towards the intended vision and mission. Furthermore the Executive Committee organises retreats annually. At these meetings, the committee is able to reflect on the role of the organisation in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Burundi hence their capacity to address the need from an informed perspective. Consultants' meeting with the executive committee revealed that the members are well informed about the organisation and therefore funds invested in their capacity building had been put to good use.
- At the staff level, the staff especially senior management team and regional supervisors meet monthly where they discuss action plans which are then used to implement the activities that help the organisation achieve its intended mission. Also recently, there has been a change in the organisation structure (new structure attached as appendix 5) so as to equip the organisation with required personnel to improve organisation performance. However, the challenge that has been noted is that the current number of field staff is small compared to the expected geographic area of coverage. The other challenge staff face at the operational level include the transfer/change of pastors in that when a new person is brought to the church, they might not embrace the project or there might be need to train the new pastor to get them on board. Also when peer educators move in search of greener pastures, it becomes a loss to the cluster as the number of peer educators goes down, less people are trained.

- At the operational level, there has been recruiting and training of volunteers at community level as peer educators. This process helps build the capacity of those implementing at the grass root level. However, being volunteers, there is need for constant replenishing to ensure that the efforts put in building their capacity results is sustainable.

Observation of one training lesson in Family for Life

This observation took place at Muyinga. There was a fair distribution of trainees between male and female. The time scheduled for this observation was short due to the long distances evaluation team had to travel in the field though we were able to at least observe discussion groups and talk to the trainer and the regional coordinator. Due to limited volunteers at the inception of the program, some pastors had to attend all the peer education training. In this particular case, one pastor had attended all 3 curricula and the question was how he was going to have time to train people in all three programs?

Discussions in groups: The group was supposed to discuss some questions in relation to what they just had been taught. They had to write the answers down on a flip chart, which made the group to focus more on writing the right answers instead of discussing the issues on a personal level.

The training finished at 3.00 p.m. every day even though it starts as late as 9:00 a.m. and this is because of the distances people have to travel to be able to attend these trainings. Another place it was observed that the training stopped at 12.00 noon.

- As churches work together, it has been observed that churches which have weak HIV/AIDS intervention programs have been able to benefit from the ones with stronger programs at the grass root level. The latter churches have been able to build the capacity of the former churches hence contributing to Dutabarane's achievement towards its intended mission.

3.3.2 Recommendations:

- Training of cluster representatives has been carried out, which is not enough to ensure sustainability of the clusters because there is no guarantee that after these trainings the church leaders will remain together. Or at times when one of the church leaders is transferred, it causes gaps in the cluster so there is need for courses at the cluster level to ensure continuity especially for the weak clusters. As articulated in the proposal, there is need to hold the one week training on "The Church and HIV/AIDS" for the churches as this will go a long

way in building the capacity at the grass root level as the trainings are expected to cover issues of volunteer mobilization etc. This risk can also be curbed by repeat visits from Dutabarane staff or representatives from strong implementing churches in the cluster to ensure that the program continues even after the training.

- There is a need to build the capacity of the cluster leadership (chairman, vice chair and delegate) to such a level where they will not need monitoring in order to continue the good work started in the cluster. This may be in form of exchange visits where weak clusters visit stronger clusters to exchange ideas;
- Use the available human resources/staff to cover a small area but cover it very well versus trying to reach the whole country and straining the available resources – especially staff. In this way it will also be easier to monitor “old” clusters after moving on after one year of intensive training and monitoring.
- To ensure the quality of the training,
 - Ensure that standard requirements are being adhered to for instance the number of hours for each curriculum is set but there is need to adhere to the standard.
 - A pre and post questionnaire for the trainees could be conducted once in a while to determine if the participants have gained new knowledge and attitudes during the training.
 - Consider residential trainings where participants are staying at the place of training both day and night to avoid interruptions or the need to go home early and come late for the training;
- To work closely together with the Bible Society who implements the HIV and AIDS program “The good Samaritan”, which in many ways have the same approach as Dutabarane. In order not to duplicate capacity building of the same church leaders Dutabarane need to analyse geographic areas covered by the Bible Society since their (Bible Society) geographical coverage is small.

3.4 Behaviour change

The church has great potentials when it comes to influence attitudes and behaviors. The pastors and church leaders represent a certain authority and have thereby the opportunity to influence people to change behaviors and values. By using a Biblical language the project has succeeded in convincing and empowering church leaders and peer educators to influence towards positive behaviors and attitudes in connection with abstinence among adolescents, testing, stigma and discrimination as well as caring for the vulnerable. This project has therefore greatly impacted the lives of people in Burundi in the area of behavior change. This was witnessed through the evaluation process in meetings with different stakeholders as most of them were able to testify of the life change. As one mentioned it: “The issues have not been addressed in a superficial way, but have gone down on a deeper level”. One of the phrases that was used a lot during the review was that HIV/AIDS is no longer a taboo as it was in the past due to the work of Dutabarane. The quotes mentioned

below are only a sample of statements and testimonies, which the review team heard during the field visit.

3.4.1 Findings:

- Voluntary testing: As HIV/AIDS awareness raising campaigns were carried out in the clusters; there has been an increase in the number of people going for testing. Before, people did not get tested because they were not aware that knowing their status would be of any benefit. As they got to know their status, many have been able to change their behavior and thereby reduced the risk for infection.

At a meeting of church leaders in Marangara cluster, one of the church leaders testified of a case of one man who was involved in multiple concurrent partners. After this man heard about the need for testing, he went for testing. It showed up that he was HIV-negative and therefore he held a big party and afterwards he changed his behavior, so he made sure he could remain HIV-negative.

At the same meeting a church leader testified: "I had one wife, but I used to be involved with other women before I became a Christian. But after getting involved with the church and HIV/AIDS activities which had been introduced in the church, I went for testing and afterwards changed my behavior so I am now able to remain faithful to my wife.

- Stigma and discrimination: HIV/AIDS was considered to be something associated with sin and a curse therefore talking about HIV/AIDS in the church was a taboo. Dutabarane as a network of churches has worked together with church leaders and trained them and peer-educators with a Biblical approach which has made them to understand that nothing can separate a person from the love of God. A tremendous change has taken place due to the reduction of stigma and discrimination in that it has now become okay to talk openly about HIV and therefore there has been a significant reduction in discrimination against people living with HIV. Partly it was due to stigma in the churches before that people never went for testing. They felt it was better not to know one's status so that one should not be stigmatized. Those who already had been tested kept it as a secret as they feared to be stigmatized and they even stigmatized themselves. Due to Dutabarane's intervention people tested HIV-positive has been reconciled with themselves and their status and congregations have been reconciled with the people living with HIV as well. At the executive committee meeting, it was shared that there is a pastor who was able to go public about being HIV positive after the Dutabarane intervention otherwise before that he used to hide about his status.

- “After the training I was so happy because before that I was discriminating myself because I am HIV positive. After the training I encouraged my husband to attend the training. Without the training we had died, now we really feel we are living. We lost hope saying we are dying. Now I am standing with confidence. The church is supporting us.” Women in Gatete Cluster
- “Before, I stayed away from people because I was tested HIV-positive and I felt I was an outcast, but after the training, I shared my status openly in the church. The people in the church started to help and counsel me. For example they have been helping me with cultivating my field. (Women in Marangara cluster)

Ms. Nalumana Olive, member of the RPB+ commune committee and a Muslim: “Church leaders have changed after Dutabarane has intervened. Before it was very hard to reach out to the church leaders as they considered AIDS to be for people outside the church. People were dying in the churches without visiting the hospital. The attitude was that if I disclose my status, those in the church will think I have been involved in adultery. Dutabarane taught discordant couples to use condoms and encourage people to go for testing. They have created unity and support for each other. Before hospitals mistreated the PLHIV, but when they saw churches coming up caring for the PLHIV they concluded that they also had to reach out to them”.

Due to discrimination in the churches, there was less care for PLWHIV as they were considered to be sinners and no one wanted to associate with them. In some cases it was ignorance on methods of transmission of the disease.

“Personally I had fear about getting HIV if I interacted with PLWHIV. There was no clear information at that time. Now I understand and PLWHIV are just taken into my church as any other persons” said Nizigiyimana Marie a member of the executive committee.

There is now an increase in number of people in the church and congregations who have been able to take care of those who have been infected or affected by HIV/AIDS as a result of introducing the Facing AIDS Together, Hope at Home and our children curricula as seen from the testimonies below.

- “Before we didn’t know how to help the OVCs, but after the training we started to help the widows and the OVC”

- “After the training of “Facing AIDS together” we came together in the church and raised funds for the orphans and we established an association.” said in a meeting with caregivers (around 50 people) in Marangara Cluster:
- “We have been touched by this training. Before we had many orphans, but they just stayed at home. After the training we discovered that it is not good for them to stay at home, so we established a support group who has helped them with school materials etc. to get them back to school. As long as the church exists we are going to continue this programme. We have now understood that we can and have to support the OVCs” says a church leader from Nyarusange Cluster

The story in the Bible where 5,000 are fed Jesus asks his disciples “Where shall we buy bread for these people to eat”, Philip answered in a typical need based assessment “It would take more than half a year’s wages to buy enough bread for each one to have a bite”. However Andrew conducted a survey to identify the assets already available among the people and he came up with a boy with five loaves and two fish, which at the end showed up to be a blessing for all. Dutabarane has in the same way challenged the local churches to investigate in their own assets and some congregations have succeeded by providing assistance to the vulnerable from their own sources.

- **Observations:**

- Tilling a field at Buyoga: 15 women and a man from Free Methodist Church were plowing a field belonging to an orphan at 20 years and her two smaller siblings. She has a bigger brother, but he is sick and his two wives have died. The church has in the same way helped five other orphans this month.
- Visit to a house at Boyoga, which the church is building for a 20 year old orphan and his wife, who recently have given birth to a baby. The church started to build the house in June and it’s at the roofing level.



- Visit to a house belonging to a widow where the congregation was making the roof for an old widow. One member provided the field for free so that grass could be cut while other members provided the labor to cut the grass and do the roofing.
- A milling machine in Gatete Cluster where 30 PLHIV and orphans can get their cassava grounded for free. Others have to pay and the income goes towards maintenance and soap for those working



All the above testimonies are attributed to reduction in discrimination. However, there are still a few people who do not come out with their status because of fear but as time goes by it is believed that they will come along.

However, it was observed that the orphans were lacking self-esteem and confidence. Even if they were treated with love they were not always treated with dignity, but more as receivers only. The review observed that the churches also were reaching out to orphans outside the church. However, it was not always visible for the church itself on which criteria the orphans had been selected.

- Improved family relationships: “The family for Life” module which has been introduced recently in the clusters has brought about behavior change in the families in that there has been an improvement in family relationships. Especially when it comes to share information about each other’s finances, the women have gained some rights in the relationship. One woman testified the importance of Family for life module. “I was told to be in good relationship with my husband and I started to teach others. We have formed an association in order to help each other.”

Staff members from Dutabarane testified that this module brings real life change in families for example the couple featured on the front page of the FFL Manual testified that before the training, they never used to sit together and discuss issues especially concerning finances but this training was able to bring them together and they share openly and are even able to hug each other and laugh together.

One woman in Rutunga shared that before the FFL training, she had never hugged or greeted her husband with a handshake but after the training, they are so close and it has even replicated in their children. She was able to also share with her children about risky sexual behavior and called upon them to change their lives as they were taught in the FFL training.

- Reduction in risky sexual behavior: There were many children who used to drop out of school due to early pregnancies, but as the Choose Life curriculum was taught to young people in churches, there has been a significant reduction in early pregnancies verified by principals and local administrators. Many youths are encouraged to abstain from sex and they have instead been encouraged to get involved in other activities that would keep them busy. They have formed youth groups where they talk to each other regarding their challenges and how to overcome them and they also share practical ways on how to remain abstinent. In Rutunga cluster for example, young people from all the churches in the cluster have come together to form a choir. They have composed 10 songs about HIV/AIDS and they are in the process of making a CD which they believe will be used to reach out to many more youths. The field visits met several youths and leaders who confirmed that the risk has been reduced as more adolescent and youth have chosen to abstain due to the teaching of Choose Life.

A peer is a person who has equal standing with another, as in rank, class, or age. However, it was also found that many of the peer educators were above 18 years. The concept and advantage of peer education may therefore disappear as the aim is to influence adolescent down to 10 years.

It was in this connection observed that Choose Life II in Kirando states that the curriculum covers youth from 15 years and above whereas it in English has a maximum of 25 years. Choose Life emphasizes abstinence until marriage only and does not teach about the use of condoms. However, many of the youth taught by the peer educators were between 18 and 29 years. It may be unrealistic to believe that all youth above 18 years will continue to abstain as also witnesses by some of the older youth. And it seems that no alternatives options than abstinence are been taking into use in order to reduce the spread of HIV among this group.

Edward, 29 years old: "After the training I first had to change myself before going to others. I used to be after many girls, but I changed. I started to see God. There were many challenges, but I managed to abstain until I got married" He started to teach other youths in groups every Wednesday afternoon. After this some of the youth started to change, and some couldn't. They still continue to convince those who didn't change. They are not talking about condoms as they didn't learn about condoms during the teaching. These young people have come up with a way of keeping themselves busy through music.

Challenges: It is not easy to get access to the schools when they approach the principal alone. But sometimes they go with the pastor who has the authority. But

the peer-educators feel they need something which shows that they have been trained and which gives them authority

- Improved quality of life: Beside MFL II project Dutabarane implements a saving program (Shigikirana) for which they have established 3,135 groups. It seems a synergy has been achieved between the two programs as many of the PLWHIV have become members of the groups and the group put aside a share for social fund, for which others outside the group e.g. orphans have benefitted from. MFL II has utilized the groups for effective mobilizing of the communities by teaching “Facing AIDS together” Before the saving groups were introduced people believed that they needed help from outside. But this program has changed the mind set of people and they have formed small groups where they have been able to save and lift themselves out of poverty.

One of the committee members said “some members of my congregation used to come to my car after the service begging for some money for survival but as time went by and they joined these savings group, I notice that there are no more people coming to my car asking for money after the service. I believe this has been because of the improved life that people are having as a result of these savings groups.”

3.4.2 Recommendations:

- Behaviour change needs to be communicated continuously to ensure that the people impacted do not relapse. As noted also by Dr. Damien Nimpagaritse of CNLS, Dutabarane has done a great job in contributing to the reduction in the prevalence but there is need to continue preaching the message of behaviour change so that the prevalence continues to go down further.
- To ensure that the peer-education is kept it is recommended that peer educators be chosen from the age group that closer to the group being reached.
- Respecting that churches do not want to promote multiple partnership and therefore do not want to promote condoms, Dutabarane should consider how to prevent the spread of HIV among those, who do not agree in the teaching of the Church. It may be possible to give knowledge about the use of condoms without recommending this way of living for the sake of saving lives. A neutral partner, who can present the sensitive information, could be identified.
- Establish a diaconal practice “dignification” that lift up the dignity of the orphans and give them their ability to be “subjects” not to maintain them in a beggar’s role, but as somebody who can contribute towards their own and others life conditions.
- To establish transparent criteria for selecting orphans as beneficiaries for support.
- Ensure that orphans are included in the training of the Choose Life curriculum, as they often are living in big risk with no one to bring them up. Furthermore the curriculum may help them to gain self-esteem and confidence in their life.

- To let the savings program continue to run as its own program not owned by church leaders. Instead use the structure to implement different awareness programs as a cost-effective way for mobilisation.

3.5 Advocacy

Dutabarane has succeeded when it comes to advocate towards church leaders as duty bearers to be aware of their diaconal responsibilities of the Church to include and attend to PLWHIV and orphans in the communities as described earlier. However, the diaconia in the church has not yet been developed into active political involvement on behalf of the vulnerable for sustainable changes as it has been outlined in the project proposal.

The story about the Good Samaritan in the Bible highlights the responsibility of serving the vulnerable whom we meet on our way. But what happened with those who had suffered the same fate as this unfortunate man, but didn't meet a Good Samaritan? If the Good Samaritan, after caring for the man, went up to the authorities advocating for more safety on the roads between Jerusalem and Jericho more people may have been prevented from being robbed.

Diaconia is always about exploring the root causes which in connection with the spread of HIV and AIDS could be gender inequality, poverty and economic marginalisation, lack of accurate information, migration, armed conflict, sexual networking, poor nutrition and opportunistic infection. Prophets in the Old Testament stood up against injustice and the call for the church is to do likewise today. It is not within the church's diaconal work to talk about the need only without also addressing the reason for the distress as there is a connection between compassion and justice.

3.5.1 Findings:

- At the governance level in Dutabarane, the executive committee understood advocacy as a process of presenting a case of one who is powerless i.e. be a voice for those who are voice less for example asking those who are in position to help vulnerable people to play their role thus one is advocating for the vulnerable. The staff on the other hand understood advocacy to be the process of selling what you stand for as an individual or organization with the aim of getting support or working together. With this support you are able to help those who are vulnerable. Advocacy - according to staff and executive committee – is understood as provision of assistance to the vulnerable only and not as political involvement in addressing the root causes for the spread of HIV or the state's obligations in protecting their citizen and provision of their rights. When asked about the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, the staff is not aware of any law which states the rights of PLHIV or the plights of the government in combating the epidemic. Most of the staff members have heard something about the law but are not clear on if they have any legal rights and what exactly they are.
- A woman met during the field visit complained that she had to pay for drugs for opportunistic infections. None of the staff or church leaders knew what the rights of

PLWHIV are in this regard. During a later interview with CNSL it appeared that opportunistic infections are free of charge for PLWHIV.

- At the national level, there is a law of protection for people living with HIV/AIDS though most people interviewed during the review were not sure at all what the law states. Meetings with both CNLS and RBP+ indicated that there is a general law and there is need to obtain tools to put the law into practice. RBP+ representative in particular indicated that the law is outdated (2005) and unclear about the rights of the PLWHIV and there is need for revision.

"UNAIDS hired a consultant to develop tools that would help put the law into practice and these were forwarded to the Ministry but there has been no application until now. When there is change of administration, the process of activating the law is slowed down" says Jean Claude Nijimbere, Program Manager RBP+

- The Church alone is not able to care for all PLHIV and orphans. However, it is the responsibility of a state to protect the vulnerable and to ensure policies are implemented for prevention of the spread of HIV but keeping in mind the realistic potential of the government, which is not well funded because the economy is weak and tax collection is so low. The unity of the churches in Dutabarane has great potential to advocate right from the grass root level to the national level for policies that would affect the vulnerable and prevent the further spread, but they have not used this potential.
- Dutabarane has done so well in advocating for the vulnerable people in that the church has now started to help them right from the grass root level. Field visits indicate that the congregations have been able to rise up to the challenge and help the vulnerable in their communities using whatever resources they have. However, the project proposal for MFL II states "that Dutabarane will conduct policy advocacy through researching, developing and disseminating position statements on key issues based on the experiences of network members in fighting HIV/AIDS. These may include children's inheritance rights, access to testing and treatment, participation of church and civil society organizations in the national strategic plan, and addressing related issues such as rape and alcohol abuse. The network collectively has a strong platform for giving voice to the concerns identified by the members. It can pressure government and other public institutions to fulfil their commitments. It can also identify gaps in service and areas where funded programmes are not operating at the local level as advertised". However, it was found that Dutabarane has not yet initiated any research, developed or disseminating any position paper, which can be used in the advocacy work.

"At the General Assembly of CNLS, the faith based has 3 seats and at the CCM still faith based has 2 sits while at the CPLS the faith based has at least one sit" said Dr. Damien Nimpagaritse, Permanent Executive Secretariat CNLS

3.5.2 Recommendations:

- The staff of Dutabarane needs to get familiarized with the law of Burundi concerning HIV and AIDS as well as legal rights of People Living with HIV/AIDS. It is therefore recommended to capacity build the staff as well as Executive Committee within advocacy towards legal authorities in order to utilize the potentials of churches working together. Since the laws concerning HIV/AIDS as well as legal rights of PLWHIV were approved in 2005 and the application text is not yet approved by the government, Dutabarane could consider working with other organisations to finalise this process.
- Dutabarane in partnership with RBP+ or ABS (Alliance Burundaise contre le SIDA to analyze areas of the law improvements in which are needed.
- Executive Committee to identify one or two critical issues which Dutabarane should focus on in their advocacy work during the next two years.
- Dutabarane to develop an advocacy strategy to guide them during the next years.
- Dutabarane needs to help church leaders at provincial and commune level to utilize their potential in advocacy. As much as it is important for the local churches to provide direct care for the vulnerable in their community, their capacity should be build up so they will be able to advocate for a common goal e.g. mobilizing support from other sources for the orphans, eradicate sources for spreading HIV, represented at CPLS.

3.6 Networking

Due to doctrinal differences, it was very hard for church leaders to work together but Dutabarane has played a crucial role in making this happen. Though church leaders still do not agree on some doctrinal issues, they all agree that something has to be done by the church to help those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and to stop the spreading of HIV.

3.6.1 Findings:

- Dutabarane has played a role in networking church leaders at all levels. During the first phase of MFL, the organization worked with church leaders at the provincial level who then trained their church leaders at the parish level. This was aimed at networking churches at the provincial level. It yielded some result that church leaders were able to network but it was not sustainable due to the distances between these churches. Dutabarane then changed strategy in MFL phase 2 to work with churches at the grass root level and this has brought about stronger networks within the churches at the local level.
- Prior to the involvement of Dutabarane in the churches in Burundi, church leaders did not work together. Every church worked in isolation and they had no point of meeting. Some of the churches did not interact due to doctrinal differences. But because HIV/AIDS cuts across and all churches were affected by the same problem where their members or people close to their members were infected or affected, the church considered this an opportunity to work together. Therefore Dutabarane has played a major role in bringing the churches together for the same cause and now church leaders are able to sit and work together irrespective of their differences in doctrine.

- At the national level, Dutabarane has brought together church leaders. General Assembly is composed of legal representatives from all member churches and those working at the HIV/AIDS desks. This in itself is a network though it has not been able to trickle down to the grass root level. In fact that is why the executive committee is seeking representation at the general assembly by the grass root church leaders since they are more in touch with the beneficiaries and they are able to give feedback on the implementation. Members of the general assembly are updated continuously through the newsletter on the work of Dutabarane at the grass root.
- As an organization, Dutabarane has been able to work with other stakeholders and inform them regarding the work of the churches at grass root level through sharing of information in form of newsletters. Bodies like CNLS, UNAIDS, RBP+ have been able to get updated on the work of church intervention in the fight against HIV/AIDS thus networking the church and other bodies.
- Several associations have been established with the aim of finding ways for supporting PLWHIV and orphans in the communities.

3.6.2 Recommendations:

- Dutabarane has done a good job in networking especially at the grass root level and to some extent at the national level through attending meetings and receiving regular communication but there is need for networking at the national level and provincial level as this will ensure sustainable results both at national and local level. Examples include
 - Networking with RPB+ for greater knowledge about PLHIV and their experience with stigma and laws;
 - Networking with organisations who support orphans at national and provincial level to include the orphans the churches have identified, PLNS for support
- Dutabarane and others could benefit from translating the documented process for initiating and establishing clusters as well as lessons learned from implementing the program from French to other languages like English and Kirundi.

3.7 Ownership

Ownership of a network is always a challenge to define especially when there are no clearly defined membership details and fees. Dutabarane being a network at both national and grass root level faces the same challenge of ownership by its membership. It is still confusing but it's promising to get clear with time as the organisation grows.

3.7.1 Findings

- Since the inception of Dutabarane, efforts have been taken to define ownership of the network. End of term evaluation for MFL 1 indicated that there was limited ownership of Dutabarane and MFL project at various levels within the network in that at lower levels the network structure viewed the secretariat to hold the ownership while provincial structures saw themselves as having superficial ownership and at high levels of network governance, questions did arise as to whether Dutabarane was donor or church owned. During the implementation of MFL 2, a different strategy was used in that Dutabarane worked with churches at the local level helping them form clusters and network within their communities. This has gone a long way in enhancing ownership in that at the grass root levels, the churches within the clusters own their networks and as such they feel a sense of ownership in Dutabarane. However, at the General Assembly level, some of the members still feel that they need to play a more significant role such as being a channel of funds to their church HIV/AIDS interventions between Dutabarane and local churches in order to have a strong sense of ownership. It was observed that the members of the Executive Committee have a great level of ownership. They were well aware about the vision and strategies as well as the whole concept of networking and they use time to reflect on the progress.
- The executive committee which is elected from the general assembly (representation of churches at national level by legal representatives) noted that there was a gap in that there was need for representation at the general assembly by the grass root church leadership since they are the ones involved with the beneficiaries directly. In effort to bridge this gap, grass root church leaders are going to be part of the general assembly. This way it will reinforce the General Assembly ownership which will then influence ownership that cuts across all levels.
- There has been an existing gap between the church leadership at national level (legal representatives) and the grass root levels which gap the executive committee seeks to address. For example one Bishop had gone to his home area in Makamba and found people in the local churches including his own church gathered and the purpose of this meeting was to network because of Dutabarane. He was amazed to find the level of work implemented at the grass root level due to Dutabarane.
- At the operational level, the materials developed have a Biblical approach which the local churches can identify with and which motivates church leaders and members to act. The Biblical approach makes the church feel a sense of ownership in that the teachings are based on the strong respect for biblical authority and have a holistic approach and are Christ centered unlike other training materials.

In responding to the question of what has made Dutabarane successful, the executive committee stated that:

- The vision of a Christ centered program in that people can be changed by the word of God. This means that the materials are focused on the heart issue level. The issues are not addressed on the surface, but are going down on a deeper level.
- Volunteers have been changed by the trainings so they have a greater impact when reaching out to beneficiaries;
- Biblical messages are been used to create motivation and to create compassion. The materials have a Christian approach – use biblical messages in order to motivate and technical knowledge on how to do it.
- Committed people at all levels of operation thus executive committee, senior management team (Christian behavior in execution of policies and procedures especially following strict accounting procedure), field staff (close supervision of programs), churches and local authorities providing partnerships and close collaborations.

All this points to ownership in that all parties/stakeholders are able to identify with the project and call it their own.

3.7.2 Recommendations:

- Continue pursuing the inclusion of grass root in the decision making process
- To continue Dutabarane's strategy of supporting local churches at grass-root level which has shown to have a great impact and it cost-effective.
- Take legal representatives on a field visit as this may help them feel that even though funds are not channeled through them, their members at the grass root level are benefiting immensely from the work of Dutabarane in the field. This will also go a long way in strengthening the network or relationships right from the national level (legal representatives) to the grass root level.

3.8 Cost effectiveness

By definition, cost effectiveness is the relationship between monetary inputs and the desired outcome thus value for money invested. This sub-section answers the question of whether the funds invested in Dutabarane activities have yielded value in terms of people impacted

3.8.1 Findings:

- Church leaders have been trained to encourage their congregations to respond to the needs of the vulnerable within their communities using the available resources both human

and financial. This is a more cost effective approach than giving handouts to the vulnerable directly from the donor as these handouts might not be enough compared to the need.

- The understanding of Dutabarane is that the activities in the project are part of the Church's diaconal responsibilities and should be implemented and integrated in the church activities at the same level as church choir, women work etc. Thus only few persons like the delegates receive allowances for the involvement in the program. It is therefore found contradictory that members of the Executive Committee receive allowances for participating in the board meetings when people on the ground work hard without payment. However, if it leads to effective governance, it may be worth it. (The delegates receive USD 25 from Dutabarane per trimester depending on the performance. With poor performance no payment. Few churches have started to motivate their delegates.).
- Dutabarane implements different projects, but it is difficult to get a clear overall picture of which activities are been financed from which sources. Financial reports for each project are presented for the board and General Assembly separately and not as a compiled report.
- Implementing the project through clusters at local level reaches more people as the church leaders are considered to be authorities in their communities and therefore will attract attention of more people thus increased value for each money invested. Working with the churches is more effective as the structures already exist in the communities and it is easier to bring people together within these structures. This also speeds up implementation as the church has a good network (existing structure) and meets regularly.
- Project design: In MFL 1, the church leaders at higher level were trained and they in turn trained their leaders at lower levels thus reaching more people with training but MFL 2 instead trains the church leaders at local levels hence more funds are needed for training more people than it was in MFL 1. Though MFL 1 approach was cost effective in that it required training a few at provincial level who then trained at parish level, the trained leaders were not able to network for a longer time and consistently due to physical distances between their respective churches
- Dutabarane makes effort to reach the ones that need the service most in order to avoid duplication which is a recommendable cost effective measure. For instance the regional Supervisor for the North chose to work with a cluster which was in an isolated area where there were no other NGOs and the infrastructure was so poor. This yielded greater results in that the people were motivated and therefore responded positively.
- Potential for the cluster to implement many other development issues for example in Makamba, the Dutabarane cluster provided the structure and organization that was mature enough to participate in poverty eradication through agriculture
- During the implementation of the project, capacity building for the cluster was expected to take an estimated eight months in that the regional coordinator stays with the group for that period then moves to another area. However, due to delay of developing the FFL material,

there was need for the regional coordinator to go back to the old areas to implement this new curriculum which makes it less cost effective and exhausting for the staff.

3.8.2 Recommendations:

- Though the strategy used in MFL 1 of training at provincial level did not yield much result in terms of sustainability and networking, it may have been a more cost effective strategy in that more people were trained. Dutabarane should consider combining the strategies in that if there is a church in the cluster which is at provincial level, they should carry on and train their churches at parish level even though the parishes are not in a cluster. This would specifically work for curricula like FFL and CL.
- Dutabarane should consider working intensively in one area and after some time (probably one year), move to another area versus trying to cover the whole country through this project to ensure sustainable results.
- To utilize the stronger clusters for implementation of other projects as it is a very cost effective way. To identify the stronger cluster a rating system could be developed which also could be used for evaluation of the local churches.
- Dutabarane to organize its budgeting and planning processes in a more transparent and efficient way. The review assesses that present mode gives room for improvement e.g. by conducting one annual audit only in which the source of funding is indicated for each expenditure post as well as providing one annual compiled budget indicating the different sources of funding for each budget line.

3.9 Sustainability

3.9.1 Findings

- Implementation sustainability: Looking into the strategy of Dutabarane, it is clear that the organisation has a vision which is consistent with the existing needs in the communities. Establishment of church networks at the local level goes a long way in ensuring that the projects implemented are able to last beyond the life time of MFL2. The leadership of the clusters is selected by the members which plays a major role in ownership of the project thus sustainability. However, some of the clusters are weak and they need constant follow up to ensure that the interventions started can continue. This said, these clusters might need follow up for a short period and later they become sustainable. In fact a good number of clusters that were visited during the review their leaders were able to testify that they are in position to continue with the programs even though Dutabarane gets out of the picture.
“As long as the Church exists we are going to continue this programme. We have now understood that we can and have to support the orphans and vulnerable children church leader from Gatete City Cluster.

- Organizational sustainability: A number of measures have been put in place to ensure that the organization is able to continue beyond the lifespan of this project. The donor base has been increased in that the 2014 budget is not funded by one major donor. No single donor is contributing more than 50% towards the budget. Also the organization is looking at diversifying into other projects that include gender as a result of the work done during this project implementation. It has been realized that there is need to look into other factors that fuel the spread of HIV therefore diversity in implementation.

3.9.2 Recommendations:

- Implementation sustainability:
 - To include the curriculum at theological institutions so that many more church leaders can learn how to integrate HIV/AIDS activities into their congregations.
- Organizational sustainability:
 - In effort to compliment the sustainability of the network, the executive committee suggested that the organization has land of its own where income can be generated. Other measures thought about are member contribution and funds diversification through different donor contributions.
 - Dutabarane should consider offering trainings e.g. VSLA and other areas on a consultancy basis as income generating activities.

Chapter five: Recommendations and conclusions

Throughout this report especially in the preceding chapter, a number of findings and recommendations have been made. These have been summarised into key findings and recommendations in this chapter. Also this chapter gives conclusion to the report.

5.1 Conclusion of findings

Relevance: Review findings reveal that the project was relevant to the needs and priorities of the intended beneficiaries. There has been overwhelming evidence especially in behaviour change which is an indication that the project was needed. As noted from the stakeholders at national level, implementation of MFL 2 has played a significant role in the reduction of prevalence rates thus greatly supplementing the work of other actors in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The blending of biblical and scientific perspectives has been noted as being very new, relevant and effective for the church. This is said to have facilitated increased insight and understanding of the church's role in the HIV and AIDS response.

Effectiveness: Review findings reveal that the objectives and results of the programme have not only been achieved but over achieved. However, some have not been achieved like at advocacy. Field visits further indicated that the church denominations and mainly local congregations (not regional congregations) were involved in the programme. Though no logical framework was done for implementation of this project, the project proposal was able to highlight indicators and activities that were used for measurement of objectives and results. One or two of the indicators could with advantage be improved in order to better measure the impact. The changed strategy of mobilising local churches at cluster level seems to be effective and more sustainable in the long run.

Impact:

Implementation of this project has produced long term effects as articulated in the sections above and these include:

- The clusters that have been formed can be used as a platform for other development projects beyond HIV/AIDS which is a long term effect.
- The church leaders' ability to network has also helped them interact beyond HIV/AIDS. In some cases, they are able to see each other as working together for the advancement of other programs.
- There has been increased behaviour change as seen and heard during the review process. Young people changing behaviour and churches reducing stigma and discrimination etc.
- The ability to address the whole family unit right from parents to children.
- However Dutabarane has not yet been able to utilize the established unity of the churches in order to advocate on national level towards legal authorities.

Sustainability: Dutabarane is in the process of establishing national and local ownership. Being a network, this process takes some time and Dutabarane has achieved so much in terms of ownership and in the long run this will be clearly defined. It is clear from review findings the intended benefit will be able to continue even when development cooperation is terminated because at the grass root level, most of the church leaders were able to confirm that they will continue with the work they started as a result of Dutabarane intervention. In terms of organisational sustainability Dutabarane needs to widen its funding base (which has already been done to a certain extent) and to develop more transparent financing reports and budget for the whole organisation and not project based only.

5.2 Recommendations

- ❖ **Capacity Building:** The current staff of Dutabarane is small compared to the requirement of the current project phase to cover the whole country (17 provinces). In some of the areas where Dutabarane has worked, the clusters are still weak though for the stronger clusters the work is going really well. It is therefore recommended that Dutabarane focuses its efforts to strengthen the weaker clusters and in addition work with the stronger clusters to reach out to the churches nearer to these clusters. This will ensure that once an area is covered, it is done very well instead of then going out to a new area which would spread the already thin staff component. While this is being done, the organisation should also consider strengthening the capacity of the leadership of the existing clusters through trainings to ensure that these clusters are sustained beyond the life span of this project.
- ❖ **Behaviour change:** Dutabarane to reconsider the concept of peer-education so it becomes relevant for the peers as well as establish a diaconal practice that lift up the dignity of orphans (dignification) and give them their ability to be subjects not to maintain them in a beggar's role, but as somebody who can contribute towards their own and others life condition.
- ❖ **Advocacy:** Dutabarane has been doing very well when it comes to advocating towards churches. However, it is recommended that the organisation gets involved in advocacy issues at national level which influence policy and decision makers. Recommendations for the way forward:
 - Dutabarane staff, general assembly and members need to get familiar with Burundi's law concerning HIV and AIDS as well as the legal rights of people living with HIV/AIDS.
 - Dutabarane in partnership with RBP+ to analyze areas of the law in which improvements are needed.
 - Executive Committee to identify one or two critical issues which Dutabarane should focus on in their advocacy work during the next two years.
 - Dutabarane to develop an advocacy strategy to guide them during the next years.

- ❖ **Networking:** Dutabarane has succeeded very well in establishing networks at cluster level. It is recommended that the document that is used in the process for initiating and establishing clusters as well as lessons learned from implementing the program which is available in French be translated to other languages so that it is available for all members. Dutabarane itself would benefit from it in order to clarify the different steps in the process but others as well could benefit from it.
- ❖ **Ownership:** It is recommended to continue Dutabarane's strategy of supporting local churches at grass-root level which has shown to have a great impact and is cost-effective. However, there is need for continuous sharing of information with the legal representatives and asking for their feedback so that they can be involved more in the organisation activities. One of the ways could be to take the legal representatives (church leaders at national level) on a tour to the field to identify what their congregations are doing at the cluster level. This may assist in bridging the organization ownership gap.
- ❖ **Cost effectiveness:** It is recommended to utilize the stronger clusters for implementation of other projects as it is a very cost effective way. This will also strengthen the organisation of civil society as grass root level. However, Dutabarane have to organize its budgeting and planning processes in a more transparent and efficient way. The review assesses that present mode gives room for improvement. It is further recommended to validate the data gathered from the regions concerning number of people trained.
- ❖ **Sustainability:** To ensure sustainability of the network, it is recommended that Dutabarane gets involved in other income generating activities such as offering training services as a consultancy. If and when funds allow, the organisation should consider owning land and building for rental.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion therefore, this project has contributed immensely to the lives of many people in Burundi. It was very clear through the review process that this project has contributed to reduced risk among youth and reduction of stigma and discrimination which has brought increased number of people going for testing and increased quality of life for orphans and people living with HIV and AIDS. It is clear that the country of Burundi has benefited from this project.

Churches have been able to respond positively mainly because the materials used in the trainings use a Biblical language which the churches really identify with. This has led to great success of the project in that it has exceeded the intended targeted numbers. There has been transparent use of funds and highly committed members at executive committee, national and regional levels. The network established has the potential to bring further changes in the communities.

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of all recommendations

To be done within the project period

Objectives, indicators and outputs

1. During the remaining project period Dutabarane should work on consolidating the results achieved in the local churches by building up the capacity of the clusters and focus its effort in areas where there has been no achievement especially when it comes to advocacy (refer to point 16).
2. Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should validate data obtained from the regions ensuring that no data has been duplicated. Furthermore it is recommended that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer visits the field once in a while to ensure correct data and to guide the Regional Officers. The M&E Officer may also need more guidance and training in how to spot errors and how to address them, distinguishing fraud and incompetence.
3. The newsletters have been produced regularly and in a beautiful lay out. However, it is recommended to distribute more than one newsletter to the offices like UNAIDS, CNSL etc. as it was observed that the Office Bearers do not share their copy with others in the same organization.
4. The organization has done so well in the area of trainings. However, “Church and HIV and AIDS” training for congregations has not yet taken place because the printing of the curriculum. It is recommended to consider how to use this curriculum so it can build up the capacity of the clusters as outlined under the chapter about the capacity building.
5. Dutabarane needs to focus on the website in the remaining phase of the project implementation to ensure that the organization is known more.
6. More radio programs were aired than originally planned. However, there is need for Dutabarane to collect feedback on Dutabarane’s aired programs separately to know the impact of the programs. It would further be helpful to know the nature of feedback, which are received in order to learn from the questions and comments raised by the listeners. is recommended that Dutabarane has a telephone line through which listeners can give their feedback.

Capacity building

7. There has been only the training of cluster representatives which is not enough to ensure sustainability of the clusters because there is no guarantee that after these trainings the church leaders will remain together. Or at times when one of the church leaders is transferred, it causes gaps in the cluster so there is need for courses at the cluster level to ensure continuity especially for the weak clusters. This risk can also be curbed by repeat visits from Dutabarane staff or representatives from strong implementing churches in the cluster to ensure that the program continues even after the training.

8. There is need to build the capacity of the cluster leadership (chairman, vice chair and delegate) to such a level where they will not need monitoring in order to continue the good work started in the cluster. This may be in form of exchange visits where weak clusters visit stronger clusters to exchange ideas.
9. To ensure the quality of the training,
 - Ensure that standard requirements are being adhered to for instance the number of hours for each curriculum is set but there is need to adhere to the standard.
 - A pre and post questionnaire for the trainees could be conducted once in a while to determine if the participants have gained new knowledge and attitudes during the training.

Behavior change

10. Behaviour change needs to be communicated continuously to ensure that the people impacted do not relapse. As noted also by Dr. Damein Nimpagaritse of CNLS, Dutabarane has done a great job in contributing to the reduction in the prevalence but there is need to continue preaching the message of behaviour change so that the prevalence continues to go down further.
11. To ensure that focus is on peer-education, it is recommended that the peer educators be chosen from the age group that closer to the group being reached.
12. Establish a diaconal practice “dignification” that lift up the dignity of the orphans and give them their ability to be “subjects” not to maintain them in a beggar’s role, but as somebody who can contribute towards their own and others life conditions.
13. To establish transparent criteria for selecting orphans as beneficiaries for support.
14. Ensure that orphans are included in the training of the Choose Life curriculum, as they often are living in big risk with no one to bring them up. Furthermore the curriculum may help them to gain self-esteem and confidence in their life.

Advocacy

15. The staff of Dutabarane needs to get familiarized with the law of Burundi concerning HIV and AIDS as well as legal rights of People Living with HIV/AIDS. It is therefore recommended to capacity build the staff as well as Executive Committee within advocacy towards legal authorities in order to utilize the potentials of churches working together. Since the laws concerning HIV/AIDS as well as legal rights of PLWHIV were approved in 2005 thus outdated and the application text is not yet approved by the government, Dutabarane could consider working with other organisations to finalise this process.

Dutabarane in partnership with RBP+ or ABS (Alliance Burundaise contre le SIDA) to analyze areas of the law in which improvements are needed.

16. Executive Committee to identify one or two critical issues which Dutabarane should focus on in their advocacy work during the next two years.
17. Dutabarane needs to help church leaders at provincial and commune level to utilize their potential in advocacy. As much as it is important for the local churches to provide direct care for the vulnerable in their community, their capacity should be build up so they will be able to advocate for a common goal e.g. mobilizing support from other sources for the orphans, eradicate sources for spreading HIV, represented at CPLS.

Networking

18. Dutabarane has done a good job in networking especially at the grass root level and to some extent at the national level through attending meetings and receiving regular communication but there is need for networking at the national level and provincial level as this will ensure sustainable results both at national and local level. Examples include
 - a. Networking with RPB+ for greater knowledge about PLHIV and their experience with stigma and laws;
 - b. Networking with organisations who support orphans at national and provincial level to include the orphans the churches have identified, PLNS for support
19. Dutabarane and others could benefit from translating the documented process for initiating and establishing clusters as well as lessons learned from implementing the program from French to other languages like English and Kirundi.

Ownership

20. Take legal representatives on a field visit as suggested in the capacity building section. This may help them feel that even though funds are not channeled through them, their members at the grass root level are benefiting immensely from the work of Dutabarane in the field. This will also go a long way in strengthening the network or relationships right from the national level (legal representatives) to the grass root level.

Cost effectiveness

21. Dutabarane to organize its budgeting and planning processes in a more transparent and efficient way. The review assesses that present mode gives room for improvement e.g. by conducting one annual audit only in which the source of funding is indicated for each

expenditure post as well as providing one annual compiled budget indicating the different sources of funding for each budget line.

Sustainability

22. Dutabarane should consider offering trainings e.g. VSLA and other areas on a consultancy basis as income generating activities.

Recommendations to be considered for the future:

1. Use the available human resources/staff to cover a small area but cover it very well versus trying to reach the whole country and straining the available resources – especially staff. In this way it will also be easier to monitor “old” clusters after moving on after one year of intensive training and monitoring.
2. Consider residential trainings where participants are staying at the place of training both day and night to avoid interruptions or the need to go home early and come late for the training;
3. To work closely together with the Bible Society who implements the HIV and AIDS program “The good Samaritan”, which in many ways have the same approach as Dutabarane. In order not to duplicate capacity building of the same church leaders Dutabarane need to analyse geographic areas covered by the Bible Society since their (Bible Society) geographical coverage is small.
4. Respecting that churches do not want to promote multiple partnership and therefore do not want to promote condoms, Dutabarane should consider how to prevent the spread of HIV among those, who do not agree in the teaching of the Church. It may be possible to give knowledge about the use of condoms without recommending this way of living for the sake of saving lives. Dutabarane could consider partnering with a neutral organization that would deliver the message in a separate forum.
5. Dutabarane to develop an advocacy strategy to guide them during the next years.
6. Though the strategy used in MFL 1 of training at provincial level did not yield much result in terms of sustainability and networking, it may have been a more cost effective strategy in that more people were trained. Dutabarane should consider combining the strategies in that if there is a church in the cluster which is at provincial level, they should carry on and train their churches at parish level even though the parishes are not in a cluster. This would specifically work for curricula like FFL and CL.
7. Dutabarane should consider working intensively in one area and after some time (probably one year), move to another area versus trying to cover the whole country through this project to ensure sustainable results.

8. To utilize the stronger clusters for implementation of other projects as it is a very cost effective way. To identify the stronger cluster a rating system could be developed which also could be used for evaluation of the local churches.
9. To include the curriculum at theological institutions so that many more church leaders can learn how to integrate HIV/AIDS activities into their congregations.
10. Continue pursuing the inclusion of grass root in the decision making process.
11. To continue Dutabarane's strategy of supporting local churches at grass-root level which has shown to have a great impact and it cost-effective.
12. In effort to compliment the sustainability of the network, the executive committee suggested that the organization has land of its own where income can be generated. Other measures thought about are member contribution and funds diversification through different donor contributions.
13. To let the savings program continue to run as its own program not owned by church leaders. Instead use the structure to implement different awareness programs as a cost-effective way for mobilisation.

Appendix 2: Evaluation itinerary

| Date | Time | Place | Activity | Organizer |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 14/10/2013 | 9:30 - 12:00 | Dutab. Office | Meeting with EXCOM | Dutab. National Director |
| | 12:00 - 2:00 | Hotel Amitié | Lunch | Claudine |
| | 2:00 - 3:00 | Dutabarane Office | Meeting with staff | Dutab. National Director |
| | 3:15 PM | Dutabarane Office | Departure to Ngozi | Claudine |
| | 5:30 - 7:30 | Ngozi | Arrival, Installing, Diner, Rest | Claudine |
| 15/10/2013 | 7:20 - 7:50 | Ngozi | Break Fast | Claudine |
| | 8:00 | Ngozi | Departure to Marangara | Claudine |
| | 9:30 - 11:00 | Marangara | Field Visit and Evaluation | Jean de Dieu & Ostophère |
| | 11:10 | Marangara | Departure to Musinga | Claudine |
| | 12:30 - 1:30 | Musinga | Arrival & Lunch | Claudine |
| | 2:00 - 3:00 | Musinga | FFL Training Observation | Jean de Dieu |
| | 3:15 | Musinga | Departure to Buhiga | Claudine |
| | 4:00 - 5:00 | Buhiga | Field Visit and Evaluation | Pontien & Pierre |
| | 5:15 - 6:15 | Gitega | Arrival, Installing, Diner, Rest | Claudine |
| 16/10/2013 | 7:20 - 7:50 | Gitega | Break Fast | Claudine |
| | 8:00 | Gitega | Departure to Nyarusange | Pontien |
| | 9:30 - 11:00 | Nyarusange | Field Visit and Evaluation | Pontien & Ostophère |
| | 11:10 | Nyarusange | Departure to Rutana | Claudine |
| | 12:45 - 1:50 | Rutana | Arrival & Lunch | Claudine |
| | 2:00 - 3:00 | Rutana | Departure to Kayogoro | Gérard |
| | 3:15 - 4:45 | Kayogoro | Field Visit and Evaluation | Léonidas & Ostophère |

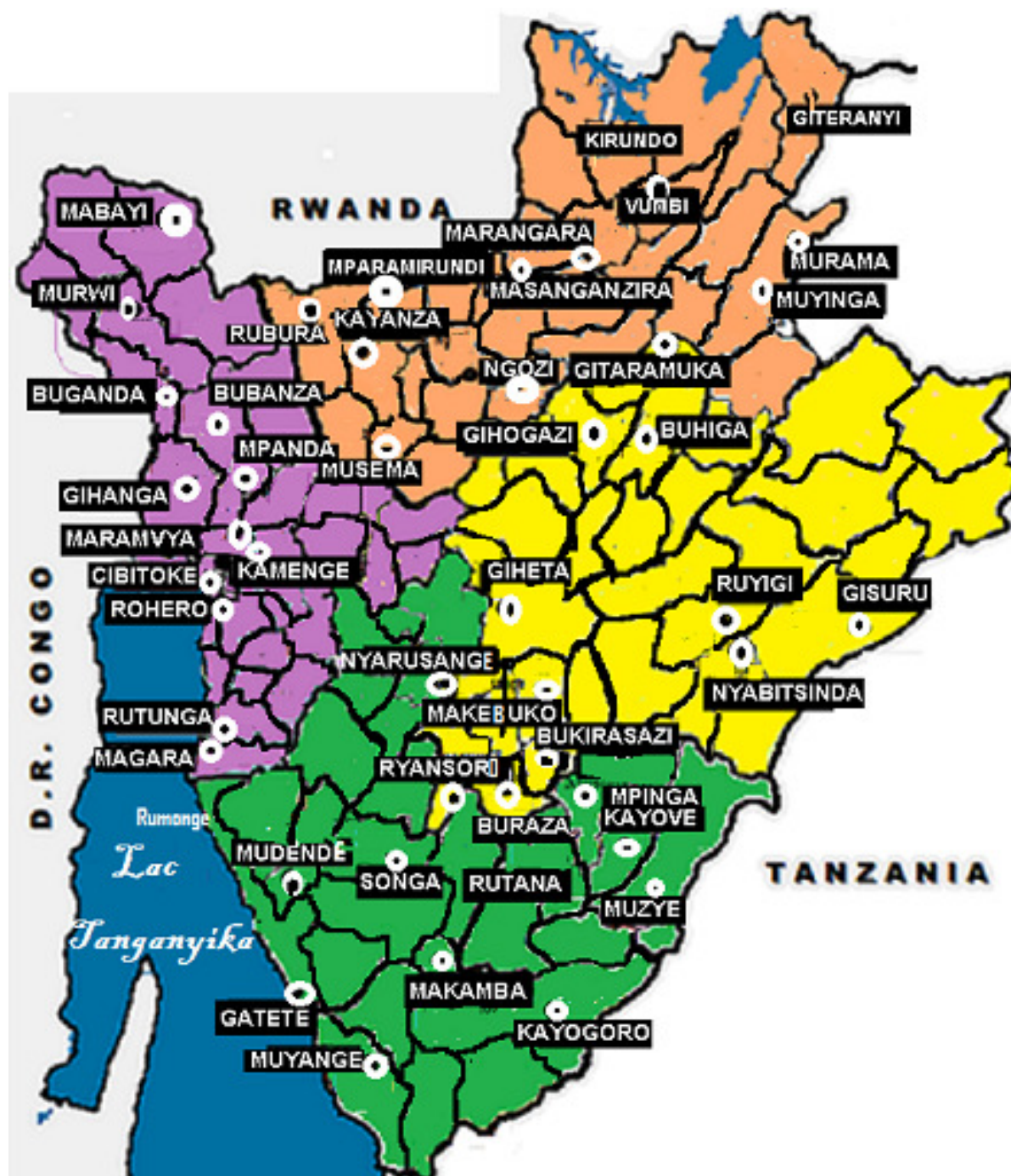
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|------------|--------------|---------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | 5:00 | Kyogoro | Departure to Makamba | Léonidas |
| | 6:00 - 7:30 | Makamba | Arrival, Installing, Diner, Rest | Claudine |
| 17/10/2013 | 7:20 - 7:50 | Makamba | Break Fast | Claudine |
| | 8:00 AM | Makamba | Departure to Gatete/Rumonge | Léonidas |
| | 4:00 - 6:00 | Gatete | Field Visit and Evaluation | Léonidas & Ostophère |
| | 6:00 | Gatete | Departure to Rumonge | Claudine |
| | 12:45 - 1:50 | Rumonge | Arrival & Lunch | Ostophère |
| | 2:00 | Rumonge | Departure to Magara | Claudine |
| | 2:45 - 3:45 | Magara | Field Visit and Evaluation | Ednata, Jean Désiré, Pierre |
| | 3:55 | Magara | Departure to Rutunga | Ednata |
| | 4:25 - 5:00 | Rutunga | Field Visit and Evaluation | Ednata, Jean Désiré, Pierre |
| | 5:15 | | Departure to Bujumbura | |
| | 6:00 - 7:30 | | Arrival, Installing, Diner, Rest | Claudine |
| | | | | |
| 18/10/2013 | 7:20 - 7:50 | Bujumbura | Break Fast | |
| | 9:00 | Bujumbura | Meetings with other stake holders (CNPS, UNAIDS, RBP+, FECABU, Legal representatives | National Director |
| | 2:00 | Dutab. Office | Evaluation of the Field visit with Dutabarane's staff | National Director |

Appendix 3: List of people consulted

| Name | Position | Contact |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Executive Committee: | | |
| JJ Ivaska | World Relief Country Director | jivaska@wr.org |
| Rev. Nzosaba Juvenal | President of Dutabarane | inzosaba@yahoo.fr |
| Rev. Simbananiye Artemon | Eglise Vivante | cognilgal@yahoo.fr |
| Rev. Nsengiyumva Remy | Emmanuel church of Burundi | rmyumva@yahoo.fr |
| Nizigiyimana Marie | Evangelical Charismatic Church Elim | marie.nizigiyimana@yahoo.com |
| Staff: | | |
| Ngendakuriyo Ostophere | Master TOT | |
| Singirankabo Janviere | Shigikirana Program Manager | |
| Ngezahayo Pierre-Claver | MFL Program Manager | |
| Habonimana Christophe | Supervisor Provincial | |
| Ndayikengurukiye Aloys | Supervisor Provincial | |
| Dative Twagirimana | Field Supervisor | |
| Bukobero Pierre | Field supervisor | |
| Nzeyeko Ednata | Regional supervisor East | |
| Nicimpaye Cesalie | National Director | |
| Nkurunziza Jean Desire | TOT/Region East | |
| Jean De Dieu | Regional Supervisor North | |
| Ryizigiro Manasse | Regional Supervisor South | |
| Stakeholders: | | |
| Mr. Onesime Buranyishiniye | Prevention Officer, CPLS Gitega province | |
| Ms. Nalumana Olive | member of the commune committee RBP+ | |
| Dr. Damien Nimpagaritse | Technical Manager CNLS | damiennimpagaritse@gmail.com |
| Audace Buderu | Partnership Advisor UNAIDS Burundi | buderia@unhcr.org |
| Jean Claude Nitinbere | Program Manager RBP+ | |
| Rev. Sabongerwa Domitie | Bible Society of Burundi | |
| Pastor Egide Bandyatuyaga | Director Transworld Radio | |
| Network of Church leaders: | | |
| Bishop Nzishura Simeon | Council President - Union of Christian Churches in Burundi | |
| Rev. Mzosabara Juvenal | CNEB | |
| Pierre Niyonkvav | Deputy National Coordinator – CEPBU | |

| Clusters Visited | | |
|--|------------------|--|
| Marangara Cluster | Northern Region | |
| Muyinga Cluster (Observation of FFL training) | Northern Region | |
| Buhiga Cluster | Eastern Region | |
| Nyarusange Cluster | Eastern Region | |
| Kayogoro Cluster | Southern Region | |
| Gatete Cluster | Southern Region | |
| Magara Cluster | Eastern Region | |
| Rutanga Cluster | Eastern Region | |
| Churches in MFL 1 and not in MFL 2 | | |
| Anglican Church | Rumonge Province | |
| FECABU | Rumonge Province | |

Appendix 4: Location of clusters



Appendix 6:

List of Dutabarane Member churches

Dutabarane Members

1. African Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC)
2. Seventh Day Adventist Church
3. Communauté des Eglises Emmanuel
4. Anglican Church of Bujumbura
5. Anglican Church of Buye
6. Anglican Church of Gitega
7. Anglican Church of Makamba
8. Anglican Church of Matana
9. Eglise Evangelique de l'Afrique Centrale(EEAC)
10. Eglise Evangelique de l'Afrique Centrale du Burundi(EEACBU)
11. Eglise Evangelique Luthérienne
12. Goshen Holly Church
13. Eglise Pleine Evangile
14. META church
15. Evangelical Elim Charismatic Church
16. Nazarene Church
17. EUSEBU
18. FECABU
19. Foursquare Church
20. Free Methodist Church of Burundi
21. Friends Church
22. Kibanguist church
23. MINEVAM Church
24. Pentecostal Assemblies Of God
25. Rhema Church
26. Union des Eglises Baptistes du Burundi(UEBB)
27. Union Methodist Church
28. Eglise Vivante au Burundi

Prospective members

- 1 Eglise Amour de Dieu au Burundi
- 2 Eglise Evangélique Serviteur de Dieu « E.E.S.D »
- 3 Redeemed Gospel Church Burundi
- 4 Eglise de Pentecôte NYANZA LAC
- 5 Communauté des Eglises Bonne Nouvelle au Burundi « C.E.B.BU »
- 6 Eglise Baptiste Libre du Burundi
- 7 Eglise Lumière de la Parole au Burundi
- 8 Eglise Morave du Burundi
- 9 Apostolic church of pentecost « ACOP »
- 10 Eglise Pentecote Internationale de Jesus Christ au Burundi
- 11 Eglise centre de Miracle de Gitega
- 12 Eglise Reveil du Goshen au Burundi
- 13 Eglise Emmanuelle Miracle Center Burundi
- 14 Apostolic Pantecostal Church of God in Burundi
- 15 Africa Inland Church Burundi"AIC/Burundi

Terms of Reference (TOR)

for project evaluation

of

Mobilizing for Life.

**HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care & Support with Churches of
Burundi.**

with

Juliet Nakawesi Mbabazi and Karen Schwartz Sørensen

Baptist Union of Denmark (BUD)

and

Dutabarane

Background

The Baptist Union of Denmark (BUD) has cooperated with Dutabarane in implementing an hiv/aids care and prevention programme in Burundi and economic development program employing the Village Savings and Loans Associations. Today the network of churches has a membership of 28 denominations and 10 new denominations being investigating for their capacities before being approved as members. Dutabarane started in 2007 and recognized in 2006 and its main purpose is to fight HIV, AIDS and poverty.

The activities of the programme started in 2007 and have gotten a new grant from DANIDA in 2011 ending in March 2015

With regard to the programme management under this new funding, its strategy and ownership, Dutabarane Ex-Com and its Danish partner BUD have requested a mid-term evaluation of the programme. Most objectives have been accomplished 2 years into the programme, and already now the partners wish to plan for potential extension of the cooperation and the programme knowing that it will not be possible to obtain funding directly from Danida anymore. Therefore an external evaluation was requested by the Ex-com on meeting of 18 June 2013. Together with the external evaluation, Dutabarane will conduct its own internal review of the activities with its staff and partners.

The evaluation will be followed by continuation of an already on-going internal process of revising the vision for the members of Dutabarane and a long-term strategic planning focusing on establishing ownership of the organisation in the member denomination. For the purposes of establishing this strategic direction, - the evaluation consultants is asked to give recommendations.

Purpose

The purpose of the evaluation is to contribute to the improvement of the programme of Dutabarane by analysis and dissemination of current and completed development activities, as well as seeking the causes and explanations why the programme have succeeded and failed, and produce information to help improve relevance and effectiveness of future activities. Since the Danida funding in its current form will not be prolonged it is also the purpose to evaluate and suggest future scenarios for the activities of Dutabarane

- Evaluate the implementation of the Prevention, Care and Support Programme (MFL) hereunder;

Relevance:

- 13) Is the programme intervention relevant to needs and priorities of the beneficiaries and members of Dutabarane.
- 14) Is the programme intervention a supplement to the other actors' implementation in Burundi?
- 15) Do Dutabarane have a special role among other actors in the field of fighting poverty, preventing hiv/aids, providing care and support in Burundi?

Effectiveness:

- 16) Have the objectives and results of the programme been achieved?
- 17) Are the church denominations involved in this?
- 18) Are the local / regional congregations involved in this?
- 19) Are the indicators relevant for the measurement of the objectives and results?
- 20) Is the method of MBL the most reliable and relevant?

Impact:

- 21) What positive and negative, primary and secondary long term effects have been produced by Dutabarane's different project interventions, intended and unintended, directly or indirectly?

Sustainability

- 22) What is the probability of long term benefit? Is the national and local ownership established?
- 23) Will the intended benefit continue when development cooperation is terminated in this programme?
- 24) What is needed in terms of follow up projects and measures from the Executive Committee and the partners if the organisation should continue after Danida Funding has expired?

Furthermore the consultants are asked to:

- Suggest improvement for the remaining period, including revision of objectives, indicators and activities.
- Give recommendation for priorities for a budget revision of the prevention, care and support programme (MFL)
- Give suggestions for future programming of Dutabarane in Burundi, incl. geographical focus, thematic focus, target and indicators as well as management and organization.
- Evaluate the Cluster model used in the implementation in terms of efficiency and effectiveness

Target

The report of the consultant is intended as a document for Baptist Union of Denmark and Dutabarane Management and Ex-Committee to re-design the current intervention and use it in deciding on the strategic direction and the future of the network.

Method

The consultants will be responsible for the choice of appropriate methodology for the evaluation.

The following activities are anticipated to be part of the consultancy.

- Review of documents
- Review of survey data
- **Field trips**
- Meetings with National Director, field staff, Managers and Executive Committee members including the President.
- Interviews with participants
- Meetings with relevant Burundian authorities (CNLS)
- Meetings with other organizations doing similar activities
- SWOT

A more detailed itinerary of the Consultancy will be developed by Management and Consultant in cooperation.

Documents of reference

To support this document exist furthermore following documents of reference:

- Project application: Mobilizing for Life. HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care & Support with Churches of Burundi
- Original and changed objectives and indicators as approved by Danida
- Original Project budget
- Church mapping in the 17 provinces
- Handover notes from Capacity Development Coordinator, Stefan Hoffmann
- Documents from workshops with ExCom and other partners (Global Fund, *PAPFAR*, *CNLS*, *FHI360*)
- Latest audit reports
- Latest annual reports
- Quarterly reports from.
- Dutabarane by-laws
- Latest Action Plan
- Curriculas (Choose life, Our Children, Families for Life etc,
- Shigikirana documents:
 - Evaluations of first phase.
 - Project document for second phase.
 - (Shigikirana Saving Programme has separate funding but is one of the initiatives born out of the MFL project and initially supported through it as the strategy for achieving some of the care and support objectives.)

Name of Consultants

Independent consultant, with relevant knowledge, is chosen to evaluate the prevention, care and support programme of Dutabarane.

- Juliet Nakawesi Mbabazi, Global Scripture Impact, Uganda.
- Karen Schwartz Sørensen, HIV/AIDS Consultant, DMCDD

Ms. Juliet Nakawesi Mbabazi will serve as the main document writer and Ms. Karen Schwartz Sørensen as the leader of the team.

Principles for evaluation

Independence – evaluators are not influenced by pressure or conflict of interest

Impartiality – evaluators are to give a balanced presentation of strength and weaknesses. They are responsible for conclusions, but will also ensure interested parties viewpoint reflected in the report

Objectivity – evaluation rests on verifiable findings. Judgements will be clearly separated from factual statements

Transparency – this TOR and Consultants Inception report forms the basis of the evaluation

Partnerships – evaluation is conducted in cooperation with stakeholders in partner countries and other development partners

Feasibility – appropriate method and resources are available

Propriety – the evaluation does not harm individuals

Cost Efficiency – the evaluation is realized at least cost

Accuracy – the data do not contain errors of significance to the evaluation

Fairness – evaluation give a balanced presentation of strengths, weaknesses and different views

Credibility – the evaluation is conducted in such a way that the results are credible

Usefulness – users and stakeholders make use of the evaluative process and the information it produces to improve the programme.

Resource persons

In Burundi following participants will participate during the evaluation, as requested by consultants:

- Cesalie Nicimpaye, Dutabarane National Director.
- Thomas Spanner, Former National Director, Dutabarane and former Country Manager World Relief Burundi
- MFL Project Manager Pierre Claver Ngezahayo, Dutabarane
- Stefan Hoffmann, Former Capacity Building Coordinator, Dutabarane
- Courtney O'Connell, Savings for Life Senior Technical Advisor
- J.J. Ivaska, Country Manager, World Relief Burundi

- Morten Kofoed, Programme Coordinator BUD
- Janet Karsgard, Africa Regional Savings for Life WRCananda
- Ostophere Ngezahayo, Master Training of Trainers.
- 4 Regional Coordinators
- Nshimirimana Gerard, Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator

Outputs

Karen S. Sørensen will lead the consultants' work in Burundi. Juliet Nakawesi Mbabazi will be responsible for writing a report (20-30 pages) with the findings of the consultants.

The resource persons will be given opportunity to comment a first draft of the report prior to final submission.

Reference

Consultants refer to Programme Coordinator Morten Kofoed, Baptist Union of Denmark,

The Evaluation Policy and Guidelines of Danida serves as criteria for the evaluation.

Timings

August 2013

Recruitment of consultants

September 2013

Preparation of Terms of reference

Preparation of contracts for consultants

14-19 October 2013

- Evaluation by Karen Swartz Sørensen, HIV/AIDS Consultant, DMCDD, Juliet Nakawesi Mbabazi, Global Scripture Impact,

Detailed programme will be elaborated by the National director and the consultants

November 2013

Evaluation report by Juliet Nakawesi Mbabazi (main writer) and Karen S. Sørensen is given in first draft to resource persons.

Staff and Ex-com retreat for vision and strategic priorities

1st December 2013

Submission of Report to Dutabarane Ex-com and Partners.