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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Burundi: Landslide

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| DREF operation n° MDRBI011 | Operation Glide n° LS-2015-000031- BDI |
| Date of Issue: 30 October, 2015 | Date of disaster: 29 March 2015 |
| Operation start date: 4 April 2015 | Operation end date: 4 July 2015 |
| Host National Society: Burundi Red Cross Society | Operation budget: CHF45,488 |
| Number of people affected: 3,000 | Number of people to be assisted: 1,745 |
| National Societies involve in the operation: Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA. | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN agencies (WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM), Catholic Relief Services, Civil Protection Rescue Team, International Rescue Committee, Ministry for Public Security, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry for National Solidarity, World Vision International | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

In the afternoon of 29 March 2015, heavy rains caused floods and landslides in Muhuta, a commune of Bujumbura Rural Province, in Western Burundi. In Muhuta commune, the most affected collines (meaning "hill" in French) were Nyaruhongoka and Rutunga, located on the edge of Lake Tanganyika. The disaster-affected population was mainly made of farmers, fishermen and business men (around the "national road number 5", between Bujumbura and Rumonge), who live in very poor villages in one of the most vulnerable areas in the cholera belt in southern of Burundi. According to the initial rapid assessment carried out by Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS) volunteers, the floods and landslides resulted in the damage or destruction of 349 houses, 2 churches, 1 health centre, and 2 schools (1 primary and 1 secondary school) with the affected area entirely covered by mud and stones. In addition, other public infrastructure was also damaged, including 5 km of the national road number 5, between Bujumbura and Rumonge, which impacted on access to and from the affected area. Due to the destruction caused to national road number 5, people were forced to use Lake Tanganyika for the transportation of people and goods by pirogue, putting them under high risk of drowning.



Floods and landslides resulted in the destruction of homes and infrastructure. Photo © BRCS.

Following the disaster, the displaced population sought refuge in the houses of their relatives and neighbours, which put pressure on the limited resources of their hosts; while those whose homes didn't collapse faced the risk of being swept away by rains, which were expected to continue until May 2015 (the end of the rainy season in Burundi) (Source: Department of Meteorology of Burundi – IGEBU). Many of these families left their homes, but others remained since they were trying to protect their goods and had nowhere to relocate. Furthermore, people in the area had just begun the planting season and the landslides destroyed their crops, as well as destroying shops, and killing livestock (goats and poultry).

Additional damages included:

- Destruction of a small market place
- Destruction of shops interrupting business activities

- Destruction of a palm oil refining/production site
- Destruction of a co-operative (goats, poultry and mushrooms)

On 7 April 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 45,488 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the BRCS respond to the needs of the flood and landslide affected population, targeting 1,745 people with interventions in the areas of: restoration of family links, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, for a period of three months. This DREF has been replenished by the Belgian Government and DG ECHO. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Burundi Red Cross Society would like to extend its thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.



BRCS volunteer carrying out hygiene promotion activities in Muhuta commune following the landslides. Photo © BRCS.



BRCS volunteers assisting in recovery efforts following the landslides. Photo © BRCS.

[<click here for the contact details and here for the final financial report >](#)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The BRCS has many years of experience in responding to disaster situations in the country, and has a core team trained in disaster management, preparedness, and early warning. On 30-31 March 2015, the BRCS volunteers carried out an initial multi-sectorial assessment of the affected area as well as search and rescue activities in collaboration with the Civil Protection Rescue Team (including the evacuation of the injured to hospitals), sensitization of neighbouring communities of the need for solidarity and mobilization of available resources to support the displaced population. The BRCS branch staff and volunteers supported the government in the distribution of blankets, food rations (rice and beans), jerry cans, kitchen items as well as tarpaulins to the affected families. In addition, BRCS volunteers distributed hygiene and household water treatment kits, and carried out hygiene promotion campaigns and sensitization on methods for household water treatment. The BRCS volunteers in cooperation with ICRC also carried out tracing of missing persons and were involved in restoring family links.

At national headquarters (NHQ) level, the BRCS hosted and participated in two platform coordination meetings with all partners, which took place on 30 and 31 March 2015.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC is not present in the country, however it provided extensive technical assistance and support to BRCS in the implementation of its emergency and longer term programmes, including in the design of the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) for the DREF operation through its East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAI/OI) office based in Nairobi, Kenya. On 31 March 2015, an operational strategy call was convened between representatives from the EAI/OI regional representation, Africa zone disaster management unit and Geneva disaster and crisis management unit, and it was agreed that a DREF allocation should be released to support the BRCS respond to the needs of the

affected population. Following the launch of the DREF operation, the IFRC and BRCS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enable the implementation of the activities planned.

In-country Partner National Societies (PNS) including the French and Flemish sections of the Belgium Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Red Cross of Luxembourg and Spanish Red Cross Societies participated in the platform coordination meetings. The French Red Cross also coordinated the update of the platform website <http://urgenceburundi.weebly.com>.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Between 30–31 March 2015, the Ministry for Public Security, seconded by the Ministry for National Solidarity convened the National Platform and started lobbying towards the Ministry of Public Works for the quick rehabilitation of the infrastructure (road, bridge etc.). On 31 March 2015, the Ministry of National Solidarity provided food rations for seven days, comprising of blankets, food rations, (rice and beans), jerry cans and kitchen items for 400 families.

Others agencies involved in the response included:

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS): Distribution of non-food items (NFIs) as soon as the lists of beneficiaries were established.
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM): Distribution of 50 tarpaulins, 40 hammers, 50 kitchen sets, 10 saws, 216 sheets, 216 strings.
- International Rescue Committee (IRC) made available a truck for transport of food and non-food items.
- World Food Programme (WFP): Distribution of food rations, logistical support, and coordination of United Nations agencies involved in the response.
- World Vision: Distribution of food rations and kitchen items.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs Assessment

The main findings of the assessment were as follows:

- Cause of the disaster: Diversion of the river Rutunga that led to landslides that affected families in two places, Rutunga and Nyaruhongoka in the town of Muhuta.
- Disaster-affected population: 600 families (2,870 people), which had been displaced after their houses were partially or completely destroyed (at least 400); as well as 11 missing persons
- Most affected areas: Hill Rutunga, Nkuba / Nyaruhongoka, Kibingo, Mubone / Kijejet, Nyangushwe and Gitaza, all of Rutunga zone common Muhuta, Bujumbura Rural province 31 km from the capital of Bujuùbura south.
- Infrastructural damage: at least 400 totally destroyed houses, destroyed 14 classrooms (Rutunga Primary School, Rutunga Communal College, Rutunga fundamental School), private health centre and Rutunga Methodist church totally destroyed, destruction of the bridge on Rutunga river, 5 km of the road were cut on three different points.

Note that there was a contrast between BRCS and Ministry of National Solidarity figures on the number of people affected by collines. According to the BRCS, the number of displaced families was estimated at 349, with the following breakdown per colline:

Table 1: Summary of displaced population (by colline)

| Collines | Mubone | Rubingo | Rutunga | Nkuba | Kibingo | Kinyinya | Suri | Kizingati | Total |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------|----------|------|-----------|-------|
| BRCS | 53 | 73 | 102 | 121 | - | - | - | - | 349 |
| Ministry | - | - | 150 | 8 | 80 | 9 | 2 | 178 | 427 |

Risk Analysis

As noted above, the population was forced to use the lake for transport of persons and goods by pirogue (a long narrow canoe made from a single tree trunk), putting them at high risk of drowning. In addition, carrying out the assessment and the provision of assistance was very complicated due to the lack of access of the affected area apart from using pirogues.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The objective of this project was to carry out a detailed assessment* in the communes of Muhuta and Bugarama affected by landslides and floods on 29 March 2015, in order to evaluate the exact needs of the displaced population as well as those of the population at high risk of floods and/or landslides, and to assist the displaced population with basic needs focusing on water, hygiene and sanitation.

**Most of the cost requested for the detailed assessment have been used for the following:*

- *Refunding the cost of BRCS participation in the multi-sectorial interagency assessment*
- *Briefing of volunteers, and door to door visit for the identification of the beneficiaries*
- *Part of the support cost were used for the response activities*

Proposed strategy

Through this DREF operation, the BRCS had proposed a strategy of conducting a rapid assessment first, followed by a response; however enough information was available from the initial multi-sectorial assessment in order to initiate the response phase directly. The response consisted in hygiene promotion, which comprised of household water treatment promotion and distribution of 166 tarpaulins.

- A two-day refresher training on SPHERE standards was organized for BRCS volunteers (20) in the implementation of the DREF operation to ensure good quality of the assistance provided to the affected population (13-15 April 2015). The SPHERE standards training addressed the following topics: minimum standards needs of vulnerable persons in situations of disaster, minimum standards for emergency operations by sector: shelter, WASH, food, NFI, etc. and protocols for distribution of items adapted to the beneficiaries.
- Distribution of tarpaulins.
- Distribution of household water treatment kits and hygiene kits, as well as hygiene promotion in accordance with the IFRC manual. In addition, BRCS volunteers received training (20) on household water treatment.

In total 349 families were reached through the activities planned within the DREF operation (58% of the disaster-affected population (600)) – with the breakdown by colline as follows: Mubone (53), Nkuba (121), Rubingo (73) and Rutunga – (102). Beneficiary selection was carried out by BRCS volunteers from the affected areas who listed and registered the 349 affected families. The selection criteria for activities were as follows:

- Households without arable land or other sources of income;
- Female headed households;
- Child headed households;
- Households with someone with a chronic illness or with disabilities.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

Prior to starting the response activities, the BRCS deployed 50 volunteers (the volunteers were deployed based on weekly rotations) and five staff (one DM assistant from the HQ, one DM focal person at branch level, two communal focal persons and one provincial secretary) organized in three teams: The first team in charge of the door-to-door visits, the second team in charge of the site observations and the third team in charge of conducting interviews with government officials and public service staff. The provincial secretary was in charge of supervising the teams and reporting to the DM Coordinator at HQ. The BRCS Bujumbura rural branch coordinated with the local authorities especially with the provincial platform. All BRCS volunteers had been trained in assessment; as well as orientation on how to carry out this specific assessment following the floods and landslides. As noted, refresher training on SPHERE standards was organized for BRCS volunteers.

Following the initiation of the response activities planned in the DREF operation, the same human resources (volunteers) trained in general assessment skills was mobilized.

Logistics and supply chain

All procurement of goods and services were carried out in accordance with BRCS procedures. In this case, the request was introduced by the disaster management (DM) assistant after consultation with the provincial secretary who is coordinating activities on the ground. The request was approved by the DM coordinator and sent to the procurement agent. Then, the procurement agent called for suppliers according to the emergency regulations.

The procurement for the response included the following:

- Hygiene kits:142*
- Household water treatment kits: 248*
- Tarpaulins: 166*
- Car rental
- Fuel and oil
- Protection equipment: raincoats, boots, umbrellas, waterproof bags.

The initial budget for the DREF operation was calculated using prices for hygiene kits, household water treatment kits and tarpaulins from 2014, the last time BRCS procured such items; however, at the time of procuring these items the prices had increased (in some instances by more than 100 per cent) and as such less items were purchased. IOM was able to provide BRCS with additional tarpaulins, and UNICEF provided BRCS with hygiene kits and household water treatment kits, to cover the needs of remaining families.

Communications

The BRCS used its normal chain of communication between the field and the National HQ. For example the provincial secretary gathered information from the volunteers and report shared with the NHQ (DM assistant and DM coordinator). Updates on the results of the assessment and advancement of the response put in place by the BRCS has been communicated to the partners and public through media (five radio stations working constantly in partnership with the BRCS in the dissemination of spot messages, radio shows and bulletins), the BRCS and the national platform websites.

Security

During the implementation of the DREF operation, Burundi was going through political tension due to the 2015 elections. Monitoring of the situation was done using the Rapid Mobile Phone (RAMP) system. Updates on the security situation were regularly shared between the BRCS and the ICRC. A number of activities had been put in place by the BRCS to minimize the risks of violence like campaigns on peaceful existence, promotion of the fundamental principles of the RC, youth sensitization and Safer Access Framework trainings. In addition, the BRCS ensured that all volunteers were involved in the security assessment and were aware of the security rules from the BRCS Code of Conduct.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The initial multi-sectorial assessment was shared with all partners as a means of advocacy for assistance as required so that each actor could intervene at the appropriate level and advocate to potential partners and donors. Based on the weekly planning, the provincial DM focal person in collaboration with the DM department at the NHQ evaluated the activities planned during that week. Internally, monitoring of the activities was carried out daily under the supervision of the team leaders and the DM focal persons at branch level in close collaboration with the NHQ. A weekly report was prepared by the provincial DM focal person and provincial secretary; and then shared with the DM department and programme coordinator at NHQ.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

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| Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors |
| Outcome 1: A detailed analysis of the needs of the displaced households and the population at risk is available to all partners |
| Output 1.1: The assessment is carried out on the sites |

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| Activities planned |
| 1.1.1 Update and multiplication of the assessment forms and translation in local language |
| 1.1.2 Identification of the most affected zones and zones most at risk |
| 1.1.3 Briefing of the branch staff and volunteers |
| 1.1.4 Mobilization of the equipment required for the assessment |
| 1.1.5 Door to door visits to identify the most vulnerable displaced persons and their specific needs (elders, under five children, persons with chronic diseases etc.) |
| 1.1.6 On site observation of damages |
| 1.1.7 Secondary data collection among administration and public services |
| 1.1.8 Coordination with the local and national authorities |
| 1.1.9 Monitoring of the field activities |
| 1.1.10 Data analysis |
| 1.1.11 Production and dissemination of the assessment report |
| Achievements |
| <p>BRCS participated in an initial multi-sectorial assessment which was carried out prior to the launch of the DREF operation and the allocation replenished the costs of participating in this exercise. It was intended that a more detailed assessment would be carried out, and the DREF operation revised accordingly, however it was identified that the information from the initial multi-sectorial assessment was adequate and as such this activity was cancelled. From the DREF allocation, the costs that were budgeted for the detailed assessment was instead used for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenishment of the costs of BRCS participation in the multi-sectorial interagency assessment, which was under budgeted at the onset of the DREF operation. • Briefing of volunteers and door-to-door visit for the identification of the beneficiaries <p>Please note that as per the DREF procedures, any revision to the EPoA or Budget should be authorized by IFRC prior to proceeding; however this was not carried out. The IFRC EAIOI office has written formally to the BRCS to remind them of the need to comply with these procedures, as failure to do so will result in costs being disallowed in future DREF operations.</p> |
| Challenges |
| <p>Key challenges included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMER: The format for the assessment was very heavy covering all domains. In addition, the affected population was not gathered in the same place which made the collection of information difficult considering that the affected area was hardly accessible. • Administration and Finance: Cash transfer of the DREF allocation was delayed, and the National Society used its resources while waiting for the funds. |
| Lessons Learned |
| <p>Lessons learned included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMER: Training of volunteers before the assessment contributed to an improvement in the quality of data collected. |

Shelter and Settlements

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| Shelter and settlements |
| Outcome 2: 216 families are supported with temporary shelter |
| Output 2.1: Tarpaulins are pre-positioned |
| Activities planned |
| 2.1.1 Pre-positioning of 216 tarpaulins and distributed as required by detailed assessment |
| Achievements |
| <p>2.1.1 In total, 166 tarpaulins were procured for the replenishment of pre-positioned stocks that were expected to be distributed following the identification of households during the secondary assessments (77%). IOM was able to provide BRCS with an additional 50 tarpaulins to ensure the temporary shelter needs of the affected population were addressed, and also distributed tools (hammers) and fixing materials (string) to complement the assistance provided through the DREF. As such, the needs of all 216</p> |

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| families were addressed. |
| Challenges |
| Key challenges included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter and settlements: Geographical characteristics of the affected area made the use of tarpaulins challenging. |
| Lessons learned |
| Lessons learned included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter and settlements: It is important to brief the volunteers on the exact size of the shelter to build so that the shelter size matches two tarpaulins and doesn't consume more than two tarpaulins per family. |

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

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| Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion |
| Outcome 3: The risk of disease due to poor hygiene and unhealthy water is minimized |
| Output 3.1: The population is sensitized on good hygiene practices and consumption of safe water |
| Activities planned |
| 3.1.1 Hygiene promotion targeting the 349 displaced households 3.1.2 Distribution of hygiene kits 3.1.3 Household water treatment promotion targeting 349 displaced households 3.1.4 Distribution of household water treatment kits 3.1.5 Training of volunteers on household water treatment 3.1.6 Training of volunteers on SPHERE standards before the distribution of household water treatment kits |
| Achievements |
| 3.1.1 349 families were reached through the hygiene promotion activities, which also included the disinfection of the affected area. Breakdown by colline as follows: Mubone (53), Nkuba (121), Rubingo (73) and Rutunga – (102). 3.1.2 142 hygiene kits were distributed (40% of intended target (349), less than planned for due to increased costs based on the calculations in the initial budget for the DREF operation, which had been taken from 2014 costs. UNICEF was able to provide BRCS with an additional 207 hygiene kits to ensure the needs of the affected population were addressed. As such, all 349 families received hygiene kits. 3.1.3 349 families were reached with household water treatment promotion. 20 volunteers received training on household water treatment (8 - 10 April 2015) (125% of the intended target of 15). Training on household water treatment addressed the following topics: the modes of contamination of drinking water, the water treatment techniques at home, hardware and home water treatment products and equipment, conservation and consumption of water. In addition to the 20 volunteers trained on SPHERE standards. Two health promotion technicians from the Ministry of Public Health, two DM focal points and two communal secretaries were also trained. 3.1.4 248 household water treatment kits were distributed (71% of the intended target of 349). Target was not reached due to increased costs of kits from 2014 costs. UNICEF was able to provide BRCS with an additional 101 hygiene kits to ensure the needs of the affected population were addressed. As such, all 349 families received household water treatment kits. |
| Challenges |
| Key challenges included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: Hygiene was a very big problem in the sense that all spaces were covered by flood and landslides with big stones blocking the way. In addition, the weather was not favourable for the hygiene promotion campaign as it continued to rain heavily for weeks after the landslide took place. |
| Lessons learned |
| Lessons learned included: |

- National Society capacity building: Training of BRCS volunteers (and the focal point) on household water treatment the improved the activities planned in this sector; and the response was therefore more efficient. In addition, it will enable the BRCS volunteers to apply this knowledge and experience during relevant responses in the future.

Restoring Family Links

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| Restoring Family Links |
| Outcome 4: Contacts re-established and maintained between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas |
| Output 4.1: Missing persons are all accounted for and all families are reunited. |
| Activities planned |
| 4.1.1 Information gathering and search for missing persons |
| 4.1.2 The identification and registration of unaccompanied children |
| 4.1.3 The search and family reunification |
| Achievements |
| Please note that following the launch of the DREF operation, it was agreed that the activities planned in this area would be covered by the ICRC. |
| Challenges |
| NA |
| Lessons learned |
| NA |

D. The Budget

The DREF allocation was CHF 45,488 of which CHF 45,551 was spent, which is an overspend of CHF 63 against the agreed budget and was due to duplication of expenditure on insurance by IFRC and BRCS. Other variances included:

- “Shelter – Relief” underspent by CHF 480 (15%) due to less being procured than planned and the remaining needs being addressed by IOM.
- “Water, Sanitation and Hygiene” was underspent by CHF 460 (5%) due to increased costs of hygiene kits and household water treatment kits resulting in less being procured than planned and the remaining needs being addressed by UNICEF.
- “Volunteers” was underspent by CHF 346 (20%) due to volunteers working in cluster teams which involved less hours and thus incurred reduced expenditures e.g. for per diem.
- “Communications” was underspent by CHF 360, (354%) due to volunteers working less hours (see above) and thus reduced costs for communication.
- “Protective equipment” was underspent by CHF 460 (48%) due to less being procured than planned, as the BRCS had pre-existing stocks that they were able to mobilize for this DREF operation.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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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 Disaster 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.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
4. Inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI011 - Burundi - Landslide

Timeframe: 04 Apr 15 to 04 Jul 15

Appeal Launch Date: 04 Apr 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/4-9 | Programme | MDRBI011 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/4-7 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | | 45,488 | | | | 45,488 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| <u>Other Income</u> | | | | | | | |
| <i>DREF Allocations</i> | | 45,488 | | | | 45,488 | |
| C4. Other Income | | 45,488 | | | | 45,488 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 45,488 | | | | 45,488 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | 45,488 | | | | 45,488 | |

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| C. Income | | 45,488 | | | | 45,488 | |
| E. Expenditure | | -45,551 | | | | -45,551 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | -63 | | | | -63 | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI011 - Burundi - Lansslide

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Final Report

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| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|---------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | | | | 45,488 | 45,488 | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 4,320 | | | | | | | 4,320 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 1,484 | | | | | | | 1,484 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 8,750 | | | | | | | 8,750 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 3,097 | | | | | | | 3,097 |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 17,651 | | | | | | | 17,651 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 8,350 | | | | | | | 8,350 |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 8,350 | | | | | | | 8,350 |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| National Society Staff | 1,548 | | | | | | | 1,548 |
| Volunteers | 9,826 | | 60 | | | 60 | | 9,766 |
| Total Personnel | 11,375 | | 60 | | | 60 | | 11,315 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 4,426 | | | | | | | 4,426 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 4,426 | | | | | | | 4,426 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 232 | | | | | | | 232 |
| Information & Public Relations | 65 | | | | | | | 65 |
| Office Costs | 129 | | | | | | | 129 |
| Communications | 484 | | | | | | | 484 |
| Total General Expenditure | 910 | | | | | | | 910 |
| Contributions & Transfers | | | | | | | | |
| Cash Transfers National Societies | | | 42,711 | | | 42,711 | | -42,711 |
| Total Contributions & Transfers | | | 42,711 | | | 42,711 | | -42,711 |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recove | 2,776 | | 2,780 | | | 2,780 | | -4 |
| Total Indirect Costs | 2,776 | | 2,780 | | | 2,780 | | -4 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 45,488 | | 45,551 | | | 45,551 | | -64 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | -64 | | | -64 | | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI011 - Burundi - Landslide

Timeframe: 04 Apr 15 to 04 Jul 15

Appeal Launch Date: 04 Apr 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/4-9 | Programme | MDRBI011 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/4-7 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

| Business Line / Sub-sector | Budget | Opening Balance | Income | Funding | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Deferred Income |
|--|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | | | | | | | |
| Disaster response | 45,488 | | 45,488 | 45,488 | 45,551 | -63 | |
| Subtotal BL2 | 45,488 | | 45,488 | 45,488 | 45,551 | -63 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 45,488 | | 45,488 | 45,488 | 45,551 | -63 | |

Actual vs. budget per Activity for the Period 01/01/15..30/06/15
Croix-Rouge du Burundi

Donor: FICR

Project: Appel 2015

Budget: APPEL FICR

| Code | Name | Expenses Period | Expenses YTD | Budget YTD | Variance YTD |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| APPEL/FICR 0003 | Achat des bâches | 5 180 000,00 | 5 180 000,00 | 5 955 930,00 | 775 930,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0004 | Kit d'hygiène | 4 260 000,00 | 4 260 000,00 | 4 800 300,00 | 540 300,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0005 | Kit de traitement d'eau | 13 640 000,00 | 13 640 000,00 | 13 840 000,00 | 200 000,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0006 | Formation sur traitement d'eau | 3 280 360,00 | 3 280 360,00 | 3 289 360,00 | 9 000,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0007 | Formation sur la norme sphère/20 volontaires | 3 838 000,00 | 3 838 000,00 | 3 499 863,00 | -338 137,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0008 | Perdiem des volontaires et assurance | 2 750 000,00 | 2 750 000,00 | 3 309 219,00 | 559 219,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0009 | Carburant | 6 283 090,00 | 6 283 090,00 | 6 283 090,00 | 0,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0011 | Frais de communication | 164 900,00 | 164 900,00 | 750 192,00 | 585 292,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0012 | Frais de location véhicule | 7 500 000,00 | 7 500 000,00 | 7 300 503,00 | -199 497,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0013 | Kit de protection(impérméables,botte,parapluie | 1 560 000,00 | 1 560 000,00 | 2 300 000,00 | 740 000,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0014 | Perdiem volontaire pour désinfection à Rutung | 15 443 767,00 | 15 443 767,00 | 15 151 901,00 | -291 866,00 |
| APPEL/FICR 0015 | Frais administratifs | 4 302 755,00 | 4 302 755,00 | 4 302 755,00 | 0,00 |
| | Total | 68 202 872,00 | 68 202 872,00 | 70 783 113,00 | 2 580 241,00 |

| Total Funds Available: | | Presented By: | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Opening Balance (Income/Expense) | 0,00 | Cash at Bank | 0,00 |
| Received this Period | 68 202 872,00 | Cash at Hand | 0,00 |
| Funds Available | 68 202 872,00 | Working Advance | 0,00 |
| Expenses Period | 68 202 872,00 | Others | 0,00 |
| Closing Balance | 0,00 | Total | 0,00 |

The undersigned hereby certify that all expenditures are correct.

Prepared by: Comptable

Signed: _____

Date: 14/08/2015

Endorsed By: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Budget Holder: Cheffe département

Signed: _____

Date: 14/08/2015