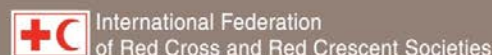




Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Burundi: Population movement from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)



DREF n° MDRBI013	Glide n°
Date of issue: 14 February 2018	Expected timeframe: Three (3) months Expected end date: 14 May, 2018
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
Budget holder/project manager IFRC: Andreas Sandin is responsible for implementation, reporting and compliance.	National Society Contact: Alexi Manirakiza, acting Secretary General
DREF allocated: CHF 197,494	
Total number of people affected: 40,000 people	Number of people to be assisted: 40,000 people (8,000 households)
<p>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS) presently operates through a structure of 18 branches with over 600,000 registered volunteers and an overall staff base of 232 staff members with technical expertise in several areas.</p> <p>BRCS presence in DREF operational area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Rumonge the BRCS has a permanent staff of 5 and volunteers • In Nyanza Lac Commune (Makamba Province) BRCS has a permanent staff of 2 and volunteers <p>An emergency team has been deployed to the above indicated sites on Friday 26 January 2018 composed of 2 Wash engineers and 2 Wash technicians and 60 volunteers</p>	
<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Netherlands, Belgium (Francophone and Flanders), Norwegian, Luxembourg and Spanish Red Cross Societies.</p>	
<p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Local governorate, civil protection, Office of the Minister of Health (Department of Refugees), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF.</p>	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Sporadic inter-communal violence in the Ituri region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and attacks by armed groups in North Kivu in December 2017 resulted in mass internal displacement and population movement of thousands of Congolese refugees into neighbouring countries, including Burundi.

Since 24 January 2018, the South-East border of Burundi, more specifically the shores of Lake Tanganyika, have been recording a massive influx of Congolese refugees fleeing confrontations between the DRC armed forces and armed groups. Clashes started in Sud-Kivu province, specifically in Fizi and Baraka territory, forcing people to escape the crossfire through overloaded boats. The territory was under militia control when the Congo Air forces and ground troops intervened with the aim to recover the area.

The first wave of refugees arrived on 24 January 2018, at Lake Nyanza in the southern province of Makamba in the communes of Kabonga and Mugerama. The second wave was recorded at Rumonge port in two communes:

Kanenge and Kagongo. Most refugees that arrive in Burundi are under the age of 25 with unaccompanied children.

Residents have accommodated some refugees in their homes while others found shelter in schools and a some of them resided on the beach, in the open. Cases of severe watery diarrhoea and malaria are reported and treatment is provided at Lake Nyanza hospital.

At the onset of the influx, refugees arrived through five (5) different entry points. However, Burundian authorities decided to close three of the entry points and only two entry points remain officially open: Mugerama in Makamba and the port of Rumonge.

Burundian authorities in Rumonge and Makamba provinces have been overwhelmed by the massive refugee influx and are unable to provide sufficient assistance to the newly arrived refugees, resulting in requests for immediate humanitarian assistance.



Boat arriving at Burundi's shores with DRC Refugees on Tanganyika Lake
©BRCS

Table 1: Total number of Congolese refugees registered in January 2018

Dates	Entry points		Total for both entry points
	Rumonge	Nyanza Lac	
24 January 2018	182	-	182
25 January 2018	2,799	1,142	3,941
26 January 2018	1,898	-	1,898
27 January 2018	360	448	808
28 January 2018	6	-	6
29 January 2018	605	-	605
30 January 2018	344	-	344
31 January 2018	-	248	248
Total	6,194	1,838	8,032

Summary of the current response

Overview of the Host National Society and current response

The Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS) operates through 18 branches spread out in all 119 districts country wide. The local Red Cross branches of Rumungu and Nyanza Lake (Makamba province), through which the National Society intends to implement this plan of action, have a network of volunteers trained in first aid, WASH in emergency and Safer Access. The Belgian Red Cross – Flanders supported the training of 10 volunteers (5 per branch) in Emergency Needs Assessment, First Aid and Early Warning Systems. Both branches have a pool of 20 volunteers and staff trained as part of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).

At the onset of the current refugee influx 5 entry points were identified. BRCS conducted a rapid needs assessment at the two main entry points Rumunge port and Nyanza Lac (Makamba province). The government has now closed three of the five entry points for security reasons; the remaining two are Rumunge and Nyanza Lac. The argument supporting this decision is that DRC militia members are using this population movement to enter Burundi. Closing three of the five entry points gives the government better oversight and facilitates security control.

Since the start of the increased influx, Burundi Red Cross volunteers in the area have been attending to refugees. The BRCS response aims to cover the needs of newly arrived refugees during the first two days of their stay in Burundi. Starting directly from their evacuation from the shores of the Lake Tanganyika and reception in the

reception centres up to the moment of transfer to transit settlement. Registration and settlement takes a maximum of 48 hours, as they are not allowed to spend more than this allocated time in transit centres.

Burundi has three (3) WASH-trained regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members, two of whom are currently deployed as part of the National Society's response to this situation.

The National Society also has emergency stocks available which contains soap, jerry cans, Aqua tabs, tarpaulins and family tents used for temporary shelter. Before the installation of the two WASH kit5, household water treatment products were distributed to the new arrivals. This DREF operation will also support the replenishment of this stock and provide for more to be distributed to the refugees at the transit centres and in the final settlement.

BRCS is an active member of the National Platform in charge of the coordination of humanitarian actors, which is managed under the Ministry of Security. The National Platform is divided in nine (9) sectors, of which the BRCS is lead for two, relief and dead body management. Additionally, the BRCS is responsible of managing a temporary camp, hosting DRC refugees, which can accommodate up to 600 people.

The BRCS Disaster Management team is responsible for emergency response including the monitoring and evaluation of the refugee response operation, with technical assistance from the Health and WASH team. Coordination will be at national, regional and local levels with all other stakeholders, including the National Platform (through the Office of the Minister of Security and the First Vice President).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In-country Movement partners of the BRCS include the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNSs) including the Netherlands, Finnish, Belgium-Flanders/Francophone, Spanish, Norwegian and Luxembourg Red Cross Societies.

The BRCS is actively working alongside its humanitarian partners to respond to the urgent and basic needs of the newly arrived refugees from DRC. With the technical and financial support from ICRC, the National Society has been able to deploy a total of 30 volunteers including ten (10) volunteers (06 in Makamba and 04 in Rumonge) trained in restoring family links (RFL) and 20 trained in First Aid in conflict areas, to attend to the refugees. Some 30 more volunteers have equally been deployed to support the response, making it a total of 60 volunteers currently deployed to the affected areas.

The BRCS has 2 WASH kit5 (made available by ICRC and Norwegian Red Cross), which have been deployed to the two affected local branches. These WASH kit5 have an hourly production capacity of 4,000 litres of safe drinking water, which is used to provide for the refugees needs at arrival. The kits operate on an average of 6 hours per day, thus a total production capacity of 24,000 litres. The main challenge faced with these kits is the replenishment of the chemicals used for water purification and the lack of a platform for the water tanks, which the National society hopes to address through this DREF operation.

Overview of non-RCRC Movement actors in country

Main organizations active in the area are UNHCR, OIM, UNICEF and WFP. They are all involved in the nine sectorial groups of the National Platform.

UNICEF is supporting with latrines in Nyanza Lake, while the World Food Programme (WFP) is assisting by providing food items which are being distributed by BRCS in both reception centres. This, however, remains insufficient to cover the needs of the nearly 600 to 2,000 new daily arrivals. MSF is involved in medical screening, first aid and referral to existing health institutions.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Since the start of this new influx of Congolese refugees, the Burundi Red Cross Society has been providing support in the form of welcome services and attending to the immediate first aid and water needs and ensuring that they are finally settled in the areas indicated by government. However, the gaps remain enormous in the area of WASH specifically and include provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion. Also, the refugees need food, as they arrive hungry and without any means to provide for their nutrition.

Livelihood and basic needs

Upon arrival in Burundi, the refugees are exhausted from crossing the river and hungry as some of them have gone

for days without a proper meal. During their 48 hours long stay at the entry point, one of the major concerns is the physical and nutritional condition of the refugee population, specifically of younger children, varying from dehydration to malnutrition. BRCS has received support from WFP through the provision of food items, which the BRCS shall distribute to the new arrivals as part of this operation.

Water, sanitation and Hygiene

Access to clean and safe drinking water remains the most urgent need for thousands of women, men and children arriving through the two remaining entry points. The government and local authorities requested support from the UN, NGO's and the Red Cross to address this need. BRCS responded promptly to the crisis by providing access to safe drinking water (two Kit5 are dispatched in Rumonge and Nyanza Lake, Makamba province), trench latrines and distributing aqua tabs.

Despite this response, it is critical to indicate that Rumonge and Nyanza Lake (Makamba province) are cholera prone areas. The two provinces reported cholera cases in 2017 and are still considered high risk zones as three (3) suspected stool samples are currently under investigation.

In view of the above, the current situation calls for drastic and immediate intervention with average fifteen litres of water per person per day needed as per emergency set standard. Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are in limited supply at the reception (registration) centres and there are a limited number of bathing facilities and latrines, which are only partially accessible to new comers. The number of hand washing facilities is insufficient.

With inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices among new arrivals, there is a risk of diarrheal outbreaks (suspected cholera and dysentery). Open defecation along lakeshores, and the insufficient sanitation infrastructures heighten this risk. With more refugees expected to arrive, there is a need for additional temporary sanitation facilities and active dissemination of messages on good hygiene practices such as hand washing after defecation. If these interventions are not urgently implemented there is the likelihood of seeing an increase in cases of diarrhoeal diseases to epidemic level with serious consequences.

Thorough this DREF operation, BRCS hopes to support the construction of 30 latrines in Rumonge, since UNICEF is already constructing 50 latrines in Nyanza lake. The sphere standard is 50 persons/latrine in short term locations. This DREF target is based on an expected influx rate of approximately 667 people daily (i.e. approx. 40,000 x 60 days activity implementation period). Refugees thus stay a maximum of 48 hours in transit centres, which means that expected maximum population would be 1,334 (i.e. 667 people x 2 days). Some 30 toilets will thus serve for 1,334 people, for an average of 44.4 people per toilet.

Targeting

Targeted beneficiaries include an expected population of 40,000 people; 8,000 households (depending on the Congolese influx) recently displaced by the increased violence in DRC. The process of identifying the beneficiaries will follow the official refugee registration and information systems managed by local officials supported by the BRCS volunteers. The target for all interventions, including distribution of safe drinking water, construction of communal latrines, hygiene promotion, and distribution of NFIs will be the total population of newly arrived Congolese; i.e. approximately 40,000 people. A special emphasis will be put on the most vulnerable population including persons with special needs, women with young children, unaccompanied children and the elderly.

Target beneficiaries will be considered as active participants in all interventions. Refugee population will be recruited as community-based volunteers who will be involved in routine hygiene and health promotion activities. During needs assessment processes, interviews were held with refugee and host communities and their representatives. Their input provided realistic humanitarian needs, gaps and preferences which the National Society is considering supporting. All interventions will take into consideration age and gender sensitivity as will be portrayed in the final reports.

Scenario planning

This EPoA shall be addressing the best-case scenario described in the table below bearing in mind that through continuous assessments and based on the evolving situation, the operation could be revised to equally address the most likely scenario.

Status	Effect/Needs	BRCS response
Inter communal violence in DRC subsides within 02 months.	Medium humanitarian needs. Best case scenario	DREF is used to support needs inside reception centres.
Inter communal violence continues over a longer period of time – long-term displacement of households and continued refugee influx to Burundi.	High humanitarian needs Most likely scenario	DREF operation is revised to consider the increased number of arrivals and needs, topping-up the funds to support relief activities in the reception centres. Will equally assess the need for BRCS to extend activities to transfer and settlement camps.
Inter communal violence in DRC intensifies - increased number of people enter Burundi on a daily basis, during a longer period of time	High humanitarian needs Worst case scenario	An emergency appeal is launched to support relief activities in reception centres, transfer and final settlements.

Operation Risk Assessment

The influx of refugees may continue if the security situation in the DRC worsens. The BRCS has already received training in the field of disaster preparedness (DP1 and DP2 provided by the Belgian Red Cross Flanders) to prepare and therefore respond adequately to new arrivals' basic needs. Efforts have been made to ensure that volunteers in local Disaster Reduction teams are provided with visibility, personal protective equipment (PPEs) gears and equipment to intervene. Also, BRCS was recently equipped with two heavy-duty trucks that can easily cope with the poor state of the roads. The National Society is equally supported by Luxembourg Red Cross to reinforce shelter capacity. This could be an added value, should the shelter situation worsen.

To mitigate against security risks adequate measures will have to be put in place. This includes but is not limited to: staff tracking (e.g. via phone or SMS), pre-deployment security/safety briefs, situation monitoring, regular or *ad hoc* security/safety updates, (field) communication systems and protocols, contingency plans, and the completion of the respective IFRC e-learning courses (i.e. Personal Security, Security Management, and Volunteer Security).

BRCS will continuously monitor the risk for cholera, typhoid or other waterborne diseases by regular water quality control using Delagua Kits and the current response could be reviewed through an operations update, should the situation on the ground change.

While implementing the DREF operation, BRC will continue to assess the situation to facilitate an appropriate response strategy. The strategy would need to be reviewed to ensure the National Society is properly resourced and supported to provide life-saving operational activities. Hence, the BRCS plans to put into practice the continuum between humanitarian action (such as this DREF intervention) and more sustainable interventions (such as to set up a permanent drinking water infrastructure in refugee risk areas run by the local community under guidance of the Red Cross Branches).

BRC will ensure continuation of activities and plan for an exit strategy after the closure of the DREF operation and a lesson learnt workshop will be conducted to review the implementation and a report will be produced for future learning.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: Total population of new Congolese arrivals during the first 48 hours after arrival (600-2,000 daily), during a period of 3 months

Male:

Female:

Requirements (CHF): 173,875

Needs analysis: Upon arrival, Congolese refugees, of which there are many women and young children, are dehydrated, hungry and in poor health conditions. In the two provinces, access to clean and safe water is one of the most urgent needs identified. Local authorities requested support from partners to increase provision of clean and safe water to the new arrivals. Due to the insufficiency of drinking water, the refugees drink water from the lake. The area is situated in the cholera belt with endemic prevalence of the E coli bacteria. Estimated arrivals during the implementation period is 40,000 people. Before the deployment of WASH Kit5, BRCS had immediately distributed chlorine tablets in the 2 provinces. However, this does not mitigate the risk of a cholera outbreak especially, during the rainy season. Last year in 2017, the 2 provinces reported cholera epidemic towards the end year. Hence, there is a clear and present danger for a cholera epidemic. Three samples of suspected cases of cholera are currently under investigation. The situation calls for drastic and immediate intervention ensuring that the average amount of water available to the new arrivals is increased to at least 15 litres per person (l/p/d) as recommended in emergency situations.

Population to be assisted: Total population of newly arrived Congolese in Burundi in the two reception centres in Rumonge and Nyanza Lake, during the first 48 hours, from arrival to transfer to a transit centre.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The activities planned in this area of focus will seek to meet the Sphere standards, i.e. ensuring that the average amount of water available to the new arrivals is increased to at least 15 litres per person (l/p/d) as recommended for emergency situations and ensuring that the sanitation facilities in at the reception centres are improved and used as per Sphere standards. As this operation will involve high level of logistics procurement for the construction of latrines and platforms for the water tanks, as well as the purchase of NFIs, all procurement files will be reviewed and validated at Regional level, as per IFRC procedure, before orders are placed on the field.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH report on needs assessment - # of actors involved in WASH and the area of their intervention - Reports on coordination meeting - 100 % of target population has access to sufficient water - 70 % of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices 															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	1 site assessments carried out and shared Report on coordination meeting															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		■	■													
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities				■	■	■	■	■	■							
AP026	Coordinate with other WatSan actors on target group needs and appropriate response.		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each beneficiary had per day 15 litres of safe water in the target 4000 people - 50 % of household trained on using chlorine tablets for treatment of water at home 															
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

AP027	Provide safe water to 4,000 people in targeted communities through Wash Kit5																	
AP027	Monitor the quality of water produced.																	
AP027	Construction of the platform for bladders																	
AP027	Procurement of the renewable chemical products																	
AP027	Daily water trucking																	
AP027	Monitoring of water quality																	
AP027	Replenishment and distribution of 10.000 household water treatment products such as chlorine tablets, sufficient for 60 days, to 4000 people, before departure to transit centre.																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than 50 persons per latrine in the first phase in transit in the estimated 4000 people - 80n % of beneficiaries using Handwashing facilities - # beneficiaries involved in the cleaning activities in transit centre 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP028	Construction of 30 toilets Rumonge site.																	
AP028	Ensure toilets are clean and maintained through specify cleaning and maintenance plan for toilets: community mobilization																	
AP028	Equip toilets with handwashing facilities,																	
AP028	Organization of cleaning activities on the sites: drainage, vector control, and solid waste.																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of key messages elaborated in collaboration with ministry of health - 70% of people reached by hygiene promotion activities - 40 volunteers involved in hygiene promotion 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Identify target groups, key messages and methods of communication with beneficiaries																	
AP030	Procure 4 smartphones to collect data																	
AP030	Orientation of 8 personnel involved in providing WASH and Health activities for new arrivals refugees																	
AP030	Procure 4 megaphones to support community dialogue																	
AP030	Mobilize mobile cinema equipment, including cholera prevention film and print IEC materials of Hygiene Promotion in emergencies toolkits																	
AP030	Train 40 volunteers on Hygiene Promotion in emergencies (20 per site) and water treatment methods																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one session of sensitization of refugees on good hygiene practices is organised per day - # of Volunteers trained on HP in Emergencies in the 2 transit centres - # of household equipped with hygiene kits 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

Budget

The total budget requested for this operation is CHF 197,494. For more details, please see attached budget.

Burundi Population Movement

Date: 14/02/2018

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
500 Shelter - Relief	0	0
501 Shelter - Transitional	0	0
502 Construction - Housing	0	0
503 Construction - Facilities	0	0
505 Construction - Materials	0	0
510 Clothing & Textiles	0	0
520 Food	0	0
523 Seeds & Plants	0	0
530 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	138,457	138,457
540 Medical & First Aid	0	0
550 Teaching Materials	1,572	1,572
560 Utensils & Tools	0	0
570 Other Supplies & Services	0	0
571 Emergency Response Units	0	0
578 Cash Disbursements	0	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	140,029	140,029
580 Land & Buildings	0	0
581 Vehicles	0	0
582 Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
584 Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
587 Medical Equipment	0	0
589 Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0
590 Storage, Warehousing	0	0
592 Distribution & Monitoring	0	0
593 Transport & Vehicle Costs	0	0
594 Logistics Services	0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0	0
600 International Staff	0	0
661 National Staff	0	0
662 National Society Staff	2,028	2,028
667 Volunteers	10,380	10,380
669 Other Staff Benefits	0	0
Total PERSONNEL	12,408	12,408
670 Consultants	0	0
750 Professional Fees	0	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0
680 Workshops & Training	29,179	29,179
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	29,179	29,179
700 Travel	3,000	3,000
710 Information & Public Relations	0	0

730	Office Costs	0	0
740	Communications	760	760
760	Financial Charges	64	64
790	Other General Expenses	0	0
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES		3,824	3,824
		0	0
830	Partner National Societies	0	0
831	Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS		0	0
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	12,054	12,054
Total INDIRECT COSTS		12,054	12,054
TOTAL BUDGET		197,494	197,494
Available Resources			
	Multilateral Contributions		0
	Bilateral Contributions		0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES		0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS		197,494	197,494

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact: In the Burundi Red Cross Society:

Burundi Red Cross Society:

- Alexi Manirakiza, Secretary General a.i.; email: karerwayohani@gmail.com

IFRC EAIO CCST Office:

- Andreas Sandin, Emergency Operations Coordinator, email; andreas.sandin@ifrc.org, phone; +254 732 508 060

IFRC Office for Africa Region:

- Alina ATEMNKENG ARRAH, DREF Delegate Africa Region, Tel +254 (0)731 067 277, email: alina.atemnkeng@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Eszter Matyeka, Senior Officer DREF email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org, phone: +41 (0)22 730 4236

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: Kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org, phone: +254 202 835 155

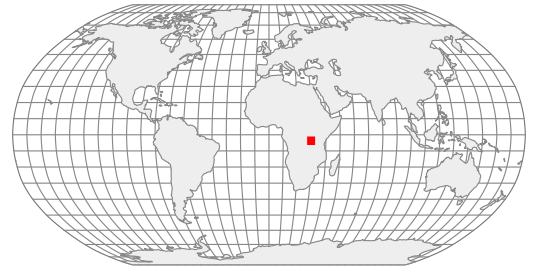
For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator, email. Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 771 139





BURUNDI: Population Movement

15 February 2018

