



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

Appeal: <b>MDRBI020</b>	Country: <b>Burundi</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 143,699</b>	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>1,590 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>1,590 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2023-11-15</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>3 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2024-02-29</b>	<b>2024-11-19</b> DREFPublished:
Targeted Areas: <b>Cibitoke</b>			

# Description of the Event

Image not available!

Carte des prévisions météo du 31 Octobre au 08 Novembre 2023

## What happened, where and when?

Intense rainfall of 26 to 27 October resulting on strong winds and floods that affected Cibitoke. Other floods were reported earlier but from assessment done by NS on 2 November, Cibitoke remains the most affected so far. 1,590 people are identified as affected in the communes of Buganda, Murwi and Rugombo in Cibitoke. In the province and more precisely in the three communes, following the landslides recorded and floods that impacted Cibitoke, hundreds of households are displaced and have found refuge in host households.

These hazards follow the forecast predicted by IGEBU and ICPAC for the season of OND. Indeed, according to seasonal forecasts, all regions in Burundi will experience above-normal (extreme) rainfall, with a probability of more than 50% from east to west in all regions. More than 200mm in some provinces are expected. The most likely scenario is to faced others floods events in the coming weeks. The materialization of these forecast being already observed through several localized events aside of the above situation. Burundi Red Cross branches are mobilized and stay in alert to report the floods events given the alarming forecasts received for November.

From cumulative incident reports, since October 2023, some provinces have started facing heavy rain with strong winds which caused the following damages. Since October, localized floods in Makamba, Ngozi, Cibitoke led to 7 dead, 34 persons injured. Multiple events of strong winds, landslides and flooding from early October have made 4456 affected people and damaged infrastructures. However, the worst affected areas for now remain Cibitoke.

A peak is expected in the second half of November and a very high rainfall will likely continue until December 2023 considering ICPAC forecast. Indeed, for the Agatsi season (OND rainy season), ICPAC and IGEBU are forecasting heavy to above-normal rainfall in the south and centre of the country between September and December with extreme rainfall of over 200mm is forecasted with a probability of over 60% in the Eastern, South-eastern and Central parts of the country.



Destroyed cornfield



Destroyed school

## Scope and Scale

Burundi meteorological forecast predicted an extreme level rainfall in the country for the OND season with 50% to 80% probability of above rainfall from east to west in all regions. Although this is a long-term forecast, and therefore less accurate, the risks are significant. ICPAC's weekly forecasts also predict exceptional rainfall over Burundi this week in practically the same localities identified in the seasonal forecast. In addition, the IGEBU weekly bulletins specify the locations (in two risk levels), and the amount of rain expected in these locations is worrying (in excess of 200mm). The projections are worsened with the effect of El Nino.

Currently, 1,590 people have been affected by floods in 3 communes of Cibitoke and more than two thousand cumulatively since October (aside of Cibitoke floods). As of now, 802 houses have been reported as destroyed in the past weeks (265 in Cibitoke recently). Public infrastructures like churches, schools, electric installation were impacted, and 1,108 Agricultural fields have been destroyed.

Cibitoke is vulnerable to floods and landslides but also strong winds. The proximity with the Lac and its tributaries makes the likelihood of further impact certain, especially with current Met information for the first half of November.

With the current forecast, there is a clear indication that the conditions are ripe for a very strong impact on communities and a high probability of additional flooding associated with landslides and violent winds (see historical analysis below). From historical impact analysis, the World Bank's 30-year historical data (1991-2022) shows that the highest annual rainfall ever recorded was observed in 2021 (over 170 mm), while the average rainfall peak for the country recorded between November and December over 30 years was 167.21 mm.

Flooding affects frequently 18 provinces in Burundi, but 9 of them are historically the worst affected. These provinces are Bujumbura-Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Bubanza, Kayanza, Rutana, Bururi, Makamba and Rumonge. Specific at-risk communes for pluvial and riverine floods are based on historical impact analysis and the demographic projection. Highest exposed areas being:

- The communes bordering Lake Tanganyika remain more exposed to the risk of flooding: Communes Ntahangwa, Muha and Mukaza de la Mairie (Bujumbura); Communes Mutimbuzi and kabezi (Bujumbura Rural); Muhuta and Bugarama (Rumonge);

commune Nyanza Lac (Makamba).

- Tributaries of the lac also cross several others communes aside of the bordering above which are Gihanga, Mpanda de la province Bubanza; Murwi, Rugombo and Buganda de la province Cibitoke.
- The area around the city of Bujumbura, Rumonge and Cibitoke are the most exposed to landslides due to the quality of the ground and the unstructured urbanization, especially in Bujumbura which adds the level of risk for the communities.
- The most at-risk communities and areas are the ones in the low laying areas that received rainwater from precipitation but also from cumulative run-off from higher ground. These provinces also share some geographical vulnerabilities leading to almost systematic landslides during the rainy season. The intense rainfall predicted is a high risk for these communities. Over 1,298,333 people are at risk in general in these areas and at least 10,000 people will likely be exposed in Cibitoke with trends from previous years.

Over the years, specific groups include the people leaving around the lac, fishing communities, families with vulnerable construction material and vulnerable groups reported as the most affected by floods, landslides and diseases as immediate risk. The elderly, children, people with disabilities, the returnees will be the most negatively impacted and have lowest chance for resilience. This represents NS analysis of a minimum 20% to be heavily affected or directly impacted by either floods or landslides and strong winds with a direct risk for their life, livelihoods and health, making 259,667 people (43,278 households). From NS contingency plan, the current forecasts are aligned with the worst-case scenario. The floods will lead to the destruction of over 50,000 hectare of crop lands, private and public constructions for thousands of families.

From past OND season analysis from NS records, rains usually decrease end of December but fully ends January.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

The same event occurred in one commune of Rutana Province last year and BRCS responded with funds from the Belgium Red Cross.

The current event will likely affect many provinces and BRC will use the lessons learned from the previous operation to mitigate similar challenges such as Information Management, and the quality of the emergency shelter which must be covered by iron sheets instead of tarpaulin). In the past, it was realized that early warning is extremely relevant for this type of event, and the NS will strongly strengthen this action.

## Current National Society Actions

<b>Coordination</b>	BRCS participated in the monthly coordination meeting held at BRCS headquarters. The BRCS also coordinates with the National Institute of Meteorology and the National Platform for Disaster Management to disseminate rainfall forecasts.
---------------------	--

	Internally, the BRCS also coordinates with Red Cross and Red Crescent partners to implement humanitarian diplomacy activities and the Cibitoke flood response.
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	The BRCS has set up community DRR committees in 3/6 communes in the province of Cibitoke.
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	The BRCS has drawn up a contingency plan which has been shared with all partners. This operation is based on the emergency plan.
<b>Migration</b>	With the partnership with the IOM, BRCS is monitoring the disablement through the DTM tools in all provinces of Burundi.
<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	With financial support from the World Foods Program (funded by ECHO), BRCS is implementing multi-purpose cash transfer activities for self-anticipatory actions in the Muhuta Commune of Rumonge province. These activities will allow the targeted HHs to reinforce the roof and/or foundation of their shelter. This will also allow the targeted HHs to protect their HHs items.
<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	CRB distributed tents to 100HHs of most vulnerable households following the floods in Cibitoke and based on preliminary information collected on 2nd November 2023.
<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</b>	Based on the EVCA key finding, the local RC Unit developed the local plan of action. They established a local DRR committee which are developing activities to protect the watershed by tracing and protecting the counter lines. BRCS is continuously monitoring the situation of the floods and EL Nino phenomena with the National DM Platforms for rapid and early response as well as humanitarian diplomacy. The Red Cross actively participates in the dissemination of forecasts through the network of volunteers since early November 2023.
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	The BRCS works to disseminate rainfall forecasts by raising community awareness of the risks of flooding and landslides, and through radio broadcasts.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	IFRC has a presence in the country which facilitates internal coordination with other RC partners. In addition, the IFRC Cluster is supporting the BRCS in terms of PMER, and NSD. The Burundi Red Cross has developed an Early action protocol for the Burundi Red Cross, but the process is still ongoing, and should it take a long period, the EAP has been submitted but is yet to be validated.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	PNSs which are present in the country are (Belgium RC, French RC, Luxembourg RC, Finish RC, Spanish RC) and have received the contingency plan and are still monitoring the situation.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is also present in the country and is still monitoring the event.
--

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
--	-----

<b>National authorities</b>	Some provinces such as Cibitoke have raised a request to the National DM Platform.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	UN agencies such as IOM, UNDP are members of the national DM Platform and regularly attend the monthly coordination meetings.

**Are there major coordination mechanism in place?**

The DM Platform is in charge of coordinating all partners and BRCs is acting as Secretariat of this platform. They do have the ordinary meeting on a monthly basis. Internally, the BRCS has activated its taskforce for coordinating the operation. In addition, BRCS has established an RC coordination mechanism.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The floods in Cibitoke destroyed 265 houses partially or completely. People are lacking place to safely settle and have loss items and others mean of livelihood to restore their home necessities. The losses were evaluated as different for all the affected people. Majority of people are leaving in host families with limited or lack of their own households' items.

Common evacuation sites are informal and most of the actions during floods remain at that level. The facilities' quality and minimum standards are usually not fully set, and the displaced communities are exposed to weather and consequences.

Following the forecast of the floods likely to be reported in coming weeks, intense rainfall and/or strong wind, shelters will be damaged, partially or totally destroyed given that the majority of houses are not made of durable materials, especially in rural areas. To note, the shelters in Burundi are not made of decent materials and with any disturbance, these houses are either messed up or the walls fall.

Riverine floods are expected in the communes around the lac and its tributaries while in the plains and semi urban and rural areas, landslides are also anticipated.



### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

With a strong heavy rain in Cibitoke, the WASH infrastructures such as latrines, and water points are damaged due to the strong wind and/or the flood. In addition, with the population movement, the hygiene conditions are 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 low generally in Burundi and this is one of the factors favoring the transmission of diseases from dirty hands.

Same risk of access to WASH facilities applied for the affected areas and surrounding communities, which remain at risk.

In Cibitoke, the communities still have access to their regular source of water. However, in general, Cibitoke and the floods prone regions shared the overall risk factors of the country. Indeed, only 6% of the population have access to basic hygiene coverage in Burundi and is way below the average for the Sub-Saharan region.

According to the UNICEF report of 2022-2023, access to drinking water has improved but remain challenging for rural communities and even urban out of Bujumbura. The average families still have access drinking water from sources that are 30 min away, hence relying on the safe and easy access to reach the water source. During the floods, that access is always the most challenging with significant challenge and even safety concern. 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 as well as management gaps. Household water management faces some challenges (transport and conservation) so as to alter the quality of drinking water. The disruption anticipated as well as in the already affected area of Cibitoke, there is a need for water tracking for some localities, water treatment, and material for household disinfection such as chlorine, and pump sprayers as well as personal protection equipment and allowance for volunteers.

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

Some reference:

chrome-

extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.unicef.org/burundi/media/2886/file/7\_ENG\_Wash\_BudgetBrief%202022-2023.pdf%20.pdf



## Health

Burundi is still facing epidemic diseases like cholera, malaria as well and diarrhea especially for children under 5 years. The cholera outbreak 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 community level. Currently, cumulative cases: 1,293 cases of cholera, including 1,265 cured cases and 5 active cases were reported as of 09 November 2023. 2 cases in Kinama in Commune Ntahangwa in Bujumbura Mairie, 2 cases in Commune Gihanga in Bubanza province and 1 case at colline Mparambo in Commune Rugombo in Cibitoke province. This means that there are currently active new cases in the floods prone areas where NS intends to engage actions in those areas.

The hygiene and the health facility access is still low in Burundi. In case of floods and/or high winds or landslide, 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.

The rainy season is also favorable for breeding sites development that increases the risk for malaria.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The National Meteo Institute in close collaboration with Burundi disseminates the rainfall forecast to inform and advise the community about forecasts by broadcasting messages on what to do and weather forecast. The drainage channels for rainwater and/or wastewater are narrow and blocked in certain areas of the city of Bujumbura and 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 of 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 assistance 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. In addition, the CEA is relevant to managing the community feedback such as rumors, misinformation, etc in order to take account of it when making decisions. As the major activities will be implemented at the community level, the CEA will also be relevant to increase community participation. BRCS is implementing a hotline as an early warning tool, especially in the El Nino period.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Analyzing the available Met information, there is mainly a biweekly forecast from IGEBU and another from ICPAC that are made available. No medium term forecast that will allow to set a trigger for a full Anticipatory action. Hence, based on the biweekly forecast available of 200mm rainfall between 8 to 15 November and based on the impact materialized already, NS still needs to ensure minimum early warning and prevention.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This DREF aims to provide an urgent humanitarian assistance to 1,590 people (265 HHs) affected by floods in the 3 communes of Cibitoke' province by covering the health, WASH, shelter and access to basic needs and food.

This intervention will be covered in the coming 3 months while monitoring the situation during the Agatsi rainy season and ensure minimum awareness for 10,000 people likely to face effects of the current predictions and floods likely to increase due to the ongoing cholera outbreak, landslides or floods in Cibitoke and other at-risk areas. The NS will strengthen capacity of Cibitoke branches and CRB HQ that will guarantee a rapid intervention now and in case of further impact.

## Operation strategy rationale

This intervention includes a response to the current affected communities of 1,590 people and messages and actions that will benefit to other districts at risk on all Cibitoke. The strategy in place is as follows:

### 1) Response in Cibitoke

Shelter for 100HHs in Cibitoke: 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 this DREF while branches will provide technical guidance and hands for the effective constructions of emergency shelters for 100 HHs. The affected communities have already identified ownership safe plots where the construction will be done.

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

From this planning priority identified, the cash will aim to cover the access for food for at least a month, and/or essential material loss in the flood's incident as water storages, menstrual kits, hygiene items.

### Health and WASH:

WASH and health actions are transitional between the response and the risk prevention.

Aside of the above, the WaSH and health activities are prioritized to tackle the ongoing cholera outbreak and water related disease prevention. There is a clear factor of water borne and malaria diseases risks in Cibitoke region (all communes) following the effects of the rainy season. Cholera is still being active in Cibitoke (communes of Rugombo and Buganda). Therefore, the chlorine spraying will be done in the above communes and the floods affected ones, to mitigate the spread of additional cholera cases.

In addition, household spraying, sanitation activities and awareness will be enhanced in the affected communes and surrounding. The NS will support for urban areas the cleaning of drainage channels while in general, sanitations and environmental cleaning will be promoted.

Awareness and sanitation activities will also aim to prevent the risk for health and the intervention will continue tackling the risk of cholera risk to further spread the disease and other health related risks. Radio diffusion will be used to have a wider audience. The media engagement will be selected based on their audience in Cibitoke and beyond to reach as much people as possible. The necessary coordination will take place in advance as well and all through the intervention. From past operation, NS learned that most listened radio are the National ones and will benefit this intervention for Cibitoke risk prevention and other provinces.

### 2) Foresee scenario and actions of the NS

The season being in the start and based on the current 14 days forecast issued since the beginning of the months, more floods are likely to happen in Cibitoke province and other province identified as at high risk. In the absence of strong medium forecasts, NS will ensure that alongside the response in Cibitoke there is a close monitoring of the situation and forecasts. There will also be effort to enhance the early warning and health prevention alongside with local authorities and ensure some capacity strengthening is redirected to other districts or regions in case of an impact to speed any response scale-up. Thus, the CRB intervention will take into account the following approach:

- The branches of Cibitoke and HQ operational team will be involved in all the key trainings to take place in Cibitoke. The objective will be to strengthen and equip all NS emergency operational center in the areas of CRB intervention for the current response and foresee situation, covering shelter teams, health teams, PSS, first aid, Cash and assessment. The NS is tackling the key skills that

will be required for a quick emergency response. The lessons learned from past operations has proved that there is effort needed to be in place in order to speed the NS intervention when a crisis occur. At least 3 staff/supervisors will be called from the highest at-risk areas to participate to those trainings.

- At community level, the NS will work alongside the local authorities to enhance the early warning on the existing forecasts. Messages will cover the health and hygiene risk but also tackle the warning on floods, landslides, strong winds at community level. That actions will involve engaging the community leaders and representatives to spread the alert and preventive message. The hotline of BRCS which is already used as an early warning tool as well as communication channel with communities will also be reinforced.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

There will be a direct target and indirect target to this intervention:

- The direct target are the people targeted for the response intervention, which is focused for now to Cibitoke Province, especially the commune of Rugombo, Buganda and Murwi. 265 HHs affected will receive MPC while 100HHs most vulnerable will be provided with shelter assistance.

- The NS will monitor from HQ the situation in the following most at risk areas especially low laying areas that received all the overflowing waters from eastern, south-eastern, central parts. Volunteers' actions, messages through mass media support (sensitization in public spaces and through radio) will be organized to reach at least 10,000 people. The mass media sensitization will consider the high risk of cholera spread and potential deterioration of the flood's situation in Cibitoke. During the radio messages, a national audience will be targeted, with accent on people affected in Cibitoke, people in surrounding communities, host communities and people in flood prone areas.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The target group will be selected in the most affected provinces based on the rainfall forecast from the National Meteorological Institute. In addition, the BRCS will use data from its volunteer network on the rainfall situation when selecting the most affected province.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	609	Rural	64%
Girls (under 18)	202	Urban	36%
Men	583	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.7%
Boys (under 18)	195		
Total targeted population	<b>1,590</b>		

## Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
The event will cause population movements because of floods and/or shelter destruction	BRCS will continue disseminating the best values in the community to promote the Pacifique cohabitation. In addition, most areas at risk will be monitored and BRCS will improve

	humanitarian advocacy to the Government for relocating the persons living in these areas.
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 planning, there is a responsibility conflict for this operations management.	BRCs will nominate one national surge to coordinate and manage the operation under the direct supervision of the Program Director.
Early action has been planned as part of the Simplified Early Action Protocol (S-EAP). As it has not been validated, these activities cannot be implemented.	BRCs will be monitoring the forecast to evaluate the feasibility for anticipatory actions through the DREF.
Disturbance during the end of year season which include some inflation, the team rotation.	The NS based on past operations or actions conducted in the end of the year has ensure a business continuity for this operation. The NS has also set a dedicated operation manager to be the national surge deployed in Cibitoke and covering the whole intervention. The end of year inflation is also consider in the set up of the budget as well as the MPC.
According to the ICPAC and IGEBU forecasts, the projected extreme rains (more than 200mm) will have a major impact on people and their livelihoods.	The Burundi Red Cross wants to use the DREF's to enhanced messages for early warning based on forecast received and in coordination with local authorities. Accent to be made in Cibitoke and radio with nation coverage to support the message to 10,000 people.

### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

As the volunteers and staff involved in the operation may be injured and/or die during the operation, BRCs will ensure all volunteers and staff have a valid insurance. In addition, the items in stock as strategic stock will also be insured.

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 69,992

**Targeted Persons:** 1,200

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of family tents procured	200
Number of volunteers involved in shelter	30
Number of families that benefit of shelter construction supported by CRB	100

### Priority Actions

- Distribution of shelter items - already completed and to be replenished.
- Support the construction of 100 emergency shelter for 100 HH by volunteers in the branches. Some local additional material to be purchased.
- Awareness on safe constructions.
- Training on shelter construction and safe construction - PASSA at Cibitoke branch 4 provinces team leaders will be brought to Cibitoke for the training there and later could ensure cascade training in their respective branches in the next scenario. 3 people

per provinces to join the Cibitoke training.

- Briefing on early warning and evacuation for volunteers in Cibitoke and in HQ, to be coupled with kick off meeting.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 16,045

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number training session conducted in WASH in emergency	9
# of persons reached by hygien promotion activities door to door	10,000
# of persons reached by hygien promotion activities mass communication	10,000
%of households in the area with cholera cases that benefit from spraying of chlorine	100

### Priority Actions

- Training and pre-positioning of 9 emergency WASH teams due to a team in HQ and Cibitoke.
- Stock acquisition for awareness and prevention under WASH.
  - Creation of PHAST image kits,
  - Acquisition of sprayers
  - Pre-positioning of chlorine (45kg drum)
  - Acquisition and pre-positioning of mobile latrines (10 kits)
  - Acquisition of gutter cleaning equipment (1 kit per commune)
- Sanitation and enhanced hygiene
  - Cleaning of drainage channels
- Awareness/sensitization on family and environmental hygiene, good WASH practices to prevent against diseases risk.
  - Sensitization by 30 volunteers for the next 12 weeks on WASH, especially hygiene, safe drinking water, sanitation and related diseases.
  - Raising awareness of hygiene promotion in and around the sites (travel expenses for volunteers, return trip: twice a week).
  - Mass media awareness to be also covered in this plan with IEC material, radio interactive sessions and radio messages.
  - Spraying of chlorine in flooded areas, especially latrines. Focus as well in areas with ongoing cholera cases and surrounding communities.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 990

**Targeted Persons:** 250

### Indicators

Title	Target
# Number of volunteers briefed on minimum PGI	50

## Priority Actions

- Briefing of Volunteers on children protection in Emergency Situations.
- Monitor and managed sensitive feedback and SGBV cases.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 9,211

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
#of volunteers mobilized who received the CEA briefing	50
#of radio sessions to meet the audience	30

## Priority Actions

- Organize radio awareness programs (one per week to cover Cibitoke and general national territory).
- Production of IEC material on epidemic focusing on cholera prevention: 500 leaflets, 25 flyers.
- Support to maintain the BRCS hotline.
- Conduct interactive broadcasts to inform and raise awareness among the population about the El Nino phenomenon, make communities responsible for prevention and response in the event of an emergency (Case of El Nino). (two broadcasts per week on 2 radio stations).
- Awareness session in the target provinces on the importance of the 109 green line in an alert situation.
- CEA focal point at province level ensure monitoring.
- Multiplication of leaflets on the establishment and operationalization of Mugoniki clubs for the management of community feedback.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 5,447

**Targeted Persons:** 1

### Indicators

Title	Target
#of monitoring report	1
#of lessons learned workshop organized and with a report	1

## Priority Actions

- Field missions of monitoring.
- Technical support and close monitoring of the implementation.
- Support for the reporting phase.
- Coordinate for the lessons learned.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 23,892

**Targeted Persons:** 60

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of field missions conducted for monitoring	3
Number of lessons learned workshop organized	1
Number of national surge mobilized coordinate the intervention	1
Number of volunteers insured	50
Number of people reached by risk reduction	10,000

### Priority Actions

Cross cutting activities

- Insurance of volunteers.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Lessons learned workshop.
- National surge for coordinating the operations.
- Monitoring and reporting to be ensured at branch and HQ level.
- Engage and coordinate with the local actors, Met agencies for the early warning systems and planned actions, including authorities, representatives and Civil Protection.

Coordination:

- Engage the local authorities, representatives and Civil Protection for the response and the risk.
- Strengthen the capacities of 30 CCRRCs in Cibitoke and 20 NDRT and staff from located in flood-prone areas in Early Actions.
- Support Warning Systems during volunteers deployment with early warning messages in flood prone districts and through radio messages. The messages will include the health risk (cholera risk, prevention and transmission routes), the hygiene promotions (hand washing, good practices) and the met information in coordination with local authorities.



## Health

**Budget:** CHF 4,160

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
#people reached with health activities	10,000
#of people receiving first aid	10,000
#of communes with available first aid stocks	3

## Priority Actions

- Refresher course for response teams on First Aid, PSS, epidemic control for 50 volunteers and NS staff involved in Cibitoke and HQ.
- Awareness on epidemic control, cholera and malaria prevention. For the next 3 months, once a week.
- Procurement and dispatch in the districts affected in Cibitoke first aid kits -3 kits



## Multi-purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 13,961

**Targeted Persons:** 1,590

## Indicators

Title	Target
#of households that confirm the cash received cover their immediate priority needs	265
#of HH receiving cash	265

## Priority Actions

- Rapid market assessment and quick cash risk evaluation.
- Distribution of Cash to the 265HH affected to access their priority needs.
- Post distribution monitoring.

# About Support Services

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

This operation will involve about 250 volunteers in the 9 targeted Branches for implementing the activities of this operation. In terms of staff, 25 personnel will be involved at HQ and at Branches level including Health, WASH and Shelt, 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 will conduct a field mission for monitoring. IFRC local staff will join of course to some field missions for monitoring. An Information management system will be 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 as well as the IFRC just to capture the challenges, and lessons learned for future operations.

In addition, the BTRCS continues monitoring the event through its volunteer network as well as the National Meteorological Institute and if needed, this operation will be updated based on the event evolution.

The BRCS will produce and submit an update report after 6 weeks and a final report (narrative and financial) will submit 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 will collect relevant images et videos to publish on the BRCS website and social media.

# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRCCxxx - Burundi Red Cross Burundi Flood

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>114,360</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	69,992
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	13,961
Health	4,160
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,045
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	990
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	9,211
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>29,339</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	5,447
National Society Strengthening	23,892
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>143,699</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

# Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

**National Society contact:** Anselme Katiyunguruza, Secrétaire Général, anselme.katiyunguruza@croixrouge.bi, +257 79 92 41 08

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Mercy Laker, Head of Delegation, Kinshasa Office, mercy.laker@ifrc.org

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

Jean Blaise Ndayihimbaze, Program and Humanitarian diplomacy officer, jeanblaise.ndayihimb@ifrc.org, +25779910779

**Media Contact:** Etienne Ndikuriyo, Directeur des Relations Publiques, etienne.ndikuriyo@croixrouge.bi, +25779936524

[Click here for the reference](#)