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Emergency appeal Burundi: Complex Emergency

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRBI012	15,750 people to be assisted	Appeal launched 31 March 2016
GLIDE n° CE-2015-000182-BDI	718,325 Swiss francs Appeal budget	Revision no 1 issued 17 October 2016
	64,194 Swiss francs funding gap	Appeal ends 31 March 2017 (six-month extension)

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **718,325 Swiss francs** (reduced from **1,532,090 Swiss francs**) to enable the IFRC to support the **Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to some **15,750 people**, with a focus on **health, shelter and National Society capacity building** to manage the response.

With multilateral funding received of 654,131 Swiss francs, the funding gap is 64,194 Swiss francs. The revised Emergency Appeal has been adjusted and developed to incorporate the needs and reflects the current situation in Burundi. In order to meet these needs, the revised plan reflects a change in the health component to support the BRCS with their cholera response, and reduces the number of people to be assisted from 100,000 to 15,750 to accurately reflect the activities being implemented over the extended 6-month timeframe. *Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) <[click here](#)>*

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

- April 2015:** The political and security situation in Burundi becomes tense with violence erupting in the capital of Bujumbura and some provinces in the aftermath of President Nkurunziza decision to run for another term.
- November 2015:** In addition to the civil unrest, the population is also affected by multiple emergencies, including the El Niño phenomena, internal displacement, food insecurity, and increased risk of infections and water borne disease.
- September 2016:** An estimated 298,162 people are reported to have fled from Burundi to neighbouring countries.
- January 2016:** Discussions at the UN Security Council and African Union (AU) levels to promote peace talks and the AU proposed peacekeeping. No meaningful agreements reached.
- January – February 2016:** IFRC surge mission to support BRCS needs and capacity assessments. 161,922 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).
- April 2016:** [Emergency Appeal](#) launched for 1,532,090 Swiss francs to assist up to 100,000 people across the country.



Burundian refugees arriving in Kigoma, Tanzania. ©IFRC/ Finnish Red Cross

October 2016: Revised Emergency Appeal issued for 718,325 Swiss francs to assist 15,750 people, with a 6-month timeframe extension (to 31 March 2017).

The operational strategy

Summary of progress to date

The main progress to date has been through coordinating with partners in-country to collate support being committed as the situation progresses. A logistics delegate was deployed to undertake a joint assessment of the regional warehouse to gather information and understand current levels of stock, stock management systems, warehousing infrastructure and fleet/fuel management. Planning is also underway for implementation of required fuel management procedures, facilities and systems of maintaining strategic/emergency fuel stocks. The assessment has enabled IFRC to support in the drafting of a logistics strategy for BRCS to enhance their logistics capacity and longer term plans. In addition, a specific action plan has been discussed in relation to IFRC supporting the preparations of the warehouse construction in Gitega.

Training has taken place throughout the country with the 14 BRCS branches to train 280 volunteers and staff and enhance the national disaster response teams (NDRT's) nationwide. The training has been focused on enhancing volunteers understanding of the distribution protocol and techniques. This training has been supported by the Netherlands Red Cross and will enable volunteers to provide support for distribution of the NFI's prepositioned for future emergencies. Preparation is underway for the procurement of the NFI kits, supported by the Netherlands Red Cross with coordination regarding delivery timings, storage and stock management arrangements.

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

A geographic mapping of the risks shows that the situation is complex as a result of the multiple, simultaneous emergencies outlined above. Given the vulnerabilities and the needs of the Burundian population, numerous organizations are currently providing humanitarian assistance. BRCS is the main implementing partner of many of these organizations and the number of emergencies and demands from partner organizations have put ever increasing pressure on the National Society's capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver these services. In order to ensure that the BRCS can continue to address the immediate needs, there is an urgent need to strengthen its response capacities. Future scenario planning also considers the potential for a stabilization of the situation in Burundi, in which case nearly 300,000 Burundian refugees currently sheltered and accommodated in neighbouring countries could return, again straining the resources and capacities of BRCS.

Overall objective

Immediate survival and basic needs of the population affected by the emergency situation in Burundi are addressed through the provision of essential emergency relief and early recovery services targeting at least 15,750 people living in the most affected and at-risk areas, for a total period of twelve months.

Proposed strategy

The Emergency Appeal intends to support the provision of immediate life-saving support to populations that have been affected by the emergency situation in Burundi, through the provision of support such as health care and shelter/NFI distributions, and will also seek to strengthen the capacity of the National Society to manage the response, both those being carried out by the National Society in its own right and those carried out in collaboration with partner organizations. Through this approach the IFRC will maximize support and ensure that BRCS has structures and resources in place to deliver efficient and effective services to vulnerable populations now and should the situation deteriorate.

Coordination and partnerships

IFRC's East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) country cluster support team (CCST) and the Regional Office for Africa are supporting the BRCS under this Appeal. In January – February 2016, IFRC (supported by the British Red Cross) supported a person to work with the BRCS to identify the priority needs and response actions, leading to the launch of this Emergency Appeal. An IFRC surge operations manager (supported by the Swedish Red Cross) was deployed in March to enhance coordination of activities with Movement and non-

Movement partners. A logistics delegate was deployed in July and is currently supporting the BRCS to enhance their logistics capacity while also supporting implementation of the Emergency Appeal.

There is an extensive Movement presence in Burundi, including the Belgian (Flemish and French), Finnish, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish Red Cross and ICRC, providing a range of support to the BRCS. A Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA) has been finalized between BRCS, ICRC and IFRC to improve coordination. The ICRC has had a major role in Burundi and future efforts will focus on preparedness for an escalation in armed conflict. The ICRC will focus on the civil unrest and not the other emergency situations, which will be supported by IFRC and PNS. Given the multiple emergencies the country is experiencing and from the many partner organizations, BRCS, ICRC and PNSs have identified a clear need for IFRC support and for this Appeal.

BRCS has many non-RCRC partners who seek the support of the volunteers and its branch network for their activities. While the BRCS is the main implementing partner of many UN agencies, such partnerships often do not provide the necessary support for BRCS's capacity or infrastructure, and strengthening support is urgently needed to enable them to continue to deliver these services. Please refer to the *EPOA* for a detailed list of the Movement response and non RCRC partners in Burundi.

Health and care

BRCS has expanded emergency first aid services in Bujumbura and other high risk provinces, and there remains a need to continue these services. There is a need to support the mechanisms for evacuation/referral of patients. BRCS volunteers have been involved in treating wounded, shocked and distressed people, and as a result it is deemed necessary for the wellbeing of the volunteers and staff to receive psychosocial support (PSS). This is being supported by Partner National Societies (PNSs) in-country and has also been supported by external agencies providing training and assistance to volunteers and staff. First aid services delivered by the National Society are also supported by the ICRC (e.g. procurement of first aid kits, consumables, per diem and training of volunteers). A national emergency hotline service has been also activated (in collaboration with IOM, Save the Children, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and World Vision) who continue to provide support to this vital service to enable the community to call in, get information and provide updates from their local area.

Shelter and settlements

Since April 2015 the BRCS has distributed a limited number of non-food item (NFI) kits from preparedness stocks. The stocks need to be replenished and the Netherlands Red Cross has committed support to fund NFI replacement procurement in coordination with the IFRC.

The El Niño phenomena has also had an impact in many provinces throughout the country, leading the BRCS to establish four camps for people who have been evacuated as a result of flash flooding and landslides. BRCS has utilized their existing tarpaulins and tents in order to set up these camps. After assessing the environmental impact of utilizing tarpaulins and locally sourced wooden poles and following recommendations from the government, the BRCS are now considering utilizing high quality family tents to support those seeking shelter in evacuation sites. This revised Emergency Appeal will also support the provision of Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) sheets to support families transitioning out of the camps and to more permanent safe land.

The BRCS has two 22-year old mobile warehouses at the national headquarters compound that serve as the main storage facility in Bujumbura Mairie. The warehouses have been subjected to vandalism, theft, and vermin infestation, putting the existing stocks at risk. As the National Society warehouse plays an important role in the channelling of stock to the regional warehouse and provincial branches, the BRCS consider it a priority to replace the tents with a more permanent structure.

The BRCS warehouses have no recognizable system of monitoring inventory and the central database of stock is held at the National Society headquarters and dependent on records being submitted from each warehouse. Partner organizations have noted the need to improve the quality and timeliness of stock reports. Several UN

agencies and the ICRC have reported their intention to increase the quantity of stocks this year in preparation for a possible escalation in violence and need for an expanded response.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

The civil unrest, coupled with the effects of the El Niño phenomenon, has reduced food production prospects in the country. The emergency food security assessment conducted by WFP and FAO in October 2015 in six provinces most affected by the current crisis (Kirundo, Cibitoke, Makamba, Rumonge, Bujumbura Rural and Bujumbura Marie) indicated that almost one in five households is food insecure. This is a deterioration compared to the 2014 assessment results although the overall hunger situation was mitigated by the recent harvests in these provinces. The assessment also showed an increase in prevalence of acute global malnutrition among children less than five years, compared to February 2014 results. The first quarter of 2016 showed that 3.6 million people are food insecure with 689,600 facing severe insecurity. This is due to limited labour opportunities, low import capacity due to the depreciation of the Burundi franc, excessive rains, limited financial resources and rising food prices

The National Society is working in partnership with WFP to address the food security, nutrition and livelihoods needs of 250,000 people; and all costs (e.g. food rations, distributions etc.) are covered through the agreement that is in place.

National Society capacity building

BRCS does not have a security framework in place, and there is no comprehensive security training for staff and volunteers. There is a Security Officer based in BRCS headquarters, but there are no counterparts in branches or commune offices. The IFRC Security Unit reports that nobody from Burundi has undertaken the online IFRC Stay Safe – Personal Security or Stay Safe – Security Management, both of which are available in French.

As such, there is a need to prioritize protection of staff and volunteers involved in the response. This should be prioritized given the risk of a possible escalation in violence, as well as to introduce measures to ensure safety and security at national headquarters and also provision for staff/volunteers to be able to work from home if required. Additional RC visibility items are also required to ensure the safety and protection of active staff and volunteers.

Key staff and volunteers carry Very High Frequency (VHF) radios in Bujumbura, and some vehicles are equipped with High Frequency (HF) and VHF sets, however there is a reliance on mobile phones and e-mail to communicate internally, which in times of civil unrest can be reduced or suspended. In addition, there is no 24-hour radio room at the NHQ, and while the NS has four satellite phones, none of which are activated; and the SIM cards need replacing. Given the continuation of the emergency situation in Burundi, the risk of a possible escalation in violence, and the eventual return of around 300,000 people from neighbouring countries, there is an urgent need to support BRCS.

Proposed sectors of intervention

	Health
Outcome 1: Immediate impact of the range of complex emergencies to the health of the population is reduced over a period of six months	
Output 1.1: Increased awareness and reduction in the spread of cholera to the affected population	
Activities planned:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door sensitization • Disinfection of Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) • Mobile cinema • Water truck maintenance 	



Shelter (including Household non-food items)

Outcome 2: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by the emergency situation in Burundi, are addressed over a period of six months

Output 2.1: Non-food items (NFI) and emergency shelter items are provided to the affected population

Activities planned:

- Conduct a training on distribution techniques and protocol
- Procure NFIs to enable continued response to the multiple disasters range of emergencies
- Procure emergency family tents
- Procure roofing sheets for 500 families to support people transitioning out of the camps once land has been selected and approved.
- Distribution of NFIs
- Replenishment of NFIs used in the response for pre-positioning



National Society capacity building

Outcome 3: Capacity of the Burundi Red Cross Society to respond to the emergency situation and needs of the affected population is strengthened

Output 3.1: Adequate protection is given to staff and volunteers involved in the response

Activities planned:

- Procure and distribute RC visibility materials (caps, jackets, t-shirts etc.) to active staff and volunteers
- Procure emergency food and water stocks for headquarters
- Prepare a safe area in BRCS headquarters compound for staff and volunteers who may have to seek shelter during times of civil unrest.
- Provide suitable communication equipment to active staff and volunteers (HF/VHF/satellite phones)
- Roll out "Stay Safe" e-learning modules for active staff and volunteers
- Ensure staff and key volunteers have the means to work from home during emergencies (mobile phone credit, internet access)

Output 3.2: Logistics and supply chain systems are strengthened to enable effective service delivery

Activities planned:

- Logistics capacity assessment and development of strategic plan
- Strengthen stock management capacity
- Stock organisation and security
- Development of warehousing infrastructure (support preparation for national warehouse construction)
- Strengthen fuel management systems
- Establishment of strategic fuel stock

Output 3.3: National contingency plans are developed or updated

Activities planned:

- Develop a medium/longer-term multi-hazard contingency plan including the return of 300,000+ people who have fled to neighbouring countries



Quality programming

Outcome 4: Continuous assessment, analysis, and final evaluation is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation

Output 4.1: Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries; and Emergency Plan of Action is updated and revised as necessary to reflect needs during the timeframe of the operation

Activities planned:

- Conduct training Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA); and SPHERE standards
- Conduct information sharing sessions with authorities on the Emergency Plan of Action
- Continuous assessment using the ENA methodology

- Preparation of reporting as required
- Programme information on the implementation of the complex operation is communicated regularly and through appropriate channels
- Conduct final evaluation and lessons learned workshop

Output 4.2: Cash transfer / voucher solutions are considered and incorporated into the Emergency Plan of Action where appropriate

Activities planned:

- Commission a detailed assessment of cash transfer programming(CTP)
- Training of staff/volunteers on cash programming at national and provincial levels on
- Test CTP in pilot provinces

Programme support services

Based on the demand for technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration. More details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action.

Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget (Annex 1) for details.

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Elhadj Amadou As Sy
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Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

17/10/2016

MDRBI012: Burundi Complex Emergency

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0			0
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	268,950			268,950
Clothing & Textiles	1,900			1,900
Food	0		0	0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,650			1,650
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	0			0
Utensils & Tools	0		0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0			0
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	272,500	0	0	272,500
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0		0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0		0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	50,000		0	50,000
Distribution & Monitoring	35,380		0	35,380
Transport & Vehicle Costs	56,700		0	56,700
Logistics Services	7,650			7,650
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	149,730	0	0	149,730
International Staff	93,733			93,733
National Staff	24,669		0	24,669
National Society Staff	25,000		0	25,000
Volunteers	9,600		0	9,600
Total PERSONNEL	153,002	0	0	153,002
Consultants	0			0
Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0	0
Workshops & Training	0			0
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	0	0	0	0
Travel	45,000			45,000
Information & Public Relations	1,500		0	1,500
Office Costs	22,002			22,002
Communications	9,750			9,750
Financial Charges	21,000			21,000
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0			0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	99,252	0	0	99,252
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	43,841		0	43,841
Total INDIRECT COSTS	43,841	0	0	43,841
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	0			0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	718,325	0	0	718,325
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	654,131			654,131
Bilateral Contributions			0	0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	654,131	0	0	654,131
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	64,194	0	0	64,194