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DREF Final Report

Burundi: Floods



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRBI010 ; Glide n° FL-2014-000019-BDI
Date of Issue: 24 October , 2014	Date of disaster: 10 February, 2014
Operation start date: 19 February, 2014	Operation end date: 19 May, 2014
Host National Society: Burundi Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 120,783
Number of people affected: 12,500	Number of people assisted: 300 households
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: ICRC, IFRC, Belgian, French, Luxembourg and Spanish Red Cross Societies.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: IMC, MSF, Transcultural Organization, UNICEF and WFP	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

During the night of Sunday, 9 February 2014, torrential rains (that fell for around 10 hours) caused flooding, mudslides and landslides in five communes namely: Buterere, Kamenge, Kanyosha, Kinama, and Ngagara in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi. Bujumbura is located on a plain between a range of hills and Lake Tanganyika, which makes certain areas of the town vulnerable to heavy rainfall and landslides. On 12 February, the Kajaga and Kinyinya areas in Mutumbuzi commune, Bujumbura rural province, were also affected.

Following the floods, 64 people were reported dead, of which many were children; 182 persons were injured, 84 of them seriously injured. In poorer areas of Bujumbura, many of the local houses were made from mud bricks, which were not able to resist the mudslides and water. It was estimated that 12,500 people were made homeless after more than 940 homes were completely destroyed. Most families lost everything they owned. Infrastructures, including roads, power supplies, as well as crops and livelihoods were also destroyed. The Government of Burundi allocated 5 evacuation sites to the displaced population - 3 in Bujumbura town and 2 in Bujumbura rural province.

The Netherlands Red Cross/ Silent Emergencies Fund and DG ECHO contributed towards a partial replenishment of the DREF allocated for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors.

IFRC on behalf of BRC would like to thank all partners and the Burundian government for the efforts to mobilize both the national and international community to assist the affected population and support the reconstruction phase.

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

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Burundi Red Cross (BRCS) has many years of experience of responding to disaster situations in the country, and has a team trained in disaster management, preparedness, and early warning. BRCS mobilized 250 volunteers (50 per commune) for deployment in this operation, which carried out an initial assessment of the situation; and in collaboration with the Civil Protection Rescue Team conducted out search and rescue activities; and the evacuation of the injured to hospitals. As a response to the extensive flooding, CHF 120,783 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 19 February 2014 to support BRCS in delivering assistance to some 300 HHs; and to replenish disaster preparedness stocks.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC East Africa office provided technical assistance to the BRCS to ensure the effective implementation of the DREF operation. During the onset of the disaster the IFRC regional office deployed a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member specialized in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan). The RDRT supported BRCS staff and volunteers in carrying out a rapid needs assessment. During the onset of the disaster the IFRC regional office deployed the disaster Management staff to support in the development of the DREF with a rapid assessment report.

The ICRC supported BRCS volunteers with the tracing of missing persons and assisted in restoring family links. A network of volunteers was created to communicate by mobile and help the families to reconnect. The ICRC also provided assistance (fuels, vehicles) to support the operation; as well as emergency relief items (kitchen sets) to be distributed to the affected population.

In country Partner National Societies (PNS) include the Belgian Red Cross, French Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, of which Belgian Red Cross provided cash support to BRCS. The Luxembourg Red Cross, as a bilateral partner of the BRCS, also provided support. They deployed a shelter specialist who worked with the NS specifically in the area of emergency shelter assistance.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Burundi coordinated the response to the flooding through the national platform for Disaster Management, and tasked the BRCS specifically with responsibility for assessment, identification/registration of the affected population, emergency shelter, water and sanitation. UNICEF has an agreement with the BRCS and many water and sanitation interventions were carried jointly. As a result of the collaboration, some elements of the DREF plan of action were completed with their support, while also completing additional ones that complemented the gaps the DREF could not meet. Other partners were indirectly involved including the WFP, as BRCS volunteers were used to distribute food items.

Other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in the response included: Caritas, International Medical Corps, Mediciens sans Frontieres, Solidarites International, Terre des Hommes, the Transcultural Psychology Organization, the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Vision.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The DREF operation was informed by a rapid needs assessment conducted by BRCS, which identified that more than 940 houses had been destroyed; and a population of approximately 12,500 displaced and their belongings lost. Water supply and sanitation infrastructures were damaged/destroyed by the flooding; and remaining water sources contaminated, putting the affected population at increased risk of water and sanitation related diseases, such as cholera. Based on these findings, interventions in the areas of emergency relief non-food items (NFIs), psycho-social support, shelter, water, and sanitation and hygiene promotion were prioritized.

Inaccessibility of some areas was a concern. Most of the roads were completely washed away; the government with the support of the World Bank were able to start the reconstruction immediately. Relocation and beneficiary selection for the shelter was a challenge since most of the houses destroyed were in the urban settlements and most of them didn't own the land and lived in mud houses which are semi-permanent. The government didn't want to provide land

for the displaced which delayed the implementation of the shelter component. Based on an agreement with the local authority BRCS prioritized the beneficiaries who were affected most, as their houses were completely destroyed.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

During the course of this DREF operation, the immediate needs of 300 of the most vulnerable displaced households (HHs) from Buterere, Kamenge, Kanyosha, Kinama and Ngagara and in Bujumbura located in evacuation sites, in schools and church compounds where four camps were established. SPHERE standards for emergency response were referred to during the operation and they were fully met. The emergency interventions addressed the prioritized needs of the target beneficiaries including emergency relief items, health, psychosocial support, shelter, as well as the provision of clean water, latrines and hygiene promotion. The DREF operation went a long way into alleviating the suffering of the affected population.

Proposed strategy

The DREF operation implemented by the BRCS focused on the following sectors: emergency relief distributions of NFI's health, psychosocial support, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

The key activities implemented under each sector were as listed below;

Health and Care

- Refresher training was conducted for 10 volunteers to support psychosocial first aid and referral services, which were offered to the affected communities. The DREF was also used to replenish First Aid kits.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

- A total of 300 HHs of the most vulnerable displaced HHs received water and hygiene related NFIs, as well as safe water and sanitation interventions.
- Hygiene promotion activities were conducted targeting the entire affected population, to reduce risks for cholera and other water and sanitation related diseases, through mobile cinema and the weekly radio programmes already running in the country. In 2013, with support from IFRC and Norwegian Red Cross, BRCS developed a beneficiary communication strategy to increase the reach and impact of its health and disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes, and increase levels of beneficiary feedback and participation. Through this DREF operation, BRC was able to scale up mobile cinema and radio programmes in response to the flooding reaching a population of over 20,000.

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

- 300 of the most vulnerable displaced HHs were relocated to safer grounds, and provided basic HH items and emergency shelter assistance. Each HH received NFIs, as well as materials (tarpaulins/two per HH; materials and tools) for shelter construction.
- BRCS volunteers were trained in the construction of emergency shelters, and awareness campaigns on safe shelters carried out.

Operational support services

The regional senior disaster management officer and DREF delegate conducted a joint monitoring visit to review the DREF operation against the plan of action. The BRCS disaster management coordinator shared regular information on the operation together with the RDRT shelter specialist who provided weekly reports on the operation.

The original DREF plan of action and budget indicated that water trucking activities would take place in month one of the operation, but the delay in relocating the affected population or their return to home resulted in the continuation of this activity, which contributed to the deviation from the budget.

The approved DREF budget included the construction of 30 toilets and bathing facilities each (both segregated for males and females) in Buterere, Kamenge Kinama I and Kinama II, communes, where the BRCS engaged with the affected population for maintenance of the facilities. However, as indicated in the overall situation, BRCS had to

quickly modify and increase its response in this sector due to the lack of support provided by other actors and the increase of the number of people in the temporary camps.

The positive variance in the shelter component was due to lower transport costs than what was budgeted for initially which affected the fuel costs. The shelter kits were also received at competitive prices.

Human resources (HR)

As has been stated, the IFRC regional office deployed a RDRT member specialized in WatSan. The RDRT supported BRCS staff and volunteers in carrying out a rapid needs assessment. During the onset of the disaster the IFRC regional office deployed a staff to support in the development of the DREF with a rapid assessment report.

Logistics and supply chain

The Regional office procured the 300 shelter kits and kitchen sets that were transported to the BRCS; while other items like the mattresses were procured locally by the National Society as per their procurement policies.

Communications

Information on the general response to the flash floods is available on a [public website](#) which was accessed by the public and other Partners.

Security

No incidences were reported during the report.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Regular field monitoring visits were conducted by the BRCS during the operation. The regional representative, Secretary General and other PNSs visited the operation at the onset of the operation. One month later the senior disaster management officer and DREF delegate conducted a monitoring visit to evaluate the operation and address the variances in transport and WatSan.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment
Outcome 1: A situation and needs assessment is undertaken in the affected areas, including inaccessible locations, to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation
Output 1.1: A detailed needs assessment undertaken
Impacts
A joint detailed assessment was undertaken with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and during this process the selection of beneficiaries for shelter was carried out. This was led by the RDRT member and a focal person from the BRCS disaster management department. The activity was delayed as a result of the rapidly evolving situation and the continued rains that Burundi experienced during this operation. Despite this BRCS volunteers continued to monitor closely the displaced in the four established camps, compiling data on a daily basis on total number of people. The information was shared with all other actors on the ground. Information on the general response to the flash floods was made available on a common web site. As a result, the IFRC deployed the senior disaster management officer and a DREF delegate to review the operation to update the plan of action, and support with aligning it with the budget following the changing situation.
Challenges
The continuous rainfall affected the initial plan of action timeframe for implementation.
Lessons Learned
Good coordination with the actors on the ground is important to ensure needs and gaps are addressed.

Health and Care

Needs analysis: A total affected population of 12,500 was identified as displaced; and at increased risk of disease; while also having to cope with the psychological implications of losing family members, homes and belongings – as such the provision of first aid assistance and psychosocial support was identified as an immediate need.

Health and Care
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced
Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are addressed using agreed guidelines
Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the course of the DREF operation, there were no outbreaks of malaria, diarrheal diseases or respiratory acute infections reported. • 10 First Aid kits were replenished through the agreement with UNICEF
Challenges
The continuous rainfall affected the activities posed a risk to outbreaks of diseases especially children under 5.
Lessons learned
BRCS was quick on responding using their prepositioned stock and coordination with other partners, e.g. MSF which were on site, when the disaster happened.
Output 1.2: Psychosocial support provided to the target population
Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also through the agreement with UNICEF, refresher training was conducted for 10 volunteers to support psychosocial support, first aid and referral services, which were provided by the Transcultural Psychology Organization. • Psychosocial support activities were carried out each morning with BRCS volunteers and the affected communities, with additional technical support from Transcultural Psychology Organization. Each Saturday, the volunteers debriefed with the BRCS psychosocial support focal point for follow up, and referrals made to the Transcultural Psychology Organization center as needed. • Psychosocial support was also provided to beneficiaries in order to help them cope with the shock and the losses they endured. Both beneficiaries and BRCS partners in the field appreciated this support a lot as it complemented NFIs, medical care and shelter assistance.
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The volunteers reported cases of suicidal and depressed feelings from some of the beneficiaries who had lost their property, homes and relatives who died during the floods.
Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BRCS and IFRC need to continue to improve the capacity of the staff and volunteers through training to increase the number of trained personnel to support in the PSS component.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: Water supply and sanitation infrastructures were damaged/destroyed by the flooding; and remaining water sources contaminated, putting the affected population at increased risk of water and sanitation related diseases, such as cholera diarrhea and malaria – as such the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities was identified as an immediate need.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in Kinama commune.
Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried out targeted communities for 3 months.
Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with the RDRT WatSan, the BRCS conducted an initial assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities; and as stated (refer to the preceding sections). No additional detailed assessment was undertaken as per the timeline due to the rapidly evolving situation. Despite this, BRCS volunteers continued to monitor closely the population at the four established camps, compiling daily data on total number of people present and sharing this on a common platform which was accessible to all actors. • BRC coordinated with other actors, specifically UNICEF to ensure that the response made through the DREF

operation was appropriate, and complementary to other WatSan activities being carried out in response to the floods.

Challenges

- None to be reported.

Lessons learned

- BRCS were able to leverage resources both internationally and locally even as the situation worsened to meet the needs of beneficiaries that were not part of the DREF operation.

Output 1.2: Access to safe water and appropriate sanitation, which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Impacts

Due to the known limitations of water bladders, the original DREF plan of action indicated that water trucking activities would be carried out to supplement this. The water trucking activities however were budgeted to only take place in month one of the operation to support 300 HHs, but the delay in relocating the affected population or their return to home resulted in the continuation of this activity, and therefore a higher expenditure in this sector. The Government of Burundi made clean water available, while BRCS trucked the water supply to the camps four times a week to supplement the water produced by bladders on site in the camps. In the meantime, BRCS continued to work closely with both the Government of Burundi and UNICEF to identify remaining gaps in the provision of water. UNICEF provided funding to cover the costs of the installation of hand washing facilities at the camps.

Table 1: summary of the water provision

Camps	Households	Bladders	Quantity	Estimated liters/day/ person
Buterere	428	2	20,000	3.2
Gatunguru	139	1	10,000	6.5
Kinama I	269	1	10,000	4.0
Kinama II	487	1	10,000	2.7

- BRCS monitored the use of water at HH level in collaboration with the Government of Burundi's department of Hygiene and Water, and UNICEF.
- In addition, complementary UNICEF funds permitted the distribution of water purification tablets to 300 HHs, sufficient for three months, to minimize the risk of water and sanitation related diseases. Refresher training for volunteers was carried out on hygiene promotion and these messages were then disseminated to the affected population.
- BRCS constructed 87 toilets; and 57 bathing shelters (segregated for males and females), which surpassed the intended target (of 30); and was due to the Government of Burundi's decision to open up four transit camps. BRCS modified the operation to scale up its response in this sector due to the lack of support provided by other actors, and the increasing number of people in the camps.

Table 2: A breakdown of the toilets constructed.

Location	Toilets	Bathing facilities	Solid waste management per week
Gatunguru	16	16	1
Kinama I	19	9	2
Kinama II	24	8	1
Buterere	28	24	1
Total	87	57	5

- Solid waste pits were dug in the evacuation sites for drainage and vector control. The procurement of sprayers and protective gear, for the vector control activity was also carried out. Hygiene promotion and awareness activities were carried out in each camp.

Challenges

- The approved DREF budget included the construction of 30 toilets and bathing facilities each (both segregated for males and females) Six blocks in total for each of the latrines and wash facilities, with each block consisting of five stalls in Buterere, Kamenge, Kinama I and Kinama II, communes, and for the BRCS to engage with the affected population for maintenance of the facilities. However, as indicated in the overall situation, BRCS had to quickly modify and increase its response in this sector due to the lack of support provided by other actors and

the increase in the number of people in the temporary camps. As a result, the final total number of latrines and bathing facilities were increased.

- As a result of the limited involvement of other actors, BRCS took it upon themselves to scale up its environmental sanitation activities through mobilization of the affected population to manage drainage, vector control and solid waste management in each of the four camps. Please note that the waste management activities were carried out five times a week, however the line budgeted for this activity in the DREF operation was very small.
- BRCS received 16 units of sprayers bilaterally and procured an additional 30 units, for vector control as the rains continued and the affected population remained in cramped conditions. Experienced volunteers who were previously trained in this activity were mobilized and provided with protective gear through the DREF to conduct these activities safely. Please note that the budget line for volunteers was increased to cover this expenditure.
- The fuel for water trucking was under budgeted, and already overspent, as such; the BRCS requested the line to be increased from CHF 1,200 to CHF 3,500 to accommodate for these actions.

Lessons learned

- Good coordination with UNICEF and other actors contributed to the BRCS meeting needs that would have been unmet by this operation.

Output 1.3: Appropriate and targeted hygiene promotion activities are provided to at least 300 affected households over a period of 3 months

Impacts

- Hygiene promotion activities were conducted for the total affected population of 12,500 to reduce the risks for cholera and other water and sanitation related diseases in the camps by the trained volunteers. As part of the actions carried out with UNICEF to complement the DREF, a mobile cinema was used and weekly radio programmes were aired in the country. The volunteers also used the HH water treatment and storage manual during emergencies that was translated to Kirundi local language with the support of the regional WatSan department.

In coordination of UNICEF, a refresher training of 30 volunteers on basic hygiene and sanitation promotion was carried out for those volunteers who were involved in operation. The alliance also permitted the printing of 5,000 leaflets with key messages on malaria and cholera prevention, which were distributed by the trained volunteers, the approach they used was door to door and community group sessions.

- Hygiene promotion activities were conducted to reduce risks for cholera and other water and sanitation related diseases, through the mobile cinema and the weekly radio programmes, which was already running in the country.
- The BRCS mobile cinema was scaled up in response to the emergency in the affected areas. It provided displaced HHs with information on cholera and malaria prevention, hygiene, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS, peaceful cohabitation, as well as the dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent principles. BRCS Mobile Cinema shows were attended by 30,890 people in the Bujumbura area between 12 February 2014 and the end of May 2014.
- The BRCS one-hour radio show, which was broadcast each Saturdays, reached 10,000 - 20,000 people per week. The shows were used to provide the population with information on the flood response and covered hygiene and health promotion information on disease prevention, proper use of water treatment tablets and gender-based violence. A call-in segment was put in place to allow BRCS to collect community feedback contributing to accountability and participation of the population in the operation.

Challenges

- There was a delay in implementation of this during the first phase due to the evolving situation later on the NS were able to conduct the activities.

Lessons learned

- The affected population appreciated the mobile cinema since they found it interactive and very informative

Shelter and Settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: More than 940 houses were destroyed by the flooding; and the majority of the affected population is living in tents put up in hospitals, schools and sports centers – as such the provision of emergency shelter assistance was identified as an immediate need.

Population to be assisted:

- 300 of the most vulnerable displaced HHs in Kinama, whose homes were completely destroyed, were targeted with emergency shelter assistance.

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and basic needs of 300 displaced families in the evacuation sites are met

Output 1.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population

Impacts

- BRCS conducted an assessment of existing capacities and the destruction caused by the floods; recommendations were made on the design of the houses selected by HHs and the selection criteria in coordination with the local authorities put in place. BRCS coordinated with the Luxembourg Red Cross, which was providing emergency shelter assistance to 100 HHs in addition to the 300 HHs being supported through the DREF operation.
- BRCS with support from the Luxembourg Red Cross provided training for 30 volunteers in emergency shelter construction. Technical guidelines were provided during training to support beneficiaries in the construction of emergency shelter.
- In collaboration with the IFRC Zone logistics unit, BRCS procured the 300 shelter kits that were transported to the National Society. BRCS also purchased 6,000 wood poles for the emergency shelter construction. Other actors, including the Government of Burundi and UNICEF donated more poles to BRCS in support of the DREF operation.
- 300 HHs received shelter kits and building materials. The HHs were supervised by trained volunteers for construction to allow them to leave the camps permanently and return to their home. In collaboration with the Civil Protection Rescue Team, BRCS also set up 48 tents in the Kinama commune for 313 HHs (1,458 people) in Kinama commune, as well as 12 tents in hospitals to where the displaced were evacuated.

Table 3: Distribution of the shelter kits

Commune	Quarter	No. of constructed shelters
Kinama	Carama	70
Kinama	Kidumburwe/ Cardito	65
Kinama	Bubanza	55
Kinama	Kanga	60
Kinama	Bukirasazi II	50
Total		300

Challenges

- The assessment and selection of beneficiaries was a lengthy process, since the Government of Burundi had not made a decision to provide land or not, and it was not until after two months of consultation, that in April 2014 is they made a decision to close the camps.

Lessons learned

- The consultative process with the beneficiaries during the training was really key since they were able to select the design which was appropriate and well appreciated by the community.

Output 1.2: Living conditions for 300 displaced and vulnerable families are improved through the provision of basic household items /non-food items (NFIs)

Impacts

- In collaboration with the IFRC zone logistics unit, BRCS procured 300 kitchen sets (2 pans, 5 plates, 5 cups, 5 bowls, 2 big knives, 5 spoons and 1 serving spoon) that were transported to the National Society. BRCS staff and volunteers delivered the NFIs to their intended locations in preparation for distribution.
- 300 HHs received NFIs (a kitchen set/one per HH, blankets/ two per HH, and mattresses/ two per HH).
- Refer to Output 1.1 for information on the provision of shelter tool kits.
- A beneficiary satisfaction survey was planned to be out mid-way through the operation but when the government announced that they will close the camps the National Society didn't not conduct this because the situation was volatile.
- Volunteers conducted awareness creation campaigns to raise understating of safety principles in place of origin. Following the successful training and the information shared during the session, this was mainly coordinated by the BRCS disaster management focal person who had been trained as RDRT in shelter.

Challenges

- Development of printed materials to promote safe shelter practices both in displacement sites and place of origin was not carried out in the short period of the shelter RDRT deployed and the BRCS didn't have the skills to do this themselves.

Lessons learned

- Shelter training conducted during this DREF operation for staff and volunteers was very relevant as it improved their capacities in this area. The trained volunteers were able to implement the shelter activities as planned. The skills and knowledge acquired by the BRCS will go beyond this operation and will be useful in future responses. The trained volunteers were able to cascade this training downwards to their counterparts

D. THE BUDGET

At the close of the operation there was a small balance of unspent funds amounting to CHF 12,233 that will be returned to DREF.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI010 - Burundi - Flash Floods

Timeframe: 19 Feb 14 to 19 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 19 Feb 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-9	Programme	MDRBI010
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-5	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		120,783				120,783	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		120,783				120,783	
C4. Other Income		120,783				120,783	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		120,783				120,783	
D. Total Funding = B +C		120,783				120,783	

* 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		120,783				120,783	
E. Expenditure		-108,550				-108,550	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		12,233				12,233	

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Budget Timeframe	2014/2-5	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)						120,783		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	27,063		21,791			21,791	5,273	
Clothing & Textiles	28,136						28,136	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,292						5,292	
Medical & First Aid	1,172						1,172	
Teaching Materials	0						0	
Utensils & Tools	7,532						7,532	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	69,196		21,791			21,791	47,405	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			26			26	-26	
Distribution & Monitoring	9,672		4,226			4,226	5,446	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,758						1,758	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,431		4,252			4,252	7,178	
Personnel								
International Staff	6,000		1,000			1,000	5,000	
National Society Staff	2,884						2,884	
Volunteers	2,586						2,586	
Total Personnel	11,470		1,000			1,000	10,470	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	4,777						4,777	
Total Workshops & Training	4,777						4,777	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,000		7,315			7,315	-1,315	
Information & Public Relations	8,834						8,834	
Communications	703						703	
Financial Charges	1,000						1,000	
Total General Expenditure	16,537		7,315			7,315	9,222	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			67,567			67,567	-67,567	
Total Contributions & Transfers			67,567			67,567	-67,567	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,372		6,625			6,625	747	
Total Indirect Costs	7,372		6,625			6,625	747	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	120,783		108,550			108,550	12,233	
VARIANCE (C - D)			12,233			12,233		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBI010 - Burundi - Flash Floods

Timeframe: 19 Feb 14 to 19 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 19 Feb 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-9	Programme	MDRBI010
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	120,783		120,783	120,783	108,550	12,233	
Subtotal BL2	120,783		120,783	120,783	108,550	12,233	
GRAND TOTAL	120,783		120,783	120,783	108,550	12,233	

BURUNDI RED CROSS SOCIETY FINANCIAL REPORT - MDRBIO10

RAPPORT FINANCIER DU DREFF-INNONDATIONS 2014				
DATE	DOCUMENT N°	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT
03/03/2014	DREF140058	Fonds du DREF reçus (67 567 CHF au taux de 1737,7161)	117,412,264	
12/03/2014	DREF140001	ch 17880231/Evaluation rapide des besoins		935,200
11/03/2014	DREF140002	ch 17880228/Carburant-Opération Inondation		661,500
12/03/2014	DREF140003	ch 17880232/Location Camion		10,200,000
12/03/2014	DREF140004	op 799644/Carburant-Opération Inondation		1,711,080
11/03/2014	DREF140005	op 799643/Frais de manutention		2,500,000
12/03/2014	DREF140006	ch 17880229/Carburant-Opération Inondation		198,450
11/03/2014	DREF140007	ch 17880227/Carburant-Opération Inondation		396,900
12/03/2014	DREF140008	op 799646/Carburant-Opération Inondation		2,756,250
12/03/2014	DREF140009	op 799645/Carburant-Opération Inondation		198,450
06/03/2014	DREF140010	ch 17880225/Multiplication de jetons		17,000
04/03/2014	DREF140011	ch 17169817/Sanplats pr sites Kinamall, Don bosco et chez Buyengero		4,800,000
24/02/2014	DREF140012	op 799622/Carburant-Opération Inondation		1,786,050
20/02/2014	DREF140014	op 799610/FM de 5 nuité pr Chauffeur		175,000
21/02/2014	DREF140015	op 799620/Construction d'un 2ème bloc de latrines et de douches		1,734,500
05/03/2014	DREF140016	op 799616/Travaux de terrassement et aménagement Assainissement Kinama II		807,500
05/03/2014	DREF140017	op 799617/Travaux de terrassement et aménagement Assainissement Buterere		694,000
05/03/2014	DREF140018	op 799613/Réparation véhicule		1,650,000
05/03/2014	DREF140019	op 799612/Frais de Rafraichissement pr l'équipe d'assistance		1,320,000
21/02/2014	DREF140020	op 799614/Entretien véhicule		285,000
05/03/2014	DREF140021	op 799615/Water tracking		750,000
17/02/2014	DREF140022	op 799604/Construction des sites Kinama et Buterere		2,750,000
14/02/2014	DREF140023	op 773424/Water tracking		3,025,506
05/03/2014	DREF140024	ch 17169820/FM Securistes d'appui		580,000
05/03/2014	DREF140025	op 799623/Huile moteur		88,000
24/02/2014	DREF140026	op 799621/Carburant-Opération Inondation		132,400
21/02/2014	DREF140027	op 799618/Construction 16 latrines Buterere		2,885,000
20/02/2014	DREF140028	op 799611/Unités pour téléconférence		100,000
06/03/2014	DREF140029	ch 17880226/FM chauffeur		150,000
05/03/2014	DREF140030	op 799635/Frais de communication		200,000
05/03/2014	DREF140031	op 799624/Indemnités volontaires		2,510,000
05/03/2014	DREF140032	op 799642/FM Sécuriste d'appui venu de l'intérieur		245,000
05/03/2014	DREF140033	op 799641/Frais manutention		150,000
05/03/2014	DREF140034	op 799625/Indemnités des maçons et aide maçons		1,410,000
05/03/2014	DREF140035	op 799637/Collecte des données par les volontaires		450,000
05/03/2014	DREF140036	op 799636/Collecte des données par les volontaires		1,650,000
05/03/2014	DREF140037	op 799638/30 Pulvérisateurs et 50 paires gants		3,600,000
05/03/2014	DREF140038	op 799640/Indemnités, collation des volontaires/inondations		2,558,000
05/03/2014	DREF140039	op 799639/Bottines		1,250,000
05/03/2014	DREF140040	ch 17169818/2 batteries pour camion citerne		650,000
05/03/2014	DREF140041	op 773422/Construction latrines à Carama en urgence		2,014,006
14/02/2014	DREF140042	op 773421/Water tracking		561,500
05/03/2014	DREF140043	op 799601/Frais de balisage autour site Kinama et don Bosco		2,410,000
18/02/2014	DREF140044	op 799602/Construction Hangar Kinama et chez Buyengero		4,474,000
05/03/2014	DREF140045	op 799605/Water tracking		320,000
05/03/2014	DREF140046	op 799606/Construction latrines et douches à Kinama		1,652,000

17/02/2014	DREF140047	ch 17169812/Water tracking		636,500
17/02/2014	DREF140048	ch 17169813/Dispositifs de lavage des mains		800,000
17/02/2014	DREF140049	ch 17169814/Construction de 20 latrines sur Kinama II		3,417,508
17/02/2014	DREF140050	ch 17169815/Water tracking		303,000
18/02/2014	DREF140051	ch 17169816/Couvertures des latrines et douches dans les 4 sites		3,580,000
18/02/2014	DREF140052	ch 17880223/3200 perches et 400 kg de clous pr construction de 8 hangars		6,000,000
05/03/2014	DREF140053	op 773425/Indemnités volontaires/pulvérisation des lieux		2,800,000
05/03/2014	DREF140054	op 799608/Indemnités des Staffs superviseurs lors de l'inondation		1,953,000
05/03/2014	DREF140055	op 799609/Frais de manutention		2,000,000
05/03/2014	DREF140056	op 799607/Indemnités des BU en permanence dans les sites		2,800,000
05/03/2014	DREF140057	op 773423/Frais de communication		420,000
27/03/2014	DREF140059	ch 17880243/Ass aux victimes des inno/Insta compteur Regideso et repara		95,000
01/04/2014	DREF140060	ch 17880244/RAD et gare routières, pesage/peage kitchen set		1,060,814
27/03/2014	DREF140061	ch 17880242/Formation des volontaires en shelter		2,948,000
27/03/2014	DREF140062	ch 17880241/Materiel pr Formation des volontaires en shelter		189,500
28/03/2014	DREF140063	op 801077/Carburant-opération inondation		330,750
27/03/2014	DREF140064	op 801078/Carburant-opération inondation		837,900
28/03/2014	DREF140065	op 801076/Huile moteur-opération inondation		600,000
28/03/2014	DREF140066	op 799650/Carburant-opération inondation		723,240
28/03/2014	DREF140067	op 799648/Carburant-opération inondation		1,481,760
13/03/2014	DREF140068	Demande Historique		2,000
19/03/2014	DREF140069	ch 17880236/FM pr transport mat de pulvérisation/Gatumba		15,000
11/02/2014	DREF140071	Demande Historique		2,000
18/03/2014	DREF140072	ch 17880233/Vidange des latrines de Kinama I		200,000
12/03/2014	DREF140073	ch 17880230/FM et Frais de communication-Op Inondation		460,000
13/03/2014	DREF140074	ch 17169818/Vidange fosses septiques EP Carama		200,000
13/03/2014	DREF140075	ch 17880234/Manutention Kit NDRT-Watsan		160,000
28/02/2014	DREF140076	Agios Février		40,415
28/03/2014	DREF140077	ch 17880235/Réparation camion		50,000
27/03/2014	DREF140078	ch 17880238/1 tour de vidange des fosses		169,920
31/03/2014	DREF140079	op 799647/Carburant-Opération inondations		242,550
26/03/2014	DREF140080	ch 17880240/Réalisation spot pr Lévée des fonds Innodations		200,000
19/03/2014	DREF140081	ch 17880237/Frais de communication-Innondations		200,000
06/04/2014	DREF140082	ch 17880245/Formation supplémentaire-SHELTER		675,000
08/04/2014	DREF140083	ch 17880248/1 benne de gravier		90,000
09/04/2014	DREF140084	op 801081/Carburant-opération inondations		198,480
09/04/2014	DREF140085	op 801082/Carburant-opération inondations		848,925
04/04/2014	DREF140086	ch 17880246/Formation-SHELTER		455,000
10/04/2014	DREF140087	ch 17880250/Paiement RAD pour dédouanement des lampes solaires		458,615
15/04/2014	DREF140088	ch 17880255/Fournitures de 3000 perches		4,500,000
23/04/2014	DREF140089	ch 17880257/Constructions des abris à Kinama		4,540,000
28/04/2014	DREF140090	op 801086/Carburant-Opérations Innondations		88,400
04/04/2014	DREF140091	Demande Historique		4,000
11/04/2014	DREF140092	ch 17880249/4 box Eau minérale		31,200
11/04/2014	DREF140093	ch 17880247/Vidange des latrines à Buterere		200,000
02/05/2014	DREF140094	op 801087/Carburant-Opération Innondations		108,000
10/04/2014	DREF140095	ch 17880251/Paiement Gare routière et taxe de sureté		900,000
		TOTAL	117,412,264	117,408,769
		BALANCE	3,495	
		Exchange rate applied 1 CHF= 1,737.7161 BIF (Bank rate)		