

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Update Burundi: Floods in Gatumba

DREF n° MDRBI014	Glide n°: FL-2018-000054-BDI
Date of issue: 31 August 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 18 May to 27 August 2018
Operation start date: 18 May 2018	Operation timeframe: 5 months (new end date: 18 October 2018)
Overall operation budget: CHF 277,647.81	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 277,647.81
N° of people being assisted: 3,885 people (777 HHs) representing approximately 30% of the affected population.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Belgium Red Cross-Flanders	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, OCHA, UNFPA, IOM, ACTION AID, OFDA, PACT, Norwegian Church Aid	

Summary of major revisions made to the emergency plan of action:

Although the implementation of activities in this operation have been completed, the delivery of replenishment stocks to Burundi RC has been affected by delays in shipping and customs clearance. In addition, since the items being shipped to Burundi were donated by Canadian RC to IFRC GLS, and these items (which are now out of stock in IFRC GLS warehouse) need to be replenished at IFRC GLS, IFRC made by the Canadian RC, it is necessary to have more time to complete this procurement process. As such, Burundi Red Cross Society is requesting for a two-months' timeframe extension (new end date: 18 October 2018) of the operation to enable the IFRC to deliver and replace the replenishment stocks.

In addition, extension will allow the National Society to conduct the planned lessons learnt workshop, which will allow to record the challenges and lessons brought forth by this operation. This way, future planning will be informed by the information gathered.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 4 May, a heavy rainfall led to flooding in Gatumba, located at approximately 12 kilometres from the city of Bujumbura. This was one of the many floods which have affected the country since January 2018. Like many others, this area is prone to periodic flooding and has a population comprising of farmers, livestock and small traders. A joint assessment conducted on 9 May by Burundi Red Cross Society, the government of Burundi, OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, NRC, Millions for One and PACT in 6 sites in Gatumba indicated that flooding in Gatumba was caused by overflow of two rivers, Rusizi 1 and 2 which are tributaries of Lake Tanganyika crossing Gatumba area from Kivu.

The flooding had severe consequences with 12,956 people (2,143 men, 2,258 women and 8,555 children) and 2,133 houses affected in 9 locations as indicated in below table:



Table 1: Number of villages and people by affected by Gatumba floods

Villages	Number of affected people			Total affected people
	Men	Women	Children	
Gaharawe	355	321	1384	2060
I Mushasha	237	234	1101	1572
Mushasha II	391	377	1740	2508
I Muyange	121	124	333	578
Muyange II	276	387	936	1599
I Kinyinya	189	202	944	1335
Kinyinya II	188	184	888	1260
Warubondo	201	204	337	742
Vugizo	185	225	892	1302
TOTAL	2143	2258	8555	12956

Table 2: Number of houses destroyed

City	Houses totally destroyed	Houses partially destroyed	Houses flooded	Total
Gaharawe	40	51	256	347
Mushasha I	87	105	27	219
Mushasha II	116	177	129	422
Muyange I	81	38	10	129
Muyange II	19	16	259	294
Kinyinya I	65	109	24	198
Kinyinya II	79	57	49	185
Warubondo	10	19	120	149
Vugizo	7	16	167	190
TOTAL	504	588	1041	2133

Damage to infrastructure, including bridges and roads was also reported, hampering access to the affected population. After a needs assessment, urgent support was required for 12,956 people in Gatumba in the following sectors; Shelter, WASH, livelihoods and basic needs, health and protection, gender and inclusion.

In support of actions already undertaken by Burundi Red Cross Society and upon request of the NS, the IFRC launched a [DREF operation](#) for CHF 277,647.81 to reach approximately 30 percent of the affected population i.e. 3,885 people (777 households) in the areas of Shelter, WASH and PGI through this DREF operation.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

When the disaster occurred, the National Society also had some emergency stocks available, which included contains soap, jerry cans, Aqua tabs, tarpaulins and family tents used for temporary shelter. In response to this specific disaster, Burundi Red Cross Society deployed emergency response teams comprising of 20 volunteers and 6 staff from the affected areas to evacuate floods affected population and administer first aid to people in need immediately after the flooding occurred. The team conducted a joint assessment with partners on 9th May 2018. BRCS volunteers

carried out disinfection of water sources and displacement sites where latrines had been destroyed to prevent a Cholera outbreak. The volunteers carried out hygiene promotion sensitisation sessions in the affected communities.

In addition, the National Society also organized and conducted distributions of Non-Food Items to 374 families identified as most affected in Gatumba with each family receiving 2 blankets, 2 jerrycans, 1 bucket and 8 pieces of soaps. The deployed stocks which the NS used in the immediate response are to be replenished through this DREF operation:

In addition to the items distributed at the onset of the disaster, through this DREF operation, BRCS distributed shelter related NFIs to 382 floods affected families. The National Society was able to support these families thanks to prepositioned stocks-funded by USAID including Kitchen sets (1 per family), jerrycans (2 per family), bucket (1 per family), laundry soap (8 pieces per family), blankets (2 per family), plastic mats (1 per family) and family tents (1 per family for 350 families), which were equally to be replenished through this DREF operation.

This update is being done to request a two-months' timeframe extension to allow completion of procurement (shipping and customs clearance process) for replenishment of the above-mentioned items.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In-country Movement partners of the BRCS include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNSs) including the Netherlands, Finnish, Belgium-Flanders, Spanish, Norwegian and Luxembourg Red Cross Societies. The IFRC has a Country Cluster Support Team Office (for Eastern Africa) and a Regional Office for Africa, in Nairobi. BRCS is constantly in contact with the IFRC and has been giving updates as the humanitarian situation unfolds.

The Burundi Red Cross Society is supported by ICRC to develop a contingency plan for May – December 2018 period (NS expects more floods, epidemics and conflicts during this period). Once prepared, this document will help BRCS to respond well to potential natural disasters (including floods) and conflicts situations in Burundi. Additionally, ICRC has provided 400 blankets towards this operation, which BRCS has already been distributed, reaching 200 families.

BRCS is in possession of 2 KIT5 co-funded by ICRC and Norwegian Red Cross for provision of safe water on temporary basis. 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 any kind of disaster.

Overview of Non-RCRC Actors in Country

Burundi is supported by UN agencies including IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and WFP working in 9 sectorial groups of the National Platform. All sectoral groups are led by the representatives of Technical Ministries in their specific areas. Other humanitarian actors are NGOs like CARITAS, ACTION AID and CARE.

A joint flood emergency assessment, led by the president of the National platform, was conducted on 9th May 2018 by BRCS and other developmental partners operating in the country. In response to immediate food needs, the Ministry of Social Affairs supplied 10 kilograms of assorted food aid per family to all the affected families in Gatumba. IOM is planning to distribute kitchen sets to families who lost their household items; but for now, the number of households they intend to reach is unknown. BRCS will ensure that beneficiaries from IOM distribution are not included in the beneficiary list for this operation. Norwegian Church Aid are currently rehabilitating the affected water systems (fountains) within Gatumba while UNICEF has supplied water purification tablets adequate to cover household water treatment for the entire floods period.

The Ministry of Solidarity also responded to the disaster supplying 21 metric tonnes of rice to affected households with each household receiving 10kg. The assistance was provided to the communities affected by the Rusizi River overflow. Through the support from IOM and the shelter sector affected households with 2 casseroles, 5 plates, 5 cups, 5 spoons, 5 forks, 1 knife a ladle.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs Analysis

Please refer to below table for a summary of the needs that were highlighted during the rapid needs assessment conducted at the onset of the disaster.

Table 3: Summary of identified needs

Sector	Identified needs
Shelter	Assessment reports show that 504 homes were destroyed and are uninhabitable, 589 houses partially damaged and 1,041 houses were affected.

	<p>Worst affected areas are Gaharawe, Mushasha I and II where most houses are built with Adobe / poles and earth, with sheet metal covers.</p> <p>For homes that were flooded, although the water is receding, many of them are at risk of collapse because their foundations (fragile) suffered extensive damage.</p> <p>Over 95% of displaced families have taken shelter in host families.</p> <p>In addition, families whose houses collapsed have lost most of their household items including sleeping mats, personal effects, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, school supplies for children, etc.</p>
<p>Livelihoods and basic needs</p>	<p>The displaced population is experiencing food shortages due to loss of livelihood, low purchasing power and disruption of markets. Most of the farmlands with matured crops have been washed away, small animals like rabbits and chicken as well have been swept away by the flooding water.</p> <p>Farming activities on the other hand have also been disrupted and this translates to low income across board. Farmers work in their farms once a week as compared to before flooding season where they worked 5 times a week.</p> <p>Although markets are physically accessible, economic access has been affected as prices of key commodities have increased rapidly due to floods.</p> <p>In terms of food access, displaced families rely on one meal a day for both adults and children. In normal situations families feed twice a day.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>Displaced families are at potential health risk due to environmental and housing conditions. There is a risk of re/emergence of cholera since Gatumba is within a cholera prone belt.</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation and hygiene</p>	<p>Water fountains are the main sources of water serving the entire population in Gatumba region. In all the areas visited, these fountains continue to supply water to the affected population. Kinyinya I with three fountains, has a good water flow rate of 10 litres per minute whilst Kinyinya II has low water flowrate at 2.5 litres per minute and cannot meet water needs of the entire population. Muyange I fountains are completely submerged by water. Most households have limited storage capacity as they lost their jerrycans in the floods.</p> <p>Regarding the impact of the floods on sanitation, the assessed population reported that latrines have collapsed. As a result, water sources and soils are contaminated in the immediate grounds around houses, schools and public facilities. Provision of san plats for temporary latrines construction and hygiene promotion are critical to maintain healthy standards and reduce risks or possible water borne outbreaks particularly in Gaharawe where the risk of epidemic is high.</p> <p>Adolescent school going girls said during the assessment that they do not attend school during menstruation because they do not have menstruation management means, women on the other hand reported using old clothes of their children.</p> <p>From the areas visited, handwashing devices were missing in the areas visited by the assessment team. The households surveyed reported that they needed soap and do not have the means to procure.</p>
<p>Protection, gender and inclusion</p>	<p>The available assessment information shows that 2,143 men, 2,258 women, 8,555 children have been affected. However, the assessment didn't characterize other population at risk such as people with disabilities, adolescents and the elderly.</p> <p>As per the joint assessment report, increased cases of transactional sex have been reported among young girls who are no longer under supervision and control of their parents because they are housed in separate host homes in the night due to lack of space. Petty crime and begging is also on the rise.</p>

Cases of sexual and gender-based violence may increase due to the breakdown of social structures, therefore steps should be taken to ensure prevention for those at risk and also ensure that those who are vulnerable are able to access services.

Operation Risk Assessment

Please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) for this operation.

An additional unforeseen operational risk was the delay noted in the procurement process. Indeed, when this operation was launched, IFRC Global Logistics Services in Dubai had ran out of stock for the items needed for the replenishments mentioned above. Having to procure in Dubai first, before dispatching to Burundi, needed more time than had been anticipated during the planning of this operation, leading to the highlighted delays.

B. Operational strategy

Proposed strategy

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to provide lifesaving emergency assistance to the most vulnerable 777 families (3,885 persons) spread across the floods affected locations in Gatumba, Bujumbura province.

This has been done by conducting urgent activities including provision of temporary shelter support, distribution of shelter related NFIs as well as water, sanitation and hygiene activities, as laid out under the operational strategy in the [EPoA](#).

Progress made to date on this operation is highlighted under the detailed operational plan below.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

 Disaster Risk Reduction People reached ¹ : 3805 Male: 1847 Female: 1958		
Shelter Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and NFI needs of the disaster affected population are met		
Shelter Output 1.1: Appropriate temporally shelter and basic NFI are distributed to the IDPs in Gatumba.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of shelter related NFI to be replenished	756	756
Number of families who received family tents	382	330
Number of families reached with blankets	748	748
Number of family tents replenished	350	0
Number of kitchen sets replenished	382	0
Number of buckets replenished	382	0
Number of jerrycans replenished	764	0
Number of assessments conducted	1	1
Number of volunteers trained in NFI distribution	20	20
Progress towards outcomes		
BRCS has provided shelter related NFIs which was distributed to 382 floods affected families on replenishment arrangement. The National Society plans to support these families using BRCS prepositioned stocks-funded by USAID (for replenishment) including kitchen sets (1 per family), jerrycans (2 per family), bucket (1 per family),		

¹ Reference to the counting people reached guidance

laundry soap (8 pieces per family), blankets (2 per family) and plastic mats (1 per family). Family tents will equally be replenished for 350 families (1 per family).



Volunteers preparing NFIs for distribution © BRCS

During early stages of the floods emergency, a total of 374 families were rapidly supplied with non-food items from National Society's USAID stocks. These items comprised of 374 buckets, 748 jerrycans, 2992 soaps, 748 blankets. Therefore, the same quantities of these items will be procured as replenishment stocks under this operation.

Challenges

The replenishment stocks which were supplied from the IFRC's Logistics Hub in Dubai have not been delivered to the NS' warehouse. The NS will therefore require additional time to enable the delivery, customs and clearing of the NFIs before the operation can be completed.

The consignment is still in transit between Dubai and Tanzania and will need additional time to transport by road to Burundi. The NS envisages this will need an additional two months to complete.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 3,885

Male: 1,763

Female: 2,122

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people with access to WASH services (1 latrine for 20 people) and handwashing facilities per latrine	100	100
% of reduction in number of reported waterborne diseases	100	80
WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Assessment reports and needs identified to target vulnerable groups	1	1
WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Number of households having received access to proper latrine facilities	40	40

% of beneficiaries using handwashing facilities	100	100
Number of families reached with jerrycans, kitchen sets and mattresses	382	382
% of beneficiaries involved in sanitation activities	80	80
% of targeted population sensitized on hygiene promotion and vector control	100	100
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		
Number of key messages elaborated in collaboration with Ministry of Health	5	5
% of target population reached by hygiene promotion activities	100	100
Number of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion	20	20

Narrative description of achievements

Hygiene promotion has been conducted as planned, for 3,885 people of 777 households. However, with the distribution of the buckets and jerrycans, there will be a need to recycle the beneficiaries on their use.

A total of 40 latrines have been built in Gatumba.



Sample of a latrine built in Gatumba as part of DREF operation ©BRCS

Challenges

Nothing to report



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 3,885

Male: 1,763

Female: 2,122

Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, because of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of target community members reached with protection and inclusion interventions	3,885	3,885

Narrative description of achievements

The NS trained response teams (staff and volunteers) on addressing SGBV. The trained staff and volunteers carried out dissemination sessions on prevention messages on SGBV reaching the affected population.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring visits conducted	6	6

Output S2.1.2: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities

Number and types of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation (mobile cinema, face to face sensitization, radio show, leaflets, Hotline)	5	5
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Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

BRCS is supported with fleet for operation monitoring (renting 1 jeep for 15 days)	1	1
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Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Number of communication materials published (leaflets)	2,500	2,500
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Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Number of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1	0
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Narrative description of achievements

BRCS used mobile cinemas and radio shows for hygiene promotion and community sensitization on SGBV prevention. The NS also used its hotline set up for Early Warning and Early Action to enable disaster affected communities to reach the NS for assistance. The hotline was also used as complaints and feedback platform. These CEA approaches are viable in this operation and will be put into practise.

The lessons learned workshop, which could unfortunately not hold before now due to the overall delays registered, is planned to hold in September 2018.

Challenges

No challenges faced during the implementation of the operation

Lessons Learned

This will be outlined in the final report.

D. Budget

The overall budget for this DREF operation remains unchanged, that is CHF 277,647.81.

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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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 (NGO's) 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.