



Rescuing Starving Burundians

Project Would Provide 2 Meals a Day For a Month



Beneficiaries in Muyinga, Burundi await their share during food distribution in February 2006. Photo courtesy of Christian Aid.

Overview

Though hunger is common throughout Africa, severe drought in Burundi during 2005 and into 2006 has brought about an emergency famine that has killed hundreds and affected many thousands. The famine is made worse by an ongoing refugee crisis and a steady repatriation plan, resulting in more people coming back to ravaged lands. The new diocese of Muyinga, backed by the Anglican Church in Burundi, seeks to directly alleviate starvation and disease in the parts of Burundi worst hit by the drought, through food and spiritual relief.

Expected Life Change Results

An investment of \$42,219 will help expand a program to intervene in food relief in the Muyinga province of Burundi, resulting in immediate health benefits to thousands. Expected Life Change:

- ▶ 5,000 people from 1,000 households will eat two meals a day for one month
- ▶ 4,100 (82%) of the beneficiaries will gain strength and improve their health
- ▶ 150 children gain enough nutritional strength to go back to school
- ▶ 5,000 people impacted – some in multiple ways – at a cost-per-life of \$8.44

What We Like About This Project

This project seeks to provide needed food to prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods to communities living in the famine-stricken province of Muyinga, and the diocese understands the language and the need of its communities better than outsiders. It can distribute effectively the aid and provide regular spiritual and psychological support. The Anglican Church has a track record of implementing relief projects in Burundi since the civil war broke out in 1994.

Project Profile

Organization:

Diocese of Muyinga, Anglican Church, Burundi

Grant amount:

\$42,219

Geneva Global ID:

1-114EE-0706

Project duration:

6 months

Expected Performance

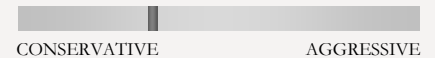
DELTA SCORE

Measures relative grant effectiveness



GRANT PROFILE

Reflects aggregate project risk



Please refer to the FAQ at the end of this document for an explanation of the Delta Score and Grant Profile.

Project Location



To Fund This Project

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SECTOR
PERSPECTIVE

Food security

Hunger and malnutrition kill more than 5 million children every year. Chronic hunger stalks more than 800 million people in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia alone. Malnutrition stunts physical and mental development, increasing vulnerability to infection and disease.

Geneva Global recommends grants that maximize the potential of small-scale farmers in chronic food-deficit regions of the world by:

- Promoting appropriate farming methods
- Improving household capacity to grow and store food and control its distribution
- Protecting the environment
- Strengthening community support networks

“Regardless of how vulnerable or poor they are, people almost always have the knowledge, skills and desire to feed their families. We look for programs that build upon existing strengths in order to reduce the vulnerability of communities to food crises and dependence on emergency aid. Persistent, large-scale food distribution is not the answer.”

Jane Wathome
Geneva Global
Sector Manager

Need — *The Problem and Effects*

By January 2006, at least 120 Burundians had died and thousands of others fled to neighboring Rwanda and Tanzania because of food shortages brought on by drought, prevailing in the northeastern parts of the country. About 2,667 had been admitted to therapeutic centers, while 3,926 children had to abandon school following physical weakness due to food shortages. Lack of enough food further weakens HIV-infected people, and otherwise weak people become vulnerable to various diseases that can easily take their lives. A number of young girls and women forced to leave their villages end up in prostitution in search of survival.

This project targets 1,000 households. Among the families that need to be helped are repatriates, widows, orphans and local families affected by famine. The provinces of Muyinga, Kirundo, Cankuzo, Ruyigi were the worst hit by the drought and famine since the end of last year. A serious food crisis started looming in the northern and eastern provinces of Burundi towards the end of 2005. U.N. agencies, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), had warned of this crisis in November 2005. Guillaume Foliot, a program officer for the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), said that Burundi had a food deficit that was 32% higher than in 2004.

The “lean season” in 2005 was longer than normal, affecting rural populations who had poor harvests. Also, the mosaic virus (a plant disease) that has decimated cassava plantations is another leading cause, along with a 78% drop in coffee production, the FAO reported in November 2005.

On top of all this, the long-lasting socio-political crisis and civil war in the country made thousands of its displaced inhabitants or refugees dependent on humanitarian aid. Voluntary repatriation of refugees was encouraged by the signing of a peace accord in 2003 and general elections held in August 2005. According to the U.N. High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR), this facilitated the repatriation of 4,300 Burundians since the beginning of 2006, with UNHCR supplying food to last three months. At least 50,000 more are expected by the end of the year, according to Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN).

In February 2006, the Burundian government appealed for international food aid for 430,000 families (30% of the whole Burundian population) affected by the famine. According to the governor of Muyinga, Feruzi Mohammed, 84,093 people – about 80% of Muyinga’s population – had been affected by food shortages.

Local service availability

In January 2006, the Burundi government introduced a temporary “national solidarity” tax to help victims of famine in the northeast of the country. It asked ministers and lawmakers to pay 8% of their salary and civil servants 2%. For unemployed households, it asked for a contribution equivalent to \$.09, according to BBC News in mid-January 2006. The World Food Program (WFP) was planning to double food quantities for distribution in affected areas of Burundi for five months through July 2006. Still, WFP Information Officer Isidore Nteturuye indicated to IRIN in February that it was difficult “to help everyone in need.”

Other humanitarian agencies such as Care International, churches in the country, Christian Aid and Caritas have also intervened during the crisis. This program wants to reach to those who are affected by food crisis in two communes (Gasorwe and Mwakiro). The priority will be given to widows, women and children who are heads of families and other vulnerable people.

Vision — *In Their Own Words*

“We witnessed cases of people dying of hunger, among them five members of our churches. In January 2006, I was going to work and met a woman with her [three-year-old]



Local Perspective

“Food crisis is a serious issue for a country that is just coming out of war that lasted 13 years. Although the crisis has been dealt with by supplying food aid, it is not completely controlled. Even if there are no deaths recorded and made public, thousands of people are still in need of food relief. The harvest of this season is poor and local populations do not expect another harvest until late in the year, if the rains fall normally. It must also be understood that not every person in the village owns land to cultivate, although they all depend on the land production. To prevent humanitarian catastrophe, supplementary food aid is indispensable in such critical times, as the government and all other institutions, including churches, must put in place long-term solutions to the crisis,” says *Sophonie Ngendakuriyo, former director of Trans World Radio, one of the Christian radio stations that has made an impact during the socio-political crisis in Burundi, preaching peace and reconciliation. He has visited the provinces affected by the food crisis many times, and he currently is a part-time lecturer at Africa Hope University in Burundi.*

child. The mother was very weak and her child was completely dehydrated and had spent days with no food. As I tried to help and carry the child to the nutrition center, the child died in my hands. ... Orphans and widows, the displaced and repatriates are the most affected by the famine, due to lack of means to survive. As I reached the therapeutic center, thousands of people – some in a critical situation – were scrambling for food. Many children and adults were begging on the streets. Most of these people previously depended on their own production. But because of drought and the famine, they turn [to] emergency aid to survive. Food distribution is not the best way to completely solve the problem, but combined with seeds, it saves lives for the day and provides strength for beneficiaries to work for their farms,” says Mathilde Kabasavi, the development program coordinator in the Anglican diocese of Muyinga.

Strategy — *How to Meet the Need*

Organization background

Muyinga’s is the sixth newly created Anglican diocese in Burundi since November 2005, but the food distribution program has been in the region since 1994 through the diocese of Gitega.

Through a coordinated program in the country by FAO and WFP, the Anglican diocese of Gitega signed a contract in February 2006 with Christian Aid to distribute seeds to 10,000 households in four provinces in the northeast of the country affected by the famine. The Anglican diocese of Muyinga got about 26 tons of beans and 44 lbs. of vegetable seeds on behalf of 2,000 households. At the same time, the diocese of Muyinga received 10 tons of corn and 528 gallons of cooking oil from the Anglican dioceses of Bujumbura and Matana, and from Mary Summer House (United Kingdom). The diocese of Muyinga’s 2,000 households where lives were threatened are in the communes of Muyinga and Buhinyuza. The coordination of relief activities helped all implementers to intervene effectively. Local volunteers in the church were also recruited to help in the distribution. In addition to 10,000 people being fed, at least 250 children who had dropped out of school went back after regaining enough strength. Today, of the 3,926 children who had abandoned school due to food crisis in the whole province, about 1,000 of them have resumed classes.

Track record

In 2004, the Anglican diocese of Gitega distributed seeds for 6,000 families in the provinces of Gitega, Muyinga, Kirundo and Karuzi. In late 2005, the intervention for the diocese of Muyinga meant a benefit of two meals per day for one month.

The diocese of Muyinga collaborated with the diocese of Gitega, the office of the Anglican church of Burundi, Christian Aid, Care International and other groups to provide the means to procure food. Local Anglican parish members with means were asked to make special offerings and contributions, and some also worked as volunteers. Provincial and local administrations based in Muyinga collaborated with the diocese to ensure security and shared information concerning locations and populations needing rapid intervention. These local officials also provided lists of repatriated families relocated in the province.

Working with local officials, other humanitarian agencies and its own local parishes, the diocese sought to avoid duplication of efforts. According to its statistics, since March 2006 no one has died of hunger (though that may well have changed since the publication of this report). Of the 2,667 who received attention in therapeutic centers in January and February 2006, only 110 were still in the Muyinga centers as of mid-July 2006. The diocese of Muyinga plans to serve the victims by giving supplementary food and seeds to those who are still vulnerable in the Gasorwe and Mwakiro communes as they wait for the coming harvesting season.

Once funds were available, the diocese planned and purchased the items and stored them in a secure facility. After accumulating all relevant information, it established a list of beneficiaries according to need. The beneficiaries were informed and prepared to report to the

Reference

“The Anglican Church of Muyinga under the leadership of Eraste [Bigirimana] is a church with a good future. He is a man of integrity – honest and humble. He is active in his initiatives and has a good reputation not only in the Episcopal churches but also in the society that he serves. Since 1995 when he took up church responsibilities in the diocese of Gitega until the day of his consecration as the first bishop of the diocese of Muyinga in November 2005, his commitment to the work of God and to the communities around him is highly appreciated. Eraste collaborates effectively with the hierarchy of the Episcopal church and his team. He is trustworthy to lead the new diocese and its projects in the community successfully,” says Bernard Ntaboturi, archbishop of the Anglican Church of Burundi, and chairman of the Burundi National Council of Churches. Ntaboturi visited Muyinga in November 2005 and witnessed the diocese’s food relief program in early 2006.

food distribution venue. The staff of the diocese and volunteers met for consultation before the distribution, and local administration officials were informed and invited to keep order and security. Names of the beneficiaries were read according to villages within the communes, with local parish pastors and administrators confirming the identity of the beneficiaries.

Proposed Action – *What This Project Will Do*

This grant will cover food and seed distribution, transportation and storage of the items, administration costs (including telephone and email service) and the salary of two diocesan staffers who will coordinate the project on a daily basis.

This project targets the communes of Mwakiro and Gasorwe in Muyinga, selected because:

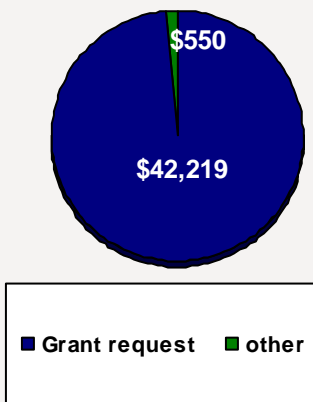
- Their limited resources would hinder the diocese of Muyinga’s ability to reach all needy people in the province.
- The Mwakiro commune has received more repatriates in 2006 than any other commune – 2,345 at last count – and the last distribution came up short for the beneficiaries.
- The Gasorwe commune hosts a Congolese refugee camp and a camp of internally displaced persons from the 1993 socio-political crisis that were relocated to the commune in 2000.

The diocese of Muyinga will make a list of 1,000 households as beneficiaries before the distribution. This is done in consultation with local administration and other humanitarian agencies. Each household will receive enough corn, beans, cooking oil and cooking salt for two meals a day for one month. After distribution, the diocese will assess the health and conditions of the beneficiaries through field visits, reports from local parishes and local administrators.

Almost 90 tons of corn, beans, rice, cooking oil and cooking salt, along with seeds, will be purchased and distributed. About 5,000 people from the 1,000 households will be fed. The weak among them will regain strength and improve their health. In the coming farming season, beneficiaries will plant and harvest, surviving from their own crops.

Volunteers will be members of the diocese who gave similar service in February 2006. The diocese will only pay for their transportation to and from distribution venues. The diocese will be responsible for coordinating all activities through its development and relief department. Field visits will assess the progress and the health of the people before, during and after the project’s implementation.

Project Budget



Budget: \$42,769

Total budget for this project is \$42,769. The remaining \$550 will come through a donation from the diocese.

Items	Requested amount (\$)
44 tons of maize (corn)	16,000
33 tons of beans	12,600
11 tons of rice	6,000
1,320 gallons of cooking oil	3,250
Financial audit (external), administration	3,000
Transport items during purchase, storage and distribution	879
Transportation, lunch for 20 distributors	250
1,102 lbs. of cooking iodized salt	240
Total	42,219



Reference

“Today, [if] the crisis has been somehow controlled, people who cultivated their farms could get enough food for their families. But the problem may be when the farms do not give enough production due to ... the prolonged drought season. In this case, supplementary food relief will be necessary. There are also those in villages who may not have access to land and remain dependent on local solidarity and relief actions. That is why it is important to have monitoring systems based within communities and ... other local mechanisms of survival. The diocese of Musinga is capable of implementing [this] relief program, and its new staff and local volunteers are enthusiastic. The church has good facilities for storage. The working relationship of the church with its members, local authorities and other humanitarian agencies gives credibility to the work,” says *Jean-Marie Badionona Bashale*, project coordinator for *Christian Aid Burundi*.

Evaluation Metrics

Geneva Global’s forecast of results is located on the first page of this report. At the conclusion of the project, Geneva Global will issue a report comparing actual results according to:

- 5,000 people from 1,000 households will eat two meals a day for one month
- 4,100 (82%) of the beneficiaries will gain strength and improve their health
- 150 children gain enough nutritional strength to go back to school

Geneva Global Services

Project discovery. In consultation with field experts, Geneva Global finds superior programs that correct situations of the greatest human need.

Field investigation. References are checked with independent sources who know the organization.

Site visit. Before recommending a project, a Geneva Global staff person or Geneva Global Network member visits the site to verify the information we gather.

Desk research. Best practices and other reference information are used as yardsticks to measure the project.

Peer review. During research, information gathered and the description prepared must pass three quality control checks.

Expert review. A Geneva Global sector manager checks findings and recommendations.

Deal structure. A Geneva Global researcher confers with the implementer to reach agreement on expected results, timetable and criteria for evaluation, use of funds and budget.

When you fund this project, Geneva Global will:

Document the agreement. Before money is sent to the project, a Memorandum of Understanding is signed that details expected results, timelines and acceptable uses of funds.

Assist with international funds transfers. As you require, Geneva Global will simply provide wire transfer instructions or will handle the entire process on your behalf.

Obtain receipt of funds. Geneva Global confirms when grant funds arrive with the implementer.

Check progress. Early in the project, usually about 90 days, Geneva Global confirms that the program is proceeding according to plan. The lead analyst is available to the implementer for advice and consultation throughout the project.

Measure results. Shortly after conclusion of the project, Geneva Global collects data from the implementer and compiles a concise analysis of project outcomes and lessons learned. For every project you fund, you will receive a Geneva Global Results Report.

Depth Analysis

Urgency: The project is urgently needed to prevent loss of lives. Without food relief, people are falling victim to starvation, malnutrition and other diseases from lack of food. The current food crisis caused by drought in northeastern Burundi has been qualified by the Burundian government as a national disaster. Rapid intervention is needed to counteract the consequences of famine. Score: high.

Need: Low rainfall in the northeastern provinces of Burundi for the last three years; the mosaic virus that has decimated cassava crops; a drop in coffee production that has reduced farmers' incomes; and the civil war in the country for the last 13 years have affected the population and its ability to provide for itself. Score: high.

Extent: Food relief will extend the life of beneficiaries, helping them to regain hope in life and strength to work for their future. Score: medium.

Permanence: Food supplies will improve the health of the beneficiaries and reduce risks of starvation within weeks, and donated seeds may help farmers to again establish sustenance. Score medium.

Intensity: During the implementation of the project, the staff of the diocese of Muyinga will maintain regular contact with beneficiaries. After the implementation, minimum supervision will be done through local parishes. Score: low.

Spiritual frontier: Burundi is predominantly a Christian country with freedom of worship. Score: low.

Risk Analysis

Concept: The diocese has recently implemented the same program of food distribution in the province of Muyinga. The impact has been positive, and the diocese has joined several other humanitarian agencies. Hundreds of people have died due to lack of food caused by drought. Any life saving action is highly regarded. Risk: low.

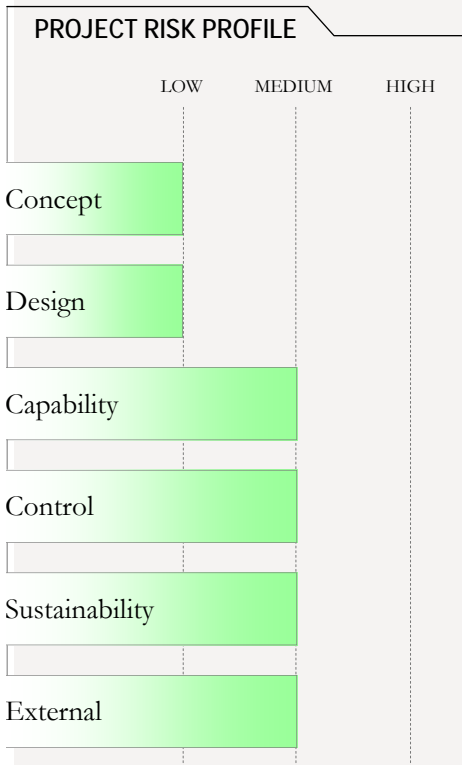
Design: The project is consistent, manageable and has a track record. Risk: low.

Capability: The diocese of Muyinga as an autonomous institution is quite young. However, its staff were working under the diocese of Gitega, and the project depends largely on their experience. At the beginning of 2006, however, the new diocese participated in the implementation of similar project. The leadership of the Anglican Church of Burundi is supportive of the project and promised to contribute whenever possible for its success. Risk: medium.

Control: Since the diocese is only recently autonomous, records depend on its former diocese of Gitega. The diocese of Muyinga established its own management eight months ago. It has a secure means of funds transfer, but the diocese of Muyinga as not yet been externally audited. However, the diocese of Gitega is externally audited. Risk: medium.

Sustainability: Based on past experiences, the government of Burundi and other local institutions, including the diocese of Muyinga, are planning to teach stockbreeding as a seed-resistant means to combat drought and the mosaic virus. In the meantime, the diocese and other local implementers depend largely on raising funds from within and outside the country to feed people affected by the famine. Risk: medium.

External: Lack of funds, the prolonged period of drought affecting other regions and political instability could be major hurdles to the implementation of the project. Provincial and local administration officials based in Muyinga have assisted the diocese in the food projects. Risk: medium.





Changed Lives

“The food crisis came when I was sick, unable to look after myself and my children. My health deteriorated and I became weaker and weaker and had lost hope for living. Humanitarian relief found me in times of despair. I was given food by the diocese of Musinga, I ate and regained strength. Before I got sick I weighed about [121 lbs.]. Due to the crisis, I lost [55 lbs.] within one month. Today I have regained my strength and health and weigh [99 lbs.] and I am so grateful for that help that saved my life.”

Kamagajo Christine, 54, a widow and a resident of Mukoni village, Musinga commune

“My family and I live on farming. But because of drought that affected our region, the crops in the field dried up before they were ripe for harvest. We did not have any other source of supply, and did not know where to go for help. Two of my children who were pupils in a nearby school dropped out of school, because every day they came back from school tired and hungry and found no food at home. At one point I thought that a quick death could save us from the suffering, instead of being tortured by famine. But when the Anglican diocese of Musinga and other humanitarian associations brought us food and seeds, we gained strength. My two children are back to school now. Thanks to all those who think about the poor and the hungry.

Lazare Macumi, 62, a farmer and a resident of Ntombwe village, Bubinyuza commune. Macumi has a wife and six children.

Pro

- The project would immediately save the lives of starving people
- The project relies on church management for moral and spiritual leadership
- The project is consistent, manageable and reinforces the involvement of the Church

Con

- Food supplies may not be sufficient for the number of people who need help
- Implementation of the project does not provide long-term solutions for drought and political instability in the affected regions
- The diocese of Musinga as an autonomous institution is still gaining experience to work on its own



Burundi

Population: 7.3 million
Population younger than 15: 46%
Average annual population growth rate: 1.8% (compared with 1.2% in the U.S.)
Urban population: 10%
Languages: Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area) (CIA World Factbook)
Life expectancy: female 45, male 43
Maternal mortality (deaths per 100,000 live births): 1,000 (compared with 17 in the U.S.)
Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): 114 (compared with 7 in the U.S.)
Under-5 mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): 192 (compared with 8 in the U.S.)
HIV prevalence (ages 15-49): 3.3% in 2005 (6.0% in 2001)
People with HIV: 150,000 in 2005 (250,000 in 2001)
HIV-infected children (0-14): 20,000 in 2005 (27,000 in 2001)
AIDS orphans: 120,000 in 2005 (200,000 in 2001)
HIV-related deaths (annual): 13,000 in 2005 (25,000 in 2001)
Literacy (15 and older): female 52%, male 67%
Gross national income per capita: \$90
Population living on less than \$1 daily: 55%
Population living on less than \$2 daily: 88%
Malnutrition among children under 5: 45% (compared with 2% in the United States)
Mothers ages 15-19 (births per 1,000 females): 50 (compared with 50 in the U.S.)
Children in the labor force (ages 7-14): 37% (2000, compared with 0% in the U.S.)
Religions: Christian 92%, traditional ethnic 6%, Muslim 1%, other 1% (World Christian Database)
2005 U.N. Human Development Index rank: 169 of 177 countries

HIV and AIDS data are from UNAIDS. All other data are from the World Bank unless otherwise noted.

Organization

Diocese of Muyinga

Muyinga, Burundi

Founded

November 2005

Affiliations

- Anglican Church of Burundi, Bujumbura, Burundi
- Burundi National Council of Churches, Bujumbura
- Church Missionary Society, Partnership House, London, United Kingdom
- Barnabas Fund, London
- Christian Aid, London
- United Thank Offering, New York, N.Y.

Scale and staff

The diocese programs have helped about 12,750 people in 2005 and into 2006. The diocese staff consists of:

- Seven full-time, paid
- 26 volunteers

Programs

- Food relief
- HIV prevention
- Mother's Union
- Youth programs

Overall organization revenue sources (income) and spending (expenditure) in U.S. dollars

Income	2004	%	2005	%
Christian Aid, UK	111,005	30	140,505	46
Tearfund	39,384	11	26,272	8
Other donations	185,980	50	89,476	29
Generated income	32,053	9	54,248	17
Total	368,422	100	310,501	100
Expenditures				
	2004	%	2005	%
Programs*	311,705	85	263,390	85
Salaries	30,572	8	24,840	8
Administration	25,789	7	21,735	7
Total	368,066	100	309,965	100
Surplus/(deficit)	356		536	

*Includes relief, HIV and AIDS, training, evangelism, food security and other programs

Financial statements

Prepared: Annually
 Externally audited: Yes (Diocese of Gitega only)
 On file at Geneva Global: Yes
 Complete bank wire transfer on file at Geneva Global: Yes



Profiles

Bishop Eraste Bigirimana, born in 1964 in Ruyigi Province, holds a bachelor's of arts degree in African languages and literature from the University of Burundi and a bachelor of divinity from Mukono Uganda Christian University. He worked as a teacher for five years, six years as administrator of Gitega diocese and four years as a parish priest in Sambia parish, Kampala, Uganda and in Mushasha parish, Muyinga province. He was consecrated as the first bishop of the newly created diocese of Muyinga in November 2005. He chaired the emergency, relief, HIV and food security programs in several parishes for five years. He coordinated emergency relief activities in Rwandese refugee camps based in Muyinga province and in internally displaced people (IDP) camps in Muyinga, Karuzi, Gitega and Ruyigi. About 60,000 needy people benefited from programs under his supervision.

Matilde Kabasavyi is the coordinator of the development and relief program, and holds a degree in social education. As a social worker, she has assisted in the integration program of repatriated families in Muyinga province from neighboring Tanzania since 2004.

Perpetue Ndikumana, the administrative secretary of the diocese, holds a degree in theology. She has been involved with development and relief since 2000, assisting displaced people and repatriates in the diocese of Gitega

Leadership

Governance

The diocese of Muyinga is governed by a diocesan synod and an Executive Committee. The synod meets once every two years, and the Executive Committee meets twice a year. The Executive Committee consists of:

- Eraste Bigirimana, chairman
- Prudence Gakeshi, vice chairman
- Perpetue Ndikumana, secretary
- Methode Ndayishimiye, treasurer
- Mathilde Kabasavyi, project coordinator
- Venerande Ndaruzenze, advisor
- Consolate Niyonizigiye, advisor
- Etienne Bukuru, advisor
- Andre Ngendabanyikwa
- Gamariel Kanani
- Francois Mpitabakana

All members of the Executive Committee are employed by the diocese of Muyinga.

Policies

Related parties in management or governance:	No
Staff and/or Board reflects spectrum of ethnic groups or tribes:	Yes
Women in supervision or management:	Yes

Leaders

Responsibility	Name	Title	Years of related experience	Years with organization	Years in current role
Overall administration, management	Eraste Bigirimana	Bishop	15	8 months	8 months
Coordination	Matilde Kabasavyi	Project coordinator	1	8 months	8 months
Accounting	Methode Ndayishimiye	Accountant	3	8 months	8 months
Administration	Perpetue Ndikumana	Administrator	7	8 months	8 months
HIV program	Kabasavyi Matilde	Chief officer	1	1 month	1 month
Youth program	Kenese Bosco	Coordinator	1	1 month	1 month
Mothers' Union program	Ndaruzenze Venerande	Coordinator	1	1 month	1 month

Who is Geneva Global?

Geneva Global works for donors. We are not fund-raisers for charities. We do not promote our own projects. Rather, we are a service for thoughtful donors who want measurable results from the money they give. Geneva Global provides independent research, insightful analysis and grant management so our clients can invest where their giving changes the most lives. In short, we help you accomplish more with the money you give.

What is a *Delta Score* and how is it calculated?

The Delta Score is a universal measurement that makes it possible to compare projects, regardless of type or location. The Delta Score calculates the depth and breadth of Life Change from a project and compares it to the most common form of international giving, child sponsorship. The scoring system is calibrated so a Delta Score of 1 equals successful sponsorship of one child. This means a project with a Delta Score of 7 is expected to produce seven times more Life Change than if an equivalent amount of money were spent on child sponsorships.

What do you mean by *Life Change*?

One of the most serious flaws in traditional philanthropy is the lack of ways to measure success. How do you know whether your contribution did any good? Geneva Global uses Life Change to measure success in giving. We define Life Change as a direct, material and measurable difference in the quality of a person's life. A life is changed when an AIDS orphan is integrated into a loving family, when a mother achieves economic security by starting a small business, when an infant's life is saved by a vaccine, when a girl completes her education or when a slave becomes free from bondage.

What is the *Risk Adjusted Range*?

The comparable term in investing is "volatility." Every project involves risk. We assess up to seven categories of risk. The Risk Adjusted Range shows the range of likely Delta Scores for the project based on the combined risk. A project with low total risk will have a very narrow Risk Adjusted Range (for example, 7 to 9 with a Delta Score of 8), while a project with high total risk will have a broader Risk Adjusted Range (for example, 4 to 12 with a Delta Score of 8).

What is the *Grant Profile* and how is it determined?

We only recommend projects that, based on Geneva Global's extensive experience, have acceptable levels of risk. However, tolerance for risk varies among donors. The Grant Profile is a simple way of summarizing the total risk associated with a project. What is your personal giving style? Do you have an appetite for courageous projects that operate in difficult and even dangerous situations? Or do you value stability? Geneva Global finds, researches and recommends projects that range from daring to stalwart. The Grant Profile is an at-a-glance indicator of which giving style best matches the amount of risk for a particular project.

Who pays for Geneva Global's research?

Investigating projects in foreign countries is difficult and costly. The benefits, however, are tremendous. Geneva Global clients discover they are able to obtain 10 and sometimes as much as 30 times the results compared to traditional methods of giving. The increased results far outweigh the modest professional fees Geneva Global charges. Contact your Geneva Global advisor for fee details and information about all the services you receive.

Whom do I contact to fund this project or ask questions?

Contact your Geneva Global advisor.
If you don't have an advisor, please contact
Joan Cortright in Client Services:
866-7-GENEVA (toll-free in the U.S.)
610-254-0000
JCortright@GenevaGlobal.com

