

DREF n° MDRBI014	Glide n°: <u>FL-2018-000054-BDI</u>
Date of issue: 12 February 2019	Expected timeframe: 05 months
Operation start date: 18 May 2018	Operation end date: 18 October 2018
Category allocated to the country of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 277,648	
Budget Holder/project Manager IFRC: Andreas Sandin, Operations Coordinator, East Africa Cluster, Project Manager and responsible for this operation.	NS point of Contact: Mr. Katiyunguruza Anselme, Secretary General, Burundi Red Cross
Total number of people affected: 12,956 people (2,591 households)	Number of people being assisted: 3,885 people (777 HHs) representing approximately 30% of the affected population.
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches): Burundi Red Cross; 20 volunteers and 10 staff in the two affected areas.	
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), and Belgium Red Cross-Flanders	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, OCHA, UNFPA, IOM, ACTION AID, OFDA, PACT, and Norwegian Church Aid	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Starting from January 2018, intense rainfall was recorded in various areas of Burundi, including Gatumba, where flooding was recorded on 4 May 2018. Gatumba is located at approximately 12 kilometres from the city of Bujumbura. 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 six 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 affected by Gatumba floods

Villages	Number of affected people			Total affected people
	Men	Women	Children	
Gaharawe	355	321	1,384	2,060
Mushasha I	237	234	1,101	1,572
Mushasha II	391	377	1,740	2,508
Muyange I	121	124	333	578

Muyange II	276	387	936	1,599
Kinyinya I	189	202	944	1,335
Kinyinya II	188	184	888	1,260
Warubondo	201	204	337	742
Vugizo	185	225	892	1,302
TOTAL	2,143	2,258	8,555	12,956

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	1,041	2,133

Damage to infrastructure, including bridges and roads were also reported, which hampered access to the affected population. After a joint 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 277,648 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 for a period of 3 months. However, in August when the operation was about to close, the National Society noted that some non-food items had not yet been delivered for the replenishment of Burundi Red Cross utilized stocks due to delays in shipping and customs clearance. As such, Burundi Red Cross Society was granted a two-month timeframe extension until 18 October 2018 through an [Operations Update](#) to enable the IFRC to deliver the replenishment stocks and conduct the lessons learnt workshop. This brought the overall operational timeframe to five months.

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), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Burundi Red Cross Society, extends its thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.



Disinfection of flooded areas in Gatumba ©BRCS



BRCS conduct distribution of NFIs in Gatumba ©BRCS

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Soon after the disaster occurred, Burundi Red Cross Society deployed emergency response teams comprising of 20 volunteers and six (6) staff to the affected areas to evacuate floods affected population and administer first aid to people in need immediately after the flooding occurred. Indeed, BRCS's response to the disaster was quick as the National Society had some emergency stocks available, which included soap, jerry cans, Aqua tabs, tarpaulins and family tents used for temporary shelter. On 9 May, the team conducted a joint assessment with partners. In addition, BRCS volunteers carried out disinfection of water sources and displacement sites where latrines were destroyed to prevent a Cholera outbreak. The volunteers equally carried out hygiene promotion 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 two (2) blankets, two (2) jerrycans, one (1) bucket and eight (8) pieces of soaps. The deployed stocks which the NS used in the immediate response were 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 replenished through this DREF operation within the two-month extension period requested by the NS and granted by the IFRC.

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/Francophone, Spanish, Norwegian and Luxembourg Red Cross Societies. The IFRC has a Country Cluster Support Team Office (for Eastern Africa) based in Nairobi, Kenya. BRCS received financial and technical support from the IFRC including support in procuring NFIs for the response.

Through support from the ICRC, Burundi Red Cross Society developed a contingency plan for May – December 2018 period which had projected and anticipated the following; floods, epidemics and conflicts. Additionally, ICRC provided 400 blankets towards the floods response operation, which were distributed to 200 families.

BRCS owns two WASH KIT 5 co-funded by ICRC and Norwegian Red Cross for provision of safe water. The BRCS staff and volunteers are trained and have capacities in the field of disaster preparedness (DP1 and DP2 provided by the Belgian Red Cross Flanders) to prepare and respond adequately to any kind of disaster.

Overview of Non-RCRC Actors in Country

The main non-Red Cross actors with operational presence in Burundi include UN agencies; IOM, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and UNFPA. UNICEF mainly works in the areas of WASH in emergencies and nutrition while IOM works in shelter and NFIs and UNFPA in reproductive sexual health and distribution of dignity kits. In addition to UN agencies there also international and local NGOs operating in Burundi. All humanitarian activities are implemented and coordinated through a National Platform (under the President's office). A joint emergency needs assessment led by government was conducted on the 9th of May 2018. Following the assessment humanitarian actors identified priority needs as well as making commitments on the support they would provide see (see table below).

N°	Humanitarian organisation	Sector of intervention
1	WFP	Food
2	UNFPA	Dignity kits
3	Care International au Burundi	NFI
4	World Vision	NFI
5	Religious Associations	Food
6	UNHCR	NFI
7	OIM	Shelter kits and NFI
8	Government (Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; Ministry of Public Security and Disaster Management)	Food
9	Norwegian Church Aid	Water
10	UNICEF	Supplying of water purification tablets
11	Mayorship of Bujumbura	Food

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs Analysis

Flooding due to heavy rains and overflowing of Rusizi river affected 12,956 people in Gatumba and Buterere at the beginning of May 2018. Following the needs assessment carried out on 09 May 2018 for Buterere and Gatumba zones, the affected persons were in need of shelter and household items including sleeping mats, personal effects, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, school supplies for children, etc. The affected population was also facing food shortages due to loss of livelihoods, low purchasing power and disruption of markets. Most of the farmlands with matured crops were washed away; small animals like rabbits and chicken had also been swept away by the flooding water. Epidemic prevention was needed as there was a risk of re/emergence of cholera since Gatumba is a cholera prone belt. Most households had limited safe water storage capacity as they lost their jerrycans in the floods. Regarding the impact of the floods on sanitation, the assessed population reported that latrines had collapsed. The damage to latrines resulted in contamination of water sources around homes, schools and other public facilities. Temporary latrines and hygiene promotion were a critical need to ensure maintenance of healthy standards as well as reducing risks of water borne diseases outbreaks. Dignity kits for adolescent girls and women were also identified as an urgent need. Handwashing devices were missing in the areas visited by the assessment team. The households surveyed reported that they needed soap and did not have the means to purchase soap. A total of 2,143 men; 2,258 women; 8,555 children had been affected by the flooding. Besides, there was other populations at risk such as people with disabilities, adolescents and the elderly. As per the joint assessment report, increased cases of transactional sex had been reported among young girls no longer under supervision of their parents because they had been housed in separate host homes in the night due to lack of space.

Operation Risk Assessment

The continued rains hampered the accessibility of the flooded areas. However, BRCS together with other humanitarian actors pushed the municipality council to clean up the affected areas to allow for trucks to pass and deliver aid to the people in need.

Since Gatumba has a long history of flooding and cholera outbreaks, BRCS prioritized implementation of awareness creation, dissemination of preventive messages and hygiene promotion activities to mitigate against risk of related water borne diseases like cholera. Additionally, BRCS deployed its Kit 5 to affected areas to provide safe and clean water to at risk population.

Moreover, Burundi has been experiencing sporadic incidences of intercommunal violence across the country since 2015. As such, this was one of the risks monitored in liaison with ICRC present in country.

Risks of petty thefts among the affected population living with their host families were avoided by the combined efforts of the National Society, the local administration including police that insured safety amongst the affected populations within the IDP sites as well as the host families.

In May 2018, cases and deaths due to Ebola outbreak were reported in Equateur province located in the north western part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which is a neighbouring country to Burundi (eastern border). Although minor at the stage, there were fears the epidemic could spread to Burundi. As such, Burundi

health authorities was then set on high alert to counter Ebola virus disease through increased disease surveillance and close collaboration with World Health Organization. BRCS also closely monitored the situation and worked with the government to prepare for any eventualities.

Moreover, the campaign for a referendum to change the constitution on 17 May 2018 disrupted the humanitarian assistance operation. To mitigate against security risks of BRCS Volunteers, any movement of personnel engaged in this operation was approved by the relevant personnel in charge at NS HQ, following BRCS minimum security requirement. This included situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. All BRCS personnel actively involved in the operations ensured to have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security).

In addition, volunteers and staff deployed for the operation were covered by insurance in line with IFRC regulations. BRCS had been leading planning meetings with partners to discuss preparation and response activities for the referendum activities and continued monitoring the security situation.

The last 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. Procuring 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.

Beneficiary selection

The BRCS ensured that the DREF operation was aligned with the IFRC's commitment to realize gender equality and diversity. This was done by adapting beneficiary selection criteria that prioritized vulnerable female headed-households and people with disabilities. Other aspects considered included prevention of sexual violence and gender-based violence, and the protection of children.

Apart from the impact of the floods on households, the beneficiaries were also selected according to the factors of vulnerabilities such as age, disability, children under 18 years old and orphans, sickness, disabilities and female headed-households.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of the 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.

Proposed strategy

The affected households were supported through provision of temporary shelter support, water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion. The following activities were implemented to achieve the objective:

Shelter NFIs

Shelter related NFIs were distributed to 382 floods affected families. The Burundi Red Cross utilised its pre-positioned stocks to meet the needs of the affected families and with support from the IFRC replenished the stocks. The NFIs distributed included kitchen sets (1 per family), buckets (1 per family) and plastic mats (1 per family), mosquito nets (2 per family). Family tents were procured and distributed to 350 families (1 per family).

Other non-food items were distributed to 374 families from the National Society's USAID funded stocks. These items comprised 748 jerrycans, 2,992 soaps and 748 blankets.

Through this DREF operation BRCS was able to replenish all stocks distributed from its pre-positioned stocks.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

An initial assessment was conducted to identify the water, sanitation and hygiene needs in the affected communities. BRCS coordinated with other actors in planning and implementing WASH interventions with two coordination meetings held during the implementation period. BRCS reached all the targeted 77 households (3,885 people) with hygiene promotion. Distribution of the buckets and jerrycans, were complemented with education on use and the need to recycle.

A total of 40 emergency family latrines were built in Gatumba to serve 200 people (40 households). The 40 emergency family latrines were also equipped with handwashing facilities, anal cleansing material, water and menstrual hygiene disposals. Twenty-four (24) BRCS volunteers were trained in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) before they were deployed to conduct hygiene promotion activities in the targeted communities.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

- Prevention messages on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) were disseminated to the entire affected community (3,885 people).
- A half day training on addressing SGBV was conducted targeting the response teams.

Communication

The BRCS used a range of communication strategies to share information about its response activities during the DREF operation, including TV and radio broadcasting, social media. During the DREF operation BRCS published regular reports on the situation as well as on the implementation of planned activities to raise awareness and inform the affected population of the assistance that was being provided. Beneficiaries were also informed about the existing hot line (109) and used it to address their needs or satisfaction. Mobile cinema was also used to sensitise community on SGBV prevention and hygiene promotion.

Logistics and supply chain

Pre-positioned stocks funded through a USAID project enabled the NS to respond swiftly in the initial stage of the disaster, which was crucial. The DREF operation helped to replenish the stocks that had been distributed. The DREF Funds enabled the BRCS to lease a truck to transport the shelter kit for flood victims in Gatumba.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting (PMER)

BRCS conducted coordination meetings that were attended by branch staff, provincial and municipal administration, volunteers and other partners. This ensured that all persons involved in implementing and contributing to the intervention were updated on the progress, coordination and problems could be solved. Regular progress updates were also provided through meetings by the National Platform for Disaster Risk Management. Field visits were conducted by national staff members to reinforce field team during implementation of activities planned within the DREF operation to ensure that they were implemented as planned, and support was provided where necessary with the help of disaster management staff. Through the visits, the BRCS was able to provide updates on the situation as well as their response activities. The BRCS branches in the affected districts have developed experience to coordinate and supervise emergency response activities. The BRCS disaster

management team was in regular contact with the IFRC East Africa CCST in Nairobi on the progress of the DREF implementation by exchange of emails, phone calls or by call conference.

Security

No security issues affected the implementation of this DREF operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	Shelter People reached¹: 3,805 Male:1,847 Female: 1,958	
Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and NFI needs of the disaster affected population are met		
Output1.1: Appropriate temporary 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	382
Number of families reached with blankets.	748	748
Number of family tents replenished	350	350
Number of kitchen sets replenished	382	382
Number of buckets replenished	382	382
Number of jerrycans replenished	764	764
Number of assessments conducted	1	2
Number of volunteers trained in NFI distribution	20	20
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>In the framework of this DREF operation, shelter related NFIs were purchased and provided to the BRCS in the replenishment arrangement. They consisted of 382 family tents, 382 kitchen kits, 374 blankets, 764 Jerrycans, 382 buckets, 764 mats, 764 mosquito nets, 2,992 of 100 grams soaps. It is important to note that apart from soaps, family mats and mosquito nets, purchased on the local market, the other items were delivered to the BRCS by the IFRC. The delay due to delivery procedures resulted in a 2-month extension of the DREF deadline. For clarification purposes, the items taken out from National Society's USAID stocks during early stages of the floods emergency comprised of 382 buckets; 764 jerrycans; 2,992 soaps, and 748 blankets. They were distributed to a total of 382 families.</p>		
Challenge		
The delay in the NFIs delivery led to the extension of the duration of the DREF.		
Lessons Learned		
Pre-positioning of strategic stocks makes it possible to provide a rapid response in the event of a disaster.		

	<p>Water, sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>People reached: 3,885</p> <p>Male: 1,825</p> <p>Female: 2,060</p>	
<p>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p>% of people with access to WASH services (1 latrine for 20 people and hand washing facility per latrine)</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>% reduction in number of reported water borne diseases.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>80</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</p>		
<p>Assessment reports and needs identified to target vulnerable groups</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Narrative description of achievements</p>		
<p>The latrines built have made it possible to meet the needs of the 4000 people identified as suffering from a sanitation problem in the Gatumba area following the floods.</p> <p>The latrines built and equipped with hand washing facilities under this DREF contributed in solving the sanitation problem experienced by all households whose latrines had overflowed and been destroyed by flooding. In total, they have prevented open defecation. So, the risk of diseases related to the consumption of contaminated water has significantly decreased for beneficiary households. It should be mentioned that the Gatumba area in general is at high risk of epidemic diseases, in this case cholera outbreak.</p>		
<p>Challenges</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty of access to some areas due to water flooding the trails during the first days of de disaster. 		
<p>Lessons Learned</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The joint assessment undertaken with partners enabled a rapid response. Indeed, it has enabled all the humanitarian actors to organize the response for a common number of affected people and to identify real needs. • The practical experience gained by the volunteer teams during this DREF operation, in terms of providing emergency first aid services and emergency relief to the most vulnerable families immediately after the onset of the disaster has contributed to reinforce the volunteer capacity skills and confidence of working with other organizations. 		
<p>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere Standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to targeted population</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p>Number of households having received access to proper latrine facilities.</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>40</p>
<p>Percentage of beneficiaries using Handwashing facilities</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Number of families reached with jerrycans, kitchen sets and mattresses.</p>	<p>382</p>	<p>382</p>
<p>Percentage of beneficiaries involved in sanitation activities</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>80 %</p>
<p>Percentage of targeted population sensitized on hygiene promotion and vector</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>

control		
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Some 40 toilets were built in Gatumba with 40 handwashing facilities installed nearby them. Those toilets were also equipped with 2,258 dignity kits, 6,478 toilet papers, 16 boxes of laundry soaps and 16 boxes of toilet soaps. Additionally, a total of 106 boxes of soap were purchased for hand washing purposes. These toilets were kept clean by the victims of the floods established on Gatumba site. They put into practice the concepts received through six (6) sessions of sensitization on good hygiene practices in general and on the critical handwashing times. In addition, the 24 volunteers trained in PHASTER through three sessions made a significant contribution to their supervision. It should be noted that during these sessions, the same volunteers received SGBV sensitization that enabled them to properly implement WASH and PGI activities on the ground.</p>		
Challenges		
Nothing to report.		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The good coordination of the responders in the response made it possible to assist all victims by trying to meet their primary needs. 		
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of key messages elaborated in collaboration with Ministry of Health	5	5
% of target population reached by hygiene promotion activities	100	100
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion	20	20
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Volunteers trained in PHASTER facilitated hygiene promotion session, reaching 3885 people with messages developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. These sessions also made it possible to recycle the people targeted on the use of the water conservation containers distributed to them.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>The proximity of the underground water has made it difficult to dig pits for latrines. This fact required an improvement in the technique used.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>Hygiene promotion sessions raised people's awareness on the role of hygiene in maintaining good health population.</p>		

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
	People reached: 3885 Male: 1825 Female: 2060	
Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, because of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of target community members reached with protection and	3,885	3,885

inclusion interventions		
Output 1.1. NS programs improve equitable access to basic services considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors		
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.		
Challenges		
The lack of electricity in the affected localities contributes to the increase in cases of SGBV.		
Lesson learned		
The establishment of committees to manage SGBV cases in affected communities has raised awareness of the harmful effects of this scourge		

Strategies for Implementation		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of affected people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations	30%	30%
Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Monitoring visits conducted	6	6
Narrative description of achievements		
BRC headquarters staff conducted monitoring visits to response activities in flood-affected areas. Sometimes, the visits were intended to provide technical support for certain achievements. A total of six (6) visits were conducted.		
Challenge		
Fuel stock shortages occasionally led to postponements of field visits		
Lesson Learned		
Technical advice and opinions given during field visits improved the quality of the flood response		
Output S2.1.2: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation	Not determined	5
# of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	Not determined	68
Narrative description of achievements		
Five (5) methods were established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including mobile cinema, face to face sensitization, radio show, leaflets and hotline. BRCS held 2 sessions to promote the use of the hotline. six mobile cinema sessions were held in Gatumba. 20 volunteers were trained in CEA and have acquired knowledge on SGBV prevention. 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 were viable in this operation and were put into practice.		
Challenge		
The increasing number of calls via the hotline even during the late hours of the night in search of information relating in particular to assistance.		
Lesson learned		
The alert given in the freshness of the event as well as the orientation of the beneficiaries via the hotline made it possible to respond effectively to their needs by finding qualified responders in diverse areas. The use of mobile cinema has made it possible to reach a large number of people with its merit of attracting many people and teaching on sight.		

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Mileage costs for operational vehicles (cars and delivery trucks).	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
BRCS was supported with fleet for operation monitoring and one truck was rented for the transport of shelter kits.		
Challenge		
Difficulty to transport NFIs and shelter kits for Gatumba victim's assistance. The NS had to use the costs of renting a jeep to rent a truck.		
Lesson Learned		
The presence of jeep rental fees served as an alternative solution to facilitate the transport of NFI kits and shelter.		
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communication materials published	2,500	2,500
Narrative description of achievements		
No articles were produced by IFRC on this operation. However, the NS posted information on its social media platforms as part of dissemination of the progress of the response activities, gaps and lessons learnt. Thanks to communication on this operation, the RCRC Movement as a whole, and the NS in particular were profiled in the national and international communication for Burundi. Some 2,500 leaflets dedicated specifically to the role played by the hotline in the response to the floods were produced and distributed.		
Challenges		
The intensity of response activities in the short term did not allow the NS to carry out intense media activity, especially in the production of newspaper articles.		
Lessons Learned		
The information relayed via social media as response activities were carried out helped to frame the intervention in due time. In addition, the leaflets produced and distributed to the public provided the affected population with information on how to reduce the impact of the floods.		
Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming		
Number of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
Burundi Red Cross Society conducted a three days lessons learnt workshop at Gatumba on 15th to 17th August 2018. The workshop brought together 50 participants from Gatumba zone and 6 staff from Burundi Red Cross headquarters office to discuss and draw lessons from the management of the Gatumba and floods. The facilitators of this workshop conducted a presentation of the entire response highlighting what the operation		

aimed to achieve. The participants were divided into five groups and each group was to discuss one theme with an aim of drawing out lessons learnt of. The themes included first aid, water, sanitation, hygiene, food and non-food assistance, information, education and communication. These three days' workshop provided an opportunity for participants to review the strengths and weaknesses of the various actions of the operation. It served as a great platform for response team members to interact and share ideas. It is hoped that the documented lessons learnt would be used to better future responses.

Challenge

Not all the persons involved in the management of the Gatumba floods were able to attend the workshop due to limitation of funds allocated to this activity.

Lesson Learned

The workshop strengthened the spirit of teamwork among the participants.

D. Budget

The overall budget for this DREF operation was CHF 277,648 of which CHF 253,247 (91.12%) were spent. The balance of CHF 24,401 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Explanation of variances

- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, Other Supplies & Services, Transport & Vehicles Costs, National Society Staff and Volunteers, Workshops & Training, Office costs and all other unspent budget lines are accounted for under Cash Transfers to National Societies budget line.
- Clothing & Textiles, budget line was underspent by CHF 19,290 (87%) due to savings after using IFRC GLS which was more competitive than the planned local procurement.
- Distribution & Monitoring was overspent by CHF 3,897 (40%) as a result of the cost of shipping NFIs from Dubai to Burundi. In the original plan, local transportation was the only cost which had been anticipated.
- Logistics Services was overspent by CHF 11,984 because the relief items used to replenish NFIs used by BRCS were procured and delivered from Dubai which had not been in the initial plan which planned local procurements
- Financial charges budget line was overspent by CHF 582 as the cost had not been considered when planning.

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 East Africa 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, phone +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 888022

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



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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI014 - Burundi - Floods

Timeframe: 18 May 18 to 18 Oct 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 May 18

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/5-2018/12	Programme	MDRBI014
Budget Timeframe	2018/5-2018/10	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		277,648				277,648	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		277,648				277,648	
C4. Other Income		277,648				277,648	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		277,648				277,648	
D. Total Funding = B +C		277,648				277,648	

* 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		277,648				277,648	
E. Expenditure		-253,247				-253,247	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		24,401				24,401	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI014 - Burundi - Floods

Timeframe: 18 May 18 to 18 Oct 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 May 18

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/5-2018/12	Programme	MDRBI014
Budget Timeframe	2018/5-2018/10	Budget	APPROVED
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)			277,648			277,648		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	133,000		128,005			128,005	4,995	
Clothing & Textiles	22,159		2,869			2,869	19,290	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	19,894						19,894	
Utensils & Tools	24,887		10,916			10,916	13,972	
Other Supplies & Services	125						125	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	200,065		141,790			141,790	58,276	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	9,726		13,623			13,623	-3,897	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	28,153						28,153	
Logistics Services			11,984			11,984	-11,984	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	37,879		25,607			25,607	12,273	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	940						940	
Volunteers	1,547						1,547	
Total Personnel	2,487						2,487	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	16,574						16,574	
Total Workshops & Training	16,574						16,574	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,000						3,000	
Office Costs	278						278	
Communications	418		17			17	401	
Financial Charges			582			582	-582	
Total General Expenditure	3,696		598			598	3,098	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			69,796			69,796	-69,796	
Total Contributions & Transfers			69,796			69,796	-69,796	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	16,946		15,456			15,456	1,489	
Total Indirect Costs	16,946		15,456			15,456	1,489	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	277,648		253,247			253,247	24,401	
VARIANCE (C - D)			24,401			24,401		