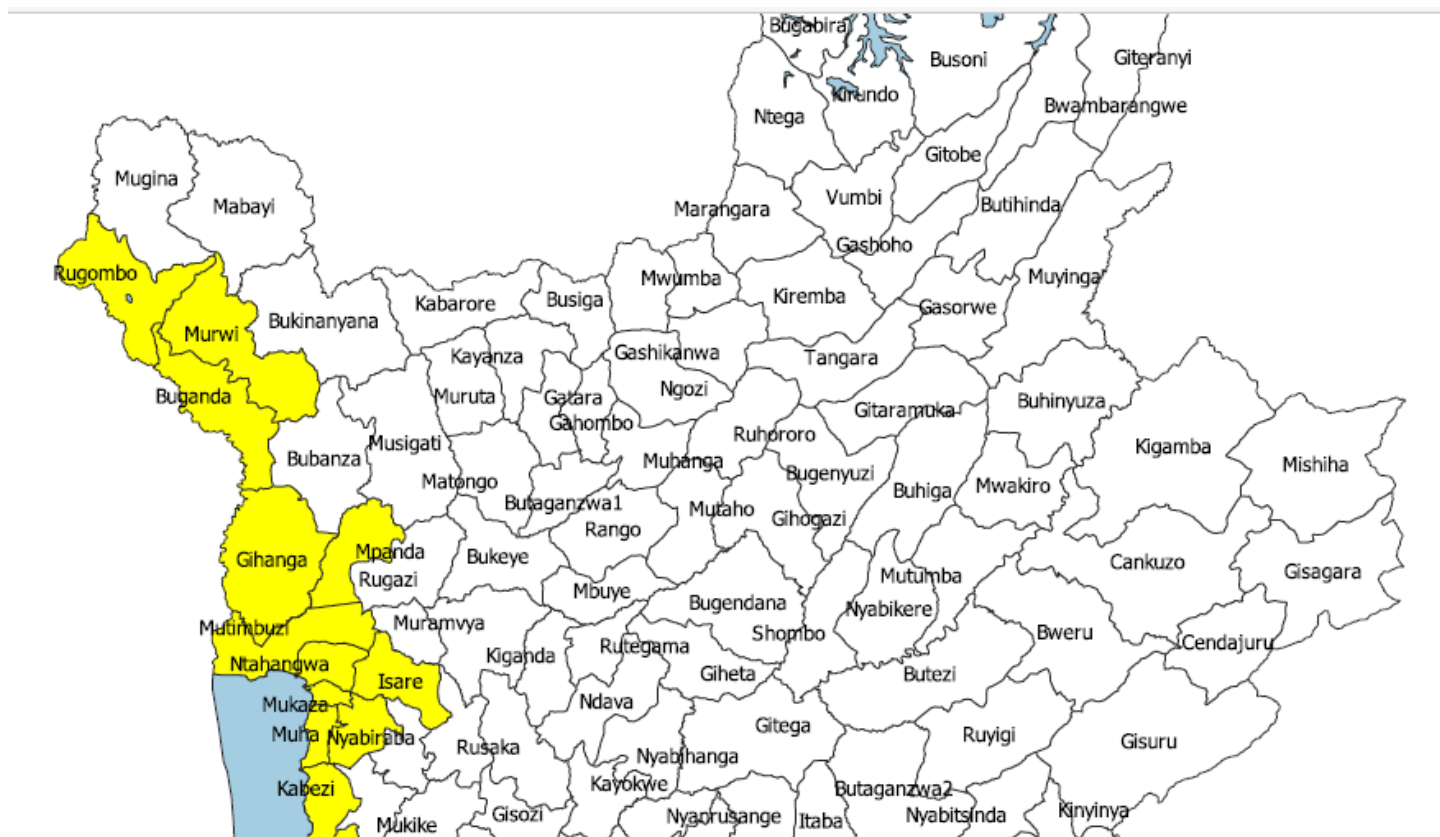




BRC volunteers rescuing the victims of the heavy rains and winds in Makamba

Appeal: MDRBI020	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 748,383	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 492,825 people	People Targeted: 7,590 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 15-11-2023	New Operational End Date: 31-08-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 15-11-2023		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 17-05-2024	
Additional Allocation Requested: 350,215		Targeted Areas: Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Makamba, Rumonge	

Description of the Event



Carte des prévisions météo du 31 Octobre au 08 Novembre 2023

Date when the trigger was met

14-05-2024

What happened, where and when?

Since September 2023, exacerbated by the El Niño weather phenomenon, the rains have been virtually uninterrupted in Burundi, instead of the usual two rainy seasons (September-January and March-May). According to official figures released by the Minister of the Interior in a press release issued on Tuesday 16 April, between September 2023 and 7 April 2024, 203,944 people were affected by flooding, landslides, violent winds and hail, and the number of internally displaced persons had risen by 25% to 96,000. In the same press release, the government of Burundi appealed for financial aid to meet the growing needs of 306,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance and to avoid a worsening of the situation.

DREF timeline according to the evolution of the situation:

- On 26 and 27 October 2023, the first intense rainfall and high winds caused important flooding in Cibitoke affecting 1,590 people. Based on the needs reported by the NS, a DREF operation was launched in Cibitoke on 15 November 2023 to assist 265 HH.
- From 26 to 27 December 2023, other heavy rain occurred in Bujumbura town (Kinama, Buterere, Musaga and Kanyosha) and Bubanza Provinces (Gihanga and Mpanda), with 371 houses totally or partially destroyed and 7,278 people affected. BRC extended the DREF to assist 150 more affected HH in Ntahangwa and Muha.
- In April 2024, as the situation worsened, the NS requested a 3rd allocation to assist 200 more affected HH. That third allocation was triggered by an unprecedented rise of Lake Tanganyika waters as a result from the continuous rains. On 12 March 2024, the waters of Lake Tanganyika had risen by 776.76 m, i.e. 1,76 m above the normal, their worst for sixty years. According to data collected by the CRB volunteer network, the damages were:
 - 66,391 persons affected and in need in 10 communes of 4 provinces. Local residents had been forced to suspend their activities, and some were forced to move, as the lake waters continued to gain ground. At this time 162,356 people are at high risk of being affected by the floods.
 - 1,344 flooded houses and 300 immediately houses threatened; main roads markets, ports, schools, more than 365 Ha of fields were flooded, and the road from Bujumbura to DRC via Mutimbuzi commune is already flooded since 2nd March 2024 and the road along Tanganyika Lac in Bujumbura Town (Avenue du Large).

The humanitarian situation has been worsened by the rising of the level of the Lac Tanganyika which was at 777.30 m on 17 May. To date, 54 Collines are flooded where live 492,825 people of Bujumbura (Communes Mutimbuzi and Kabezi), Province Mairie (Commune Muha, Mukaza and Ntahangwa), Province Rumonge (Muhuta, Bugarama and Rumonge) and Province Makamba (Commune NyanzaLac). Burundi Government has officially declared the humanitarian crisis and a holistic humanitarian response developed.

Burundi is almost at the beginning of the dry season, and flooding should normally decrease. However, cases of cholera have begun to increase exponentially, and landslides could continue on unstable ground that has accumulated a lot of rainwater.

IFRC has recategorized of the crisis as orange based on the humanitarian situation, which allows BRCS to extend this operation for 3 more months to alleviate the burden of the crisis on the most vulnerable affected families.



Scope and Scale

The rise of the Lake Tangayinka waters from 775 m of altitude to 777.3m on 17 May has aggravated to humanitarian situation and 7,796 more houses are now flooded, for an overall 10,648 since the beginning of the operation. Since March, more and more residents are forced to suspend their activities, and to move, as the lake continues to gain ground with 47,547 displaced people at the moment. These families lost their homes, their means of subsistence, and the underground passages are flooded, bringing up sewage and toilet waste, with a high probability of the appearance of epidemics. The flood and landslide are causing the outbreak of the cholera epidemic in Bujumbura, Mairie. The sitrep published on 17 May by the MoH showed 1,783 cumulative cases with 34 actives cases. The 18 new cases came from Mukaza and Ntahangwa Commune in Mairie of Bujumbura and Mutimbuzi in Bujumbura. Due to the flood, the risk of landslides has drastically increased in Rumonge (Muhuta especially), Bujumbura (Kabezi commune), Mairie of Bujumbura (Mukaza exactly at Mugoboka) and represents an additional threat for those families already made vulnerable by the floods.

Data collected by the BRC volunteer network on 17 May show the following cumulated damages:

- 54 Collines flooded where lives of 492,825 people were affected.
- 10,648 houses are flooded
- 2,914 houses are totally destroyed
- 3,017 are partially destroyed.
- 47,547 people are displaced as their houses are flooded or totally destroyed.
- 498 HH from Gabaniro Colline in Muhuta Commune have been affected by the landslide and have been relocated in a new site at Gitaza
- 600 HH from Gatumba are to be relocated to Gisagara Site in Mubimbi commune, 392 HH of whom have already been relocated
- Public infrastructure: 2 Makamba markets flooded, Mukungu Communal High School and 15 primary schools destroyed



• Damaged fields: 67 Ha in Nyanza, 43 Ha in Makamba, more than 300 Ha in Bujumbura Rural. In Rumonge 12 Ha of palm tree fields, 2.5 ha of rice fields, 1.5 ha of cassava fields.

The main challenges are the lack of evacuation sites for affected populations, the reluctance of some affected households to leave flooded areas because they have nowhere else to go and the lack of people on the ground to monitor the situation and prepare for any assistance that may be required.

This situation is worrying as Burundi is the poorest country in the world in terms of GDP per capita according to the World Bank and one of the twenty countries most vulnerable to climate change according to the International Organization for Migration,

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. UNICEF	https://www.unicef.org/burundi/media/2886/file/7_ENG_Wash_BudgetBrief%202022-2023.pdf%20.pdf
2. OCHA	https://reliefweb.int/report/burundi/burundi-floods-and-landslides-update-igebu-unfpa-un-ochaecho-daily-flash-16-may-2024

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	Yes
Has the forecasted event materialize?	Yes

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

This update will allow the National Society (NS) to continue assisting the growing number of people affected by the floods in Burundi. To this effect, the following changes will be made:

- Increase in the direct target of the operation from 3,690 to 7,590 people, which means 650 new HHs for an overall 1,265 families.
- Increase the target areas with Mubimbi Commune in Bujumbura.
- A new allocation of 350,215 CHF for an overall 748,383 CHF.
- Extension of the timeframe to add three more months for an overall nine-month operation ending on 31st August 2024.

New activities will include:

- Extension of community cleaning and PGI, hygiene, and health awareness-raising activities for 3 more months at the new site, while keeping them going on for three more months in the old sites.
- Distribution of tents to 440 new HH
- Distribution of WASH Kits to 650 new HH

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

01-10-2023





Cash transfer in Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie



Volunteers clearing gutters in Bujumbura town

Shelter, Housing And Settlements

With the DREF allocation, BRCS has achieved the following:

- Training of 44 volunteers on the emergency shelter
- 100 emergency shelters in Cibitoke Province
- 200 emergency shelters have been installed in NyanzaLac and Rumonge province

With support from the Kuwait Red Crescent, BRC began the operation of rehabilitation of 94 shelters in Muha and Ntahangwa Communes in Bujumbura Town. The procurement process of the construction materials is completed, and the rehabilitation is on the starting point.

Multi Purpose Cash

With DREF support, BRCs has already assisted 265 HH in the province of Cibitoke at a rate of 125,000 FBU per household, 150 HH from Bujumbura Mairie at a rate of 300,000 FBU per household.

With support from the Luxembourg Red Cross, 880 HH from Cibitoke (Nyamitanga which is not targeted by DREF operation) and Bubanza Provinces have been identified and will soon receive assistance in terms of multipurpose cash transfer.

With financial backing from the World Food Programme (supported by ECHO), BRC is executing multi-purpose cash transfer initiatives to facilitate proactive measures in the Muhuta Commune of Rumonge province. These efforts will enable targeted households to strengthen the roofing and/or foundation of their residences, thereby safeguarding their belongings.

Health

BRC is continuing community awareness-raising to contribute to control the cholera outbreak in Bujumbura and Mairie of Bujumbura 18,500 people has been reached so far. Following are the main activities implemented in the health sector:

- Training of 22 volunteers in first aid, psychosocial support and epidemic management in Cibitoke province
- Animation by 46 volunteers of 93 awareness sessions on epidemic prevention in Cibitoke province and in Bujumbura Mairie
- Training of 46 volunteers on the prevention of epidemics in the provinces of Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie, Rumonge and Nyanzalac.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

With DREF support, BRC has implemented the following activities:

- Training and pre-positioning of an emergency Wash team of 38 volunteers
- Setting up of 22 PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation transformation) image kits
- Purchase of 150 WASH kits and 150 kitchen kits for 150 displaced households (Mairie and Cibitoke)
- Purchase of 70 sprayers
- Prepositioning of 22 drums of chlorine
- Organization of 2,524 door-to-door hygiene awareness sessions and 12 mass hygiene awareness sessions
- Cleaning of drainage channels in Cibitoke province and Bujumbura town hall



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of aqua tabs (8 boxes of 45 kg) • Acquisition of personal protective equipment (200 kits) <p>With support from other partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the delocalization process of the population from Gatumba to Mubimbi Commune • Setting up a latrine of 20 doors in the new site of Muhuta Commune for the population affected by the landslide • Procurement and distribution of kit of WASH • Procurement and pre-positionement of dignity kits • Water trucking in the two new sites at Muhuta and Mubimbi Communes • Water trucking for the Mutimbuzi (zone of Rubirizi) for support to stop the cholera outbreak.
Migration And Displacement	With the partnership with IOM, BRC is monitoring the disablement through the DTM tools in all provinces of Burundi.
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	<p>Based on the findings of the EVCA, the local Red Cross (RC) Unit formulated a localized action plan, specifically addressing the flooding in the Lake Tanganyika area. The Burundi Red Cross conducted a comprehensive needs assessment and conveyed crucial early warning messages. Moreover, BRC organized community awareness campaigns. In Rumonge Province, utilizing funds from the World Food Programme (WFP), BRCS supported the community through anticipatory cash transfers. A Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committee was established to implement activities aimed at safeguarding the watershed by identifying and preserving contour lines. BRC maintains ongoing monitoring of flood situations and El Niño phenomena in collaboration with National Disaster Management Platforms, ensuring prompt and early response, along with engaging in humanitarian diplomacy.</p> <p>Since early November 2023, the Red Cross has been actively involved in disseminating forecasts through its network of volunteers.</p> <p>Also, actions related to the rising waters of Tanganyika Lake are being done to respond to the community's needs.</p>
Community Engagement And Accountability	The Burundi Red Cross endeavors to spread awareness about the risks of flooding and landslides by disseminating rainfall forecasts and conducting radio broadcasts. Hence the creation by the NS of radio programs aired on three national radio stations (Radio Maria, Radio Bonesha, and Radio Culture) and distributed Information, Communication, and Education (ICE) materials for community education on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as epidemic control. Additionally, the hotline remains operational and serves as both an early warning mechanism and a tool for Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM).
Coordination	BRC participated in the monthly coordination meeting held at BRC headquarters. The BRC also coordinates with the National Institute of Meteorology and the National Platform for Disaster Management to disseminate rainfall forecasts. Internally, the BRC also coordinates with Red Cross and Red Crescent partners to implement humanitarian diplomacy activities and the Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie flood response. BRC continued the internal coordination mechanism and three PNS supported the response in Bubanza and one commune of Cibitoke.
National Society Readiness	The BRC has set up community DRR committees in 3/6 communes in the province of Cibitoke and all the communes of Bujumbura Mairie have community risk reduction committees that are in action. In the area flooded by the Tanganyika Lac, also the community risk reduction has been activated.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The BRC has drawn up a contingency plan which has been shared with all partners. This operation is based on the emergency plan.



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>IFRC has a presence in the country which facilitates internal coordination with other RC partners. IFRC Cluster is supporting the BRC in terms of PMER, and NSD. The Burundi Red Cross has developed an Early action protocol for the Burundi Red Cross and has been validated, the EAP has been submitted and validated and is going to be updated. Once validated, this will be the most sustainable achievement of this DREF operation.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>The Partner National Societies (PNSs) currently operating in the country, including Belgium, French, Luxembourg, Finnish, and Spanish Red Cross Societies have received the contingency plan and continue to monitor the situation. The French Section of Belgium Red Cross and Luxembourg Red Cross have activated the crisis modifiers to provide aid to communities affected by flooding and landslides in Bubanza (Gihanga and Mpanda) and Cibitoke (Nyamitanga hill in Buganda commune), which were not covered by the DREF response. These actions were not planned in the DREF plan but serve as complementary measures. With funding from Belgium Red Cross, our response has focused on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), while the funds from Luxembourg Red Cross have been directed towards multipurpose cash assistance.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is also present in the country and is monitoring the situation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	<p>Yes</p>
National authorities	<p>Some provinces like Cibitoke, have submitted requests to the National Disaster Management Platform for assistance. In Bujumbura Mairie, national authorities are actively engaged in monitoring the situation's progression by collecting and analyzing data. Additionally, they are overseeing the coordination of the response efforts.</p> <p>The Burundi government has officially declared the crisis and has submitted a global response plan. The government is responsible for setting up and management of the two new sites (Gabaniro for people from Gatumba and Gisagara for the 498 HH affected by the landslide at Muhuta Commune)</p>
UN or other actors	<p>UN agencies such as IOM, UNDP are members of the national DM Platform and regularly attend the monthly coordination meetings. The WFP with funds from ECHO-PPP in partnership with BRC has supported 1,700 HHs in terms of anticipatory cash transfers and has planned to continue this activity to support the most affected by the floods.</p> <p>UNICEF is supporting in terms of WASH in emergency situations: water trucking, latrine construction at the two new sites</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Disaster Management (DM) Platform is in charge of coordinating all partners and BRC is acting as Secretariat of this platform. They do have the ordinary meeting on a monthly basis. Internally, the BRC has activated its taskforce for coordinating the operation. BRC has established a Red Cross coordination mechanism.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

In the 6 provinces, except for Bujumbura Town, the shelters in Burundi are not globally made of decent materials, and with any disturbance, these houses are either messed up or the walls fall. All communes of the target area are in the plains and semi-urban and rural areas, and with sandy soil. Most of the houses located in the flooded area have been destroyed and others are at high risk especially those particularly those constructed of unsustainable materials. On 17 2024 May 10,648 flooded HH, 2,914 totally destroyed houses, and 3,017 partially destroyed.

As there are two new sites (Gisagara site for the people from Gatumba, and Gabaniro for the 498 HH affected by the landslide at Muhuta Commune), there is a need to set up new shelter. In the host community, the facilities' quality and minimum standards are usually not fully set, and the displaced communities are exposed to weather effects.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Floods and landslides once again compromise the livelihoods of populations already weakened by extreme poverty and having suffered repetitive movements.

Living conditions precarious conditions of internally displaced persons and host communities remain alarming and could be aggravated by poverty and lack of economic opportunities and these new challenges.

According to a rapid assessment conducted, the floods and landslides have either partially damaged or destroyed houses and HH's belongs. These affected people who lost their shelter and NFI is either IDPs, or hosted by their neighbors, and both are facing limited access to necessities and household items.

The flooded households have been deprived of their livelihoods, with the most vulnerable requiring assistance in the form of non-food materials and household items. Therefore, implementing assistance through cash transfers is deemed essential to enable affected households to address these specific needs. In addition, despite a favorable harvest during season B, unprecedented inflation rates have been observed across the period, particularly affecting food supplies and livelihood resources. As a result, 1.52 million individuals, constituting 12% of the rural population assessed, continue to grapple with acute food insecurity, despite the occurrence of average or above-average harvests in certain regions.



Health

Burundi is still prone to epidemic diseases like cholera, malaria as well and diarrhea, especially for children under 5 years. A cholera outbreak that started a year ago has experienced an alarming stage during the past rainy season, due to the deterioration of the WASH conditions and the lack of epidemic early control especially at the community level. According to the SitRep from the MoH published on 17 May, a total of 1,783 cumulative cases have been noted with 38 active cases, 18 new cases from Muha, Ntakangwa, Mubimbi Communes.

The most affected area is located in the cholera belt meaning the cholera outbreak should continue if relevant actions are not implemented to stop the epidemic.

The hygiene and the health facility access are still low in Burundi. In case of floods and/or high winds or landslides, the situation gets worse. As of now, several provinces share the same risk factors of the spread of the water-related disease, representing a high risk for cholera cases upsurge:

- Inadequate provision of safe water to communities in affected areas of responsibility.
- Poor access to hygienic sanitation facilities in the affected health districts.
- Poor involvement of community leaders and community health workers in awareness raising and surveillance.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The flood and/or landslide affected the water points and latrine, meaning the affected community does not have access to the WASH infrastructures and this caused the outbreak of the cholera epidemic. There is no water point or latrine in the two new sites (Muhuta and Mubimbi Commune). With the population movement, the hygiene conditions have deteriorated. The families hosted in the communities are lacking proper hygiene conditions and the environmental effect of the floods is noticeable.



Community awareness in terms of safe practices is generally low in Burundi and this is one of the factors favoring the transmission of diseases from dirty hands.

The same risk of access to WASH facilities applies for the affected areas and surrounding communities, which remain at risk. Even some of the communities still have access to their regular source of water, most of the water points are flooded by the Tanganyika Lac are destroyed, and the water is no longer safe. However, only 6% of the population has access to basic hygiene coverage in Burundi which is way below the average for the Sub-Saharan region.

According to the 2022-2023 UNICEF report, access to drinking water has improved but remains challenging for rural communities and even urban, out of Bujumbura. The average families still have access to drinking water from sources that are 30 min away, hence relying on safe and easy access to reach the water source. During floods, that access is always the most challenging with significant challenges and even safety concerns. In 2022, in semi-urban and rural areas, only 42% of households had access to safe water in urban areas. According to the REGIDESO, some standpipes are not operational due to technical issues and management gaps. Household water management faces some challenges (transport and conservation) to alter the quality of drinking water. This means that there is a need for water tracking for some localities, water treatment, and material for household disinfection such as chlorine, and pump sprayers and personal protection equipment and allowance for volunteers.

As it is the rainy season with a probable flood, there is a need to improve sanitation access and utilization through sensitization and sanitation capacity.

For Bujumbura-Mairie, some households do not have different materials anymore as they have been destroyed, also disinfection of the disaster areas is needed to prevent epidemics that could arise.

This circumstance will exacerbate the conditions in areas affected by flooding or at risk of being flooded by Lake Tanganyika's waters. Access during floods is consistently a formidable challenge, fraught with significant obstacles and safety issues. In 2022, only 42% of households in semi-urban and rural locales had access to safe water, while in urban areas, some standpipes remain inoperable due to technical and managerial issues, according to REGIDESO.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In the context of Burundi, individuals with multiple vulnerabilities, such as returnees, internally displaced persons, people affected by natural disasters, and particularly people with specific needs, are known to be particularly vulnerable to multiple protection risks including gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking. The volunteers and staff involved in the operation need to be briefed and/or trained on PGI to ensure always the "Do not harm".



Education

The children from the 10,648 HH flooded have lost all their materials and need urgent support. The assessment took into account an average of three children per household.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Following floods linked to heavy rain and/or rising water levels in Lake Tanganyika, the earth has accumulated so much water causing landslides in various localities. The National Meteo Institute regularly produces weather information without large dissemination. There is a huge need in terms of dissemination of the information produced by the Government Institutes and to promote the DRR culture in the community by disseminating the rainfall forecast to inform and advise the community about forecasts by broadcasting messages on what to do and weather forecasts as well as promote the early alert for early actions. The drainage channels for rainwater and/or wastewater are narrow and blocked in certain areas of the city in urban centers. In addition, most of the watersheds are not protected against erosion, making the area of the plain prone to flooding and landslides.

Most households (more than half of Burundi HHS) are below the poverty line and are therefore unable to carry out prepared actions. They therefore need to be reinforced in financial capital to assist in the form of vouchers.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement and accountability are key and cross-cutting topics. This is very relevant in this operation to improve community awareness in terms of disseminating the meteorological information produced by the National Meteorological Institute through different channels such as radio community sensitization campaigns, and community leader's sensitization sessions. CEA is relevant to managing



the community feedback such as rumors, misinformation, etc. to take account of it when making decisions. As the major activities will be implemented at the community level, CEA will also be relevant to increase community participation. BRC is implementing a hotline as an early warning tool, especially in the El Nino period.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this DREF is to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 7,590 individuals (1,265 households) affected by floods in the provinces of Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, and Makamba with health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), shelter, and basic necessities services for 9 months.

Additionally, 33,722 individuals from the affected areas will be targeted with awareness-raising initiatives on epidemic control, hygiene practices, community health, and early warning mechanisms for proactive responses.

The NS has developed a simplified Early Action Protocol (EAP) which is currently being validated by the IFRC. A complete EAP is being developed. This will allow the NS to implement anticipatory actions for floods as the phenomenon is recurrent and getting worse every year. The Burundi Red Cross approaches, including the PASSA approach and humanitarian diplomacy with its partners to systematically integrate "crisis modifier" lines into projects, will enable the NS to respond promptly. Establishing and operating streamlining Community Disaster Risk Reduction Committees will also make it possible for the NS to better cope with disaster risks.

Operation strategy rationale

1. Shelter

- Emergency shelter for 100HHs in Cibitoke and 200HHs in Bujumbura Town, Rumonge and Makamba:

The National Society is planning under this intervention to ensure the affected families receive immediate emergency shelters through the distribution of available kits in the NS stocks that will be replenished under the DREF. The branches will provide technical guidance and hands for the effective construction of the emergency shelters. The affected communities have already identified ownership-safe plots where the construction will be done.

- Kitchen kits for 150 HHs in Bujumbura Mairie who lost their assets in the floods.

- Distribution of Emergency shelter to 440HH in Nyanzalac (Makamba), Rumonge, Bugarama and Muhuta in Rumonge Province.

2. Multi-purpose cash

- Multi-purpose cash to 265HHs from Cibitoke Province and 150 HHs from Bujumbura Mairie.

The needs for the affected people vary differently from one household to another, and BRCS is prioritizing the cash approach to allow the community flexibility in accessing their most pressing needs, items, or livelihoods. BRCS has provided a multipurpose cash of 125,000 BIF (CHF 47) to the 265 first affected families. The amount of 125,000 BIF corresponds to the MEB which is BIF 120,000 (aligned with cash working group and partners in the country). The NS has added to that amount BIF 5,000 with consideration of usual inflation during the end-of-year season.

The 150 targeted households from Bujumbura Mairie will receive 300,000 BIF, disbursed at a rate of 150,000 BIF per month.

The cash will aim to cover access for food and/or essential material loss in the flood incident as water storage, menstrual kits, and hygiene items.

Health and WASH:

WASH and health interventions play a crucial role in transitioning from response to risk prevention. Prioritizing these activities aims to address the ongoing cholera outbreak and prevent water-related diseases. The Cibitoke region, encompassing all communes, faces significant risks of waterborne diseases and malaria following the rainy season's effects. The following activities will be prioritized:

- Chlorine spraying in affected communes to curb cholera spread as the disease remains active in certain areas.

- Additionally, household spraying, sanitation efforts, and awareness campaigns will be reinforced in affected areas to mitigate health risks. Volunteers are actively engaged in disseminating information on vector-borne and water-borne diseases, particularly cholera.

- WASH kits will be distributed to 800 HH to ensure safe water storage.

PGI:

Volunteers in Cibitoke (Murwi, Buganda, and Rugombo) and Bujumbura (Kinama, Kanyosha) have received training on Personal and Community-based Hygiene Promotion (PGI). Further briefings and training sessions will be conducted for volunteers in the 4 communes affected by Lake Tanganyika's rise.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Utilizing broadcasting platforms to reach a wider audience, media engagements are strategically selected based on their reach in affected and surrounding areas. Coordination efforts are streamlined to ensure effective intervention. Mass media campaigns focus on the high risk of cholera spread and potential worsening of the flood situation in affected areas, these activities will continue in the new affected



zones.

Foreseeing Scenarios and NS Actions:

Continued rainfall, as forecasted by IGEEBU, suggests further flooding in Cibitoke, Bujumbura, and neighboring provinces bordering Lake Tanganyika. Parallel to ongoing responses, close monitoring of the situation and forecasts remains crucial. Efforts are directed towards enhancing early warning systems and health prevention measures in collaboration with local authorities. Capacity building initiatives are planned to expedite response efforts in other districts or regions if impacted. Key training sessions involving affected areas and operational teams are prioritized to equip NS emergency operations centers. Community-level collaboration with local authorities aims to improve early warning messaging, focusing on health and hygiene risks, floods, landslides, and high winds. Strengthening the BRC emergency telephone line will enhance early warning and community communication channels.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The direct target for this operation will be 7,590 most vulnerable people (1,265 HHs) affected by floods and the rising water of the Tanganyika Lake divided as follows:

- 265 HHs from Cibitoke (Rugombo, Buganda, and Murwi).
- 150 HHs from Bujumbura Mairie (Kinama, Buterere, Musaga and Kanyosha).
- 200 HHs from Bujumbura Town (in Mutimbuzi, Mukaza, Muha), Rumonge province (Muhuta, Bugarama and Rumonge), and Makamba (Nyanza-Lac).
- 650 HHs from Muha, Mukaza, Ntakangwa (Bujumbura mairie), Mutimbuzi (Bujumbura Town), Nyanza-Lac (Makamba) Muhuta, Bugarama and Rumonge (Rumonge).

An indirect target of indirect of 33,722 people will be reached with awareness-raising on epidemic control, hygiene promotion and PGI as well as the early warning for early actions. They will be reached through volunteers (mass sensitization in public spaces) and mass media support (through radio). A national audience will be targeted with the radio messages, with an emphasis on affected people in Cibitoke and Bujumbura, surrounding communities and people living around Tanganyika Lake.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation will focus on most vulnerable IDPS, returnees and affected HHs in the identified flooded areas and relodging sites. With an emphasis on HH with economic and humanitarian vulnerability (children under 5 years, pregnant women, elders and disabled people).

Total Targeted Population

Women	2,910	Rural	64%
Girls (under 18)	960	Urban	36%
Men	2,784	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.7%
Boys (under 18)	936		
Total targeted population	7,590		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
As the operation is being run at the end of the year with other urgent tasks like the annual reporting and the next year's	BRC has nominated one national surge to coordinate and manage the operation under the direct supervision of the Program



planning, there is a responsibility conflict for this operations management.	Director. The national response teams are active and mobilized to this operation.
Households with flooded homes are forced to seek asylum in neighboring households that are not flooded, putting pressure on household needs. This situation can create conflicts between displaced families and host communities.	BRC will continue disseminating the best values in the community to promote peaceful cohabitation. In addition, most areas at risk will be monitored and BRC will improve humanitarian advocacy to the Government for relocating the persons living in these areas.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Given the potential risks to volunteers and staff involved in the operation, BRC will prioritize ensuring that all personnel have valid insurance coverage. Additionally, strategic stock items will be insured to mitigate potential losses. Some target municipalities of the operation are situated along the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo, which is currently experiencing conflict involving neighboring countries, including Burundi. This conflict poses risks of regional extension. Furthermore, access to already flooded areas is challenging, necessitating the provision of individual protective gear and suitable transportation means/techniques for volunteers and staff.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?
No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 412,225
Targeted Persons: 7,590

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families reached with emergency shelters	740	300
# of households reached with kitchen kits	150	150
% of the target confirming they are satisfied with the emergency shelters received	90	0

Progress Towards Outcome

A total of 100 HH have received the emergency shelters at Cibitoke and 200 emergency shelters at NyanzaLac and Rumonge Communes. Branches have provided technical guidance and hands for the effective construction of emergency shelters. All 40 volunteers were trained on shelter construction and safe construction to this effect. Procurement and distribution of 150 kitchen kits to 150 HH from Bujumbura Mairie. 440 new HHs will be supported in emergency shelter at Rumonge, Makamba, and Bujumbura (Rural and Town).



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 39,994
Targeted Persons: 2,490



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs reached with multipurpose cash	415	415
% of target people confirming that they are satisfied with the assistance received from BRCS (Cash transfer, Kits WASH, NFI Kits, etc)	90	0

Progress Towards Outcome

- Rapid market assessment and quick cash risk evaluation were completed, as well as the beneficiary identification.
- The cash distribution reached 265 HHs from Cibitoke and 150 HHs from Bujumbura as planned.
- The PDM has been conducted in Cibitoke and in Bujumbura. Data collection for the first and second allocations has been completed, data are being analyzed and the report will be published soon.



Budget: CHF 29,912

Targeted Persons: 33,722

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health activities	33,722	18,500
# of people reached with first aid	10,000	5,340
# of First-Aid Kits received	49	9

Progress Towards Outcome

Volunteer refresher courses were conducted on first aid, psychosocial support and epidemic management, awareness on epidemic control, cholera and malaria prevention.

Nine (09) first-aid kits have been purchased; however, they were not enough regarding the number of people to be attended to. A total of 5,340 people were assisted with first aid.

Some 8,500 people were reached through health awareness activities. Community awareness activities will continue in all targeted areas to reduce the epidemic risks.



Budget: CHF 128,098

Targeted Persons: 7,590

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of persons reached by hygiene promotion activities	33,722	10,752



% of households in the area with cholera cases that benefit from spraying of chlorine	100	100
# of HHs reached with WASH kits	800	150
# of EPI distributed to volunteers/staff	310	200
# of chlorine procured	8	4

Progress Towards Outcome

The following activities have been carried out:

- Training and pre-positioning of 6 emergency WASH teams, consisting of 20 members each, per commune;
- Establishment of Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation transformation (PHAST) image kits;
- Acquisition of pulverizers;
- Repositioning and distribution of chlorine to 100 households.
- 1,792 HHs (10,752 persons) were reached by door-to-door awareness sessions and 8 mass awareness sessions were conducted. In Cibitoke province, 45 volunteers (15 per commune) participated in the activity, with 12 sessions in Rugombo, 6 in Mugwi, and 6 in Buganda. A similar approach was adopted in Bujumbura Mairie.
- Hygiene promotion campaigns were conducted within and around the affected sites, with 20 sessions organized per commune, reaching a total of 3,256 individuals.
- 12 sessions per commune were dedicated to gutter and drainage cleaning. To address gutter cleaning, each commune enlisted 30 volunteers to work for the necessary duration. In Cibitoke, volunteers spent 6 days in Rugombo, 3 days in Buganda, and 3 days in Mugwi, with Rugombo being the most severely affected commune. Approximately 2 kilometers of gutters were cleared.
- Concerning the disinfection of flooded areas, all households in which cholera cases were reported were sprayed by BRC volunteers. A total of 1,828 households affected by cholera, and at least 10 households in the surrounding area were disinfected. This indicator was monitored with the support of the Ministry of Health, which provided the data on affected HHs. As the cholera epidemic is active in the flooded area, BRC is continuing community awareness and the spraying of the households where cholera cases are reported. Each commune mobilized volunteers based on the extent of the flooded zones, with the number of spraying sessions determined by the area's size. In Cibitoke, 20 volunteers conducted spraying activities 18 times in Rugombo, 15 volunteers sprayed 14 times in Buganda; and 10 volunteers engaged in 15 spraying sessions in Mugwi. In Bujumbura Mairie, 15 volunteers conducted spraying activities 20 times in Ntahangwa, and 30 volunteers sprayed 14 times in Muha. These efforts are ongoing.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 18,488

Targeted Persons: 110

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers briefed on minimum PGI	110	110
# of volunteers/staff members trained on PGI	20	0

Progress Towards Outcome

- 110 volunteers were briefed on children's protection in emergencies.
- Volunteers from NyanzaLac, Rumonge, and Bujumbura have been briefed on PGI.
- 20 volunteers will be trained in PGI and SGBV standards.





Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 12,017

Targeted Persons: 33,722

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers mobilized who received the CEA briefing	50	50
# of people reached with radio awareness sessions	33,722	17,722
# of radio show organized	40	32

Progress Towards Outcome

- 30 radio broadcasts, covering the entire country were carried out. The radio shows have been broadcast regularly since the beginning of the operation and will continue until the end.
- The production of IEC materials with a focus on cholera is done and 500 leaflets and 25 flyers have been distributed to volunteers to raise awareness in the communities.
- The hotline (109) is supported to make it operational 24h/24. The hotline is the channel for disaster alerts in the community in general, as part of this operation it helps to collect and manage community feedback.
- 700 Leaflets have been produced on the establishment and operationalization of Mugoniki clubs for the management of community feedback.
- The radio campaign will continue as well as the hotline support



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 3,962

Targeted Persons: 1

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of IFRC field missions completed	3	1

Progress Towards Outcome

The DRC delegation continues to support the implementation of the project, and weekly coordination meetings are held.

One monitoring mission was conducted by IFRC staff, and 2 other missions are planned.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 103,686

Targeted Persons: 310



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of field missions conducted for monitoring	7	5
# of volunteers insured	310	310
# of kick-off meeting organized	7	5

Progress Towards Outcome

The 310 volunteers working on the operation were insured from Cibitoke, Bujumbura, NyanzaLac, Rumonge, and Mairie of Bujumbura. A national surge has been recruited to coordinate the operation, and the NS has seconded staff to coordinate the operation until the recruitment is finalized.

Local authorities were engaged in risk response and management (representatives and civil protection).

The capacity of 30 CCRRCs in Cibitoke and 20 NDRTs and staff in flood-prone areas in early warning systems has been strengthened.

The dissemination of early warning messages in localities at high risk of flooding was organized by a commune. Thus, in Bujumbura Town Hall, 40 volunteers were called upon in Ntahangwa commune 11 times while in Muha 30 volunteers were mobilized 8 times. For Cibitoke, 30 volunteers per commune were mobilized. They have already held 9 sessions in Rugombo, 6 sessions in Mugina and 6 sessions in Mugwi.

Support to early warning systems during volunteers' deployment with early warning messages in flood-prone districts and through radio messages. Messages focused on health risks (cholera risk, prevention and transmission routes), hygiene promotion (hand washing, good practices) and infectious disease prevention.

Hygiene promotion and information gathered in coordination with local authorities.

For the next phase, 200 new volunteers from the flooded area by the Tanganyika Lac will also be insured, the operation monitoring will continue, and the lessons learned workshop will be organized one week before the end of the operation.

Three (03) kick off meetings were held at the HQ and Cibitoke. The dissemination of early warning messages in localities at high risk of flooding was organized by the commune. In Bujumbura Town Hall, 40 volunteers were called upon in Ntahangwa commune 11 times while in Muha 30 volunteers were mobilized 8 times. For Cibitoke, 30 volunteers per commune were mobilized. They have already held 9 sessions in Rugombo, 6 in Mugina and 6 sessions in Mugwi.

Regarding the monitoring, 4 field missions have been conducted: 2 by the operational team, and 2 joint missions (Program and finance). Three kick-off meetings were organized at Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie and at the BRC headquarters.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

This operation will involve about 310 volunteers in the 6 targeted branches for implementing the activities of this operation. 310 of these volunteers will be ensured in this DREF as the others benefit from insurance in different projects.

Some 35 personnel will be involved at HQ and at branches level including Health, WASH and Shelter, PMER, Finance, Logistics, communication, Branch Secretary, and Communal coordinators.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement will be done by the National Society at local level. For the cash component, the NS has an agreement with a FSP and rapid market assessment will allow to evaluate the withdrawal point and confirm the feasibility for mobile money or direct cash as the FSP contract currently cover both options.

How will this operation be monitored?

The PMER Coordination for the Burundi Red Cross is being conducted through a field mission for monitoring. IFRC local staff will join some field missions for monitoring. An Information management system had been developed and made operational for specifically this operation so that the ITT forms will be regularly updated. One week to the end of this operation, a lesson-learned workshop will be



organized and facilitated by the PMER and the IFRC just to capture the challenges, and lessons learned for future operations. In addition, the BRC will continue monitor the event through its volunteers' network and the National Meteorological Institute and if needed, this operation will be updated based on the event evolution. The BRC will produce and submit an update report after 6 weeks and a final report (narrative and financial) will be submitted one month after the end of this operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The communication within Public Relations will be in charge of all external communication related to this operation. They are collecting relevant images and videos to publish on the BRC website and social media.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRBI020 - Burundi Red Cross Burundi Flood

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	640 734
Shelter and Basic Household Items	412 225
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	39 994
Health	29 912
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	128 098
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	18 488
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	12 017
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	107 648
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	3 962
National Society Strengthening	103 686
TOTAL BUDGET	748 383

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



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