DREF Final Report

Burundi Floods and landslides

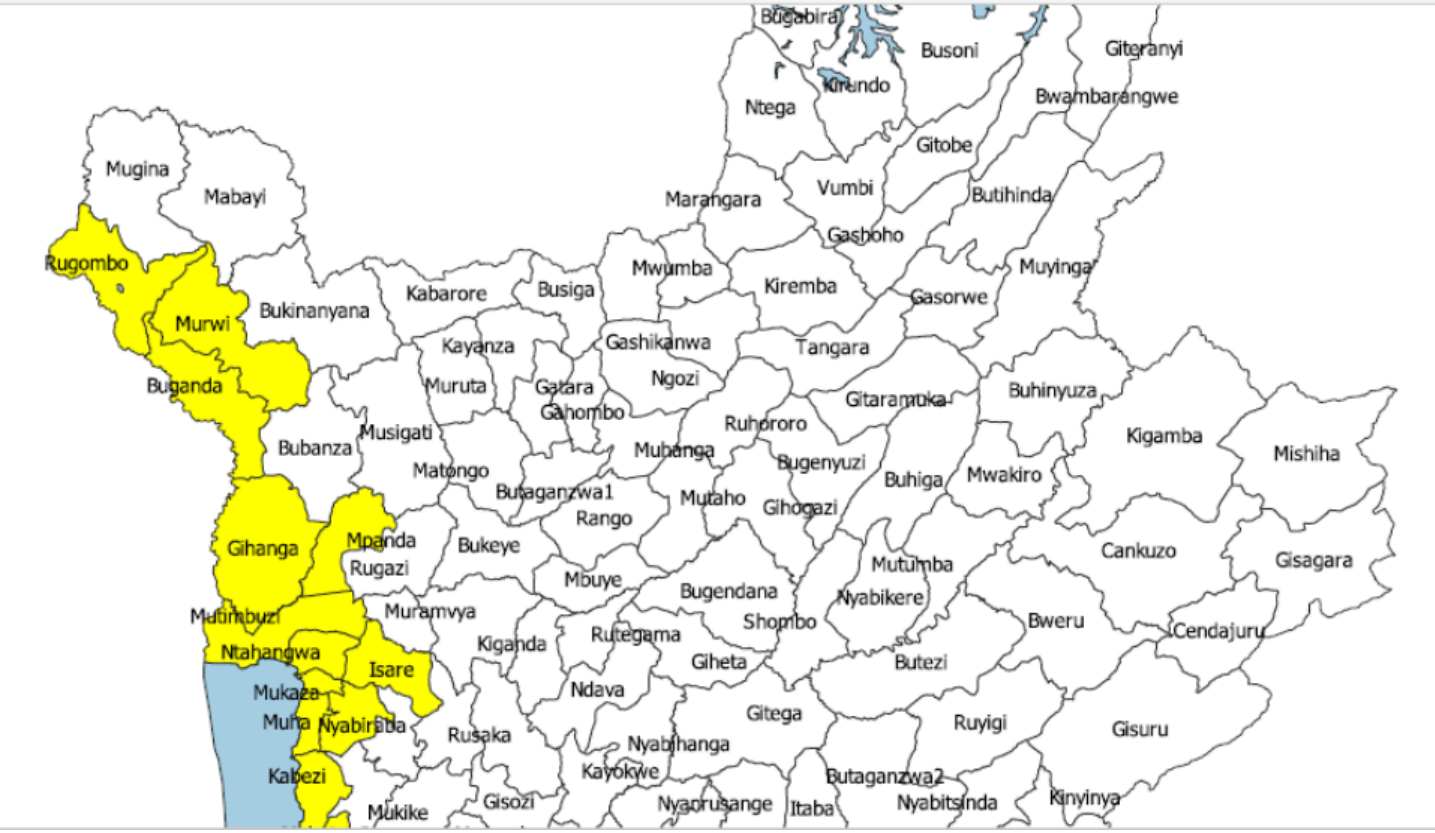
Emergency shelter for HHs affected in NyanzaLac Commune

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**	People Assisted: **7,590 people**
Event Onset: **Slow**	Operation Start Date: **15-11-2023**	Operational End Date: **31-08-2024**	Total Operating Timeframe: **9 months**

Targeted Regions: **Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Makamba, Rumonge**

The main donors for this operation are the IFRC through the DREF funding mechanism. In addition, some PNS funded this operation through the crisis modifier funds (Belgium Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Finish Red Cross, French Red Cross). The funds from the PNSs allowed the NS to support and respond to emergencies in large areas.

Description of the Event



Weather forecast map for 31 October to 08 November 2023

Date when the trigger was met

14-05-2024

What happened, where and when?

As of September 2023, exacerbated by the El Niño weather phenomenon, the rains had 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, 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 aided 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 HHs.
• 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 HHs in Ntahangwa and Muha.
• In April 2024, as the situation worsened, the NS requested a 3rd allocation to assist 200 more affected HHs. 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 road markets, ports, schools, and more than 365 Ha of fields were

flooded, and the road from Bujumbura to DRC via Mutimbuzi commune is already been flooded since 2nd March 2024 and the road along Tanganyika Lac in Bujumbura Town (Avenue du Large).

The humanitarian situation was worsened by the rising of the level of the Lac Tanganyika which was at 777.30 m on 17 May. 54 Collines were flooded where 492,825 people of Bujumbura lived (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. In May 2024, IFRC recategorized the crisis as orange based on the humanitarian situation, which allowed BRCS to extend this operation for 3 more months to alleviate the burden of the crisis on the most vulnerable affected families.
Burundi is actually in the dry season, and flooding has basically decreased. However, cases of cholera have begun to increase exponentially, and landslides could continue on unstable ground that has accumulated a lot of rainwater. The daily situation report (No 611) published on 20 September 2024 shows 2158 cumulative cases of cholera. In addition, the new Monkey Popx epidemic is widely spreading in the country. The daily situation report (No 52) published on 20 September shows 611 cumulative cases of MPOx.
The affected populations in areas declared uninhabitable are still in the area and the situation risks getting worse with the new rainy season. In addition, households evacuated in Mubimbi Commune do not have shelter that meets standards, and the occurrence of rain risks worsening the situation.

Cleaning gutters in Muha de la Mairie de Bujumbura

Mass awareness campaigns in Cibitoke province

Scope and Scale

The rise of the Lake Tangayinka waters from 775 m of altitude to 777.3m on 17 May 2024 has aggravated the humanitarian situation and 7,796 more houses are now flooded, for an overall 10,648 since the beginning of the operation. More and more residents have been forced to suspend their activities, and move, as the lake continues to gain ground with 47,547 displaced people. These families lost their homes, and their means of subsistence, and the underground passages were flooded, bringing up sewage and toilet waste, with a high probability of the appearance of epidemics. The flood and landslide have caused the outbreak of the cholera epidemic in Bujumbura, Mairie. The sitrep published on 17 May 2024 by the MoH showed 1,783 cumulative cases with 34 active 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 had drastically increased in Rumonge (Muhuta especially), Bujumbura (Kabezi commune), Mairie of Bujumbura (Mukaza exactly at Mugoboka) and were representing an additional threat for those families already made vulnerable by the floods.

Data collected by the BRC volunteer network showed 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 were the lack of evacuation sites for affected populations, the reluctance of some affected households to leave flooded areas because they had 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.
1026 HH from the affected community from Gatumba were delocalized to Mubimbi.
This situation was 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. OCHA	https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/burundi/burundi-limpact-des-inondations-effets-el-nino-flash-update-no3-13-juillet-2024#:~:text=En%20ce%20qui%20concerne%20la,%2C%20Mutambara%2C%20Nyanza%2Dlac%20et

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	With funds from the PNSs, the Burundi Red Cross supported the affected population with cash and WASH activities. Thus: 880 HHs from Cibitoke and Bubanza received cash from Luxemburg RC; 600 HHs received the WASH kit from the support from French RC as well as 15,000 Ls of fuel pre-positioned at BRCS HQ; 2,000 WASH as well as 640 dignity kits have been procured and pre-positioned and/or distributed with the support from Belgium RC; Capacity building development: 20 volunteers trained on WASH; 20 volunteers trained on EPiC; 20 volunteers trained on PGI as well as 540 beneficiaries with PSS activities.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	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 which has been validated. It will be the most sustainable achievement of this DREF operation.
Participating National Societies	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 monitored 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 the Belgium Red Cross, our response has focused on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), while the funds from the Luxembourg Red Cross have been directed toward multipurpose cash assistance.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	Some provinces like Cibitoke, have submitted requests to the National Disaster Management Platform for assistance. In Bujumbura Mairie, national authorities actively monitored the situation's progression by collecting and analyzing data. Additionally, they oversed the coordination of response efforts. The Burundi government has officially declared the crisis and has submitted a global response plan. The government has supported the setting up and managing the two new sites (Gabaniro for people from Gatumba and Gisagara for the 498 HH affected by the landslide at Muhuta Commune). Gatumba from Mutimbuzi Commune.
UN or other actors	UN agencies such as IOM, and UNDP are members of the national DM Platform and regularly attended 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. UNICEF supported in terms of WASH in emergencies: water trucking, and latrine construction at the two new sites.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Disaster Management (DM) Platform was in charge of coordinating all partners and BRC was acting as the Secretariat of this platform. They held the ordinary meetings on a monthly basis. Internally, the BRC activated its task force for coordinating the operation. BRC 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 had been destroyed and others are at high risk especially those particularly those constructed of unsustainable materials. On 17 2024 May 10,648 HHs were flooded, 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 1020 HH affected by the landslide at Muhuta

Commune), there was a need to set up new shelters. In the host community, the facilities' quality and minimum standards were usually not fully set, and the displaced communities were exposed to weather effects.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Floods and landslides once again compromised 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 remained alarming and could have been aggravated by poverty and lack of economic opportunities and these new challenges.
According to a rapid assessment conducted, the floods and landslides had either partially damaged or destroyed houses and HH's belongings. These affected people who lost their shelter and NFI is either IDPs, or hosted by their neighbors, and both were 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 wall 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 2024, a total of 1,783 cumulative cases have been noted with 38 actives cases, 18 news cases from Muha, Ntahangwa, Mubimbi Communes.
The most affected area was located in the cholera belt meaning the cholera outbreak should continue if relevant actions were not implemented to stop the epidemic.
The hygiene and the health facility access were still low in Burundi. In case of floods and/or high winds or landslides, the situation gets worse. Several provinces shared 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 did not have access to the WASH infrastructures and this caused the outbreak of the cholera epidemic. There was no water point or latrine in the two new sites (Muhuta and Mubimbi Commune). With the population movement, hygiene conditions have been deteriorating. The families hosted in the communities were lacking proper hygiene conditions and the environmental effect of the floods was noticeable.
Community awareness in terms of safe practices was generally low in Burundi and this was one of the factors favoring the transmission of diseases from dirty hands.
The same risk of access to WASH facilities applied to the affected areas and surrounding communities, which remained at risk. Even though some of the communities still have access to their regular source of water, most of the water points flooded by the Tanganyika Lac were destroyed, and the water was no longer safe. However, only 6% of the population had 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 family was 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 was always the most challenging with significant challenges and even safety concerns. Household water management faced some challenges (transport and conservation) to alter the quality of drinking water. This means that there was 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 was the rainy season with a probable flood, there was a need to improve sanitation access and utilization through sensitization and

sanitation capacity.

For Bujumbura-Mairie, some households did not have different materials anymore as they have been destroyed, also disinfection of the disaster areas was needed to prevent epidemics that could arise.
This circumstance exacerbated the conditions in areas affected by flooding or at risk of being flooded by Lake Tanganyika's waters. Access during floods was consistently a formidable challenge, fraught with significant obstacles and safety issues.

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 had need to be briefed and/or trained on PGI to ensure always the "Do no harm".

Education

The children from the 10,648 HHs flooded had lost all their materials and needed 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 had accumulated so much water causing landslides in various localities. There was 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 were narrow and blocked in certain areas of the city in urban centers. In addition, most of the watersheds were not protected against erosion, making the area of the plain prone to flooding and landslides.
Most households (more than half of Burundi HHs) were below the poverty line and are therefore unable to carry out prepared actions. They therefore needed 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 was 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 was relevant to managing the community feedback such as rumors, misinformation, etc. to take account of it when making decisions. As the major activities have been implemented at the community level, CEA was also relevant to increase community participation. BRC was 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 operation was 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. Over a period of nine months, the operation delivered essential health, WASH, shelter, and basic needs services, successfully reaching the planned target. Additionally, awareness-raising initiatives on epidemic prevention, hygiene practices, community health, and early warning systems reached a further 324,000 individuals, bringing the total reach to 331,790 people.

The integration of community-based approaches such as PASSA, and the incorporation of “crisis modifier” mechanisms into development projects, positioned the Burundi Red Cross to respond more rapidly and systematically to future disasters. By establishing and streamlining community preparedness structures, the operation embedded sustainability into its exit strategy, helping ensure that communities remain engaged and better equipped for future shocks.

Beyond the emergency response, the operation also laid the foundation for longer-term resilience through the development and validation of a simplified and full Early Action Protocol (EAP). These tools enabled the National Society to strengthen its anticipatory capacity in the face of recurrent floods.

Operation strategy rationale

1. Shelter
- Emergency shelter for 100HHs in Cibitoke and 200HHs in Bujumbura Town, Rumonge and Makamba:
The National Society planned under this intervention to ensure the affected families receive immediate emergency shelters through the distribution of available kits in the NS stocks that were replenished under the DREF. The branches were provide technical guidance and hands for the effective construction of the emergency shelters. The affected communities had already identified ownership-safe plots where the construction have been done.
- Kitchen kits for 150 HHs in Bujumbura Mairie who lost their assets in the floods.
- Distribution of Emergency shelter to 440HHs 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.
150 households were targeted in Bujumbura Mairie to receive BIF 300,000, disbursed at a rate of BIF 150,000 per month.
The cash aimed 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 were 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 have been planned for distribution to 800 households 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 were planned to be conduct 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 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 and in the new affected zones.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The direct target for this operation was 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, Ntahangwa (Bujumbura mairie), Mutimbuzi (Bujumbura Town), Nyanza-Lac (Makamba) Muhuta, Bugarama and Rumonge (Rumonge).

An indirect target of indirect of 33,722 people was to be reached with awareness-raising on epidemic control, hygiene promotion, and PGI as well as early warning for early actions. They were to be reached through volunteers (mass sensitization in public spaces) and mass media support (through radio). A national audience was 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 focussed on the 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 Assisted Population

Assisted Women	3,871	Rural	64%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	36%
Assisted Men	3,719	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.7%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	7,590		
Total Targeted Population	7,590		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No

Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	**Yes**

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
As the operation started at the end of the year 2024 with other urgent tasks like the annual reporting and the next year's planning, there is a responsibility conflict for this operations management.	BRC has nominated one national surge to coordinate and manage the operation under the direct supervision of the Program 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 has created conflicts between displaced families and host communities.	BRC have continued disseminating the best values in the community to promote peaceful cohabitation. In addition, most areas at risk have been monitored and BRC has improved humanitarian advocacy to the Government for relocating the persons living in these areas.
Due to the floods and landslides, other humanitarian situations occurred like as the cholera epidemic which is still active in Burundi. In addition, the MPOX declared on 25th July 2024 and This situation further strained the response capabilities of the NS teams.	BRCS strengthened the response capacity team in ordree to be better able to response to both floond, landslide, epidemic. In addition, BRCS has mobilized the wide voulntteer network and launched a separate response operation specific to the MPOX.
The unstable socio-economic context made unavailable some logistics items such as fuel, and shelter kits. In addition, the exchange rate variation of the Burundian currency meant that the planned amount was not entirely available	The NS negotiated and procured fuel to the international supplier who delivered the stock at the HQ of the NS for pre-positionnement. In addition, the NS reduced some process indicators.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Given the potential risks to volunteers and staff involved in the operation, BRC has prioritize ensuring that all personnel have valid insurance coverage. Additionally, strategic stock items has been prepsotionned 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**

Implementation

Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 412,225
Targeted Persons: 7,590
Assisted Persons: 7,590
Targeted Male: 3,719
Targeted Female: 3,871

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families reached with emergency shelters	740	740
# of households reached with kitchen kits	150	150
% of the target confirming they are satisfied with the emergency shelters received	90	92

Narrative description of achievements

• A total of 20 volunteers from Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie as well as 24 volunteers from three provinces attended the training on shelter in an emergency.
• A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) mission was organized. It showed that 92% of the target confirming they are satisfied with the emergency shelters received.
• 740 HHs were supported with emergency shelter. This activity reached 7590 persons (3871 females and 3719 males).
• In addition, the Burundi Red Cross bought 150 kits and kitchen kits and distributed at Bujumbura Mairie. Each kit was made up of a stove for cooking - a jerrycan for transporting/containing water - pots - plates and cutlery - glasses and cups - plastic basin.

Lessons Learnt

• The establishment of lists of beneficiaries was made possible by 1) the definition of clear targeting criteria and 2) the involvement of Community Disaster Risk Reduction Committees (CCRRC). The involvement of CCRCs is a good practice to be generalized.

Challenges

• Lack of knowledge of the disaster management cycle in terms of shelter, particularly the distinction between emergency shelters-transitional shelters and permanent shelters. The NS is regulray communicating on the type of shelter during the meeting of the National Disaster Risk Prevention and Management Platform

Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 39,994
Targeted Persons: 2,490
Assisted Persons: 2,490
Targeted Male: 1,220
Targeted Female: 1,270

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	85

Narrative description of achievements

• The Red Cross team conducted a needs assessment and rapid market assessment, in the Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie Provinces. The findings of this activity came up with a list of beneficiaries the cash transfer activity: 265 most vulnerable households from Cibitoke and 150 from Bujumbura Mairie.
• The 265 HHs from Cibitoke received 125,000 bu per HH while the 150 HHs from Bujumbura Mairie received 300,000 fbu per HH. BANCOBU agents carried out the cash distribution through BONCOBU e noti. These agents receive between 0.02 and 0.03 percent of the amounts distributed as commission.
• A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted, and findings show that 85% of assisted households were satisfied with the assistance provided. 15% of these households were not satisfied can be justified by the fact that the needs were enormous, and that the assistance was not enough to be resilient.

Lessons Learnt

• The Cash assistance came as a solution because it allowed some to restart their activities in places of refuge. However, the number of assisted households is far lower than that of affected households. Cash assistance is a good practice so that it should be generalized.

Challenges

• Disparities in amounts allocated to households depending on the partners because of the cost of live is very high in Bujumbura Mairie than in the county.

Health

Budget: CHF 29,912
Targeted Persons: 33,722
Assisted Persons: 37,125
Targeted Male: 18,191
Targeted Female: 18,934

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health activities	33,722	37,125
# of people reached with first aid	10,000	5,340
# of First-Aid Kits received	49	49

Narrative description of achievements

• A training session for 22 volunteers on first aid, psychosocial support and epidemic management was organized in Cibitoke. After the training in Cibitoke, the NS realized that it was not easy to organize training on all three themes at the same time. Therefore, the NS decided to organize a training session by theme and by province.Thus, two training courses, one training in PSS and the other in Epidemic Management were organized at Cibitoke. At Bujumbura, NS organized 3 training courses, the first in First Aid for 22 participants, the second in PSS with 28 participants and the third in Epidemic Management with 28 participants. The NS organized 6 sessions instead of 2 initially planned.
• 49 first aid kits were procured: 3 kits for Cibitoke, 6 kits for Mairie, and 40 kits for Bujumbura Rural and Rumonge and Makamba.
• 37125 people were reached by the sensitization activities (15 volunteers per commune were involved and each of them conducted 15 sessions of 15 persons each).

Lessons Learnt

• The training and equipment of the response teams have largely contributed to the management of the physical and psychological trauma of victims of the floods and the rising waters of Lake Tanganyika and to blocking the road to cholera epidemics for a large part of the population.

Challenges

• Problem of access to healthcare structures following lack of means for travel. The NsS has set up advanced aid stations for the administration of first aid and life-saving gestures.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 128,098
Targeted Persons: 33,722
Assisted Persons: 324,000
Targeted Male: 158,760
Targeted Female: 165,240

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of persons reached by hygiene promotion activities	33,722	324,000
% of households in the area with cholera cases that benefit from spraying of chlorine	100	100
# of HHs reached with WASH kits	800	800
# of EPI distributed to volunteers/staff	310	310
# of chlorine procured	24	24

Narrative description of achievements

• A Need assessment was carried out in all affected provinces. It findings guided the decision on what kind of activities to carry out, especially the evacuation of the affected community of Mutimbuzi and Muhuta. 165 households of Muhuta who have been affected by the mandslage have been evacuated to the Gitaza while the 1900 HHs from the flooded HH from Gatumba had been evacuated to Mubimbi (Gisaga Colline).
• A training of the WASH teams was carried out respectively in Cibitoke and Rumonge. A total of 34 volunteers have been trained meaning. The first session held at Cibitoke was for 18 volunteers (9 from Cibitoke, 9 from Bujumbura), 16 volunteers from Makamba (2 persons), Rumonge (8 persons) 6 persons from Bujumbura.
• The volunteers were active in strengthening the community awareness of the WASH and hygiene practices. In the end, 4,320 sessions were conducted by 180 volunteers and have reached 324000 people. In addition, materials for sensitization were procured and distributed to the trained volunteers (Kits PHAST).
• In certain places, the floods blocked the gutters and caused overflows that damaged crops and homes. It was therefore necessary to think about cleaning the gutters to allow rainwater to flow normally. Thus, each commune mobilized 30 volunteers who worked as many days as the work required for the activity.
• The Red Cross has purchased 24 drums of 70% hydrochloride (45 kg for each) at the start. Then, the NS mobilized the volunteers for the HH decontamination (15 volunteers per commune meaning 180 volunteers mobilized for this activity. 100% of households in the area with cholera cases that benefit from spraying of chlorine.
• The NS initially planned to procure and preposition 10 mobile latrines. However, due to the variation of the exchange rate of the local

currency, were unable to procure these items with the available budget line which was instead used of another activity (emergency shelter setting up at Rumonge and NyanzaLac).
• A total of 800 households were reached with WASH kits as planned; 150 as part of the flooding and rising water levels of Lake Tanganyika and 650 as part of the fight against cholera. Each kit is composed of 200g and 250g pieces of soap, a household hand washing device (DLM) or Tippy Tap, 20 liters can, 20-liter bucket with lid, 3-liter plastic kettle, a traditional broom, a defecation pot, a Filter cloth 1m2 (if PUR for water treatment).
• 310 Kits of PPE and visibility were procured and distributed to volunteers/staff.
• The NS purchased 24 boxes of Chlorine as planned. These aqua tabs were distributed to households in municipalities affected by the flood, the rising waters of Lake Tanganyika and the cholera epidemic for the treatment of water at home.

Lessons Learnt

• The training of WASH teams and the provision of sufficient and appropriate equipment, awareness raising, and indoor spraying made it possible to quickly control the cholera epidemic that had appeared in certain localities.
• However, in Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie, we faced a lack of water. This problem was solved thanks to the provision of water by tanker trucks. It will therefore be necessary to take the water trucking aspect into account in future operations.

Challenges

• Insufficiency of wash kits. The Ns has mobilized funds from other partners for additional Kits of WASH
• Lack of understanding of WaSH standards and terms (7.5-15 liters of water per person). During the training, trainers had to obliged to start with a briefing of the explanation of the sphere standards and wash terms

Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 18,488
Targeted Persons: 110
Assisted Persons: 113
Targeted Male: 53
Targeted Female: 60

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers briefed on minimum PGI	110	113
# of volunteers/staff members trained on PGI	60	75

Narrative description of achievements

The briefing of volunteers on the minimum standards of PGI (Protection Genre Inclusion) was organized in two (2) sessions: one in Cibitkoe for 43 volunteers from Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie and the other in Rumonge for 70 volunteers from Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge and Makamba.
In addition, three (3) training sessions were organized for volunteers on the PGI & VSBG. Each training session involved 25 volunteers. A total of 75 volunteers were trained in Makamba (25), Rumonge (25) and Bujumbura Rural (25). The same groups also took part in 3 sessions on PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) organized in the same provinces. The topics were as follows: Lesson 1: Standards of conduct relating to sexual exploitation and abuse; Lesson 2: Obligations of UN personnel; Lesson 3: Consequences of sexual exploitation and abuse; Lesson 4: Responsibility of team and department leaders.
In the communities, volunteers raised awareness of the PGI, reaching all households assisted with shelter and Wash Kits.

Lessons Learnt

• Through training on PGI, SGBV, and PEAS, staff and volunteers have a clear understanding of these concepts which enshrine protection and non-discrimination. This was an innovation at the level of the National Society that might be generalized and include other themes such as child protection and initiatives to combat human trafficking.

Challenges

• There were no significant challenges to report.

Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 12,017
Targeted Persons: 33,722
Assisted Persons: 324,000
Targeted Male: 158,761
Targeted Female: 165,240

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers mobilized who received the CEA briefing	50	50
# of people reached with radio awareness sessions	33,722	324,000
# of radio show organized	40	40

Narrative description of achievements

• 40 sessions of radio show have been broadcasted by radio stations with national coverage (Radio Maria Burundi, Radio Bonesha FM, Radio Indundi). These sessions mainly emphasize the actions of volunteers (50) and aim to guide the community on first aid and mitigation actions that it can undertake beforehand, without waiting for external support.
• In addition, 500 brochures and 25 leaflets were purchased as planned. These materials were useful during the community awareness campaigns.
• The support for the hotline consisted of paying the telephone bill, purchasing office consumables, and maintaining the office.
•The NS has established a CFM (Community Feedback management) at the community level. Therefore, a community committee had been established per Colline "MUGONIKI Clubs". With funds from this operation, the NS produced 700 leaflets as planned for the vulgarization of this topic. CEA's activities reached 324,000 people, including 158,761 males and 165,240 females.

Lessons Learnt

• The approach to collecting and managing community feedback developed through the Mugoniki Clubs made it possible to guide the community on the relief and mitigation actions they can undertake before humanitarian actors come to them for help.

Challenges

• Some false alerts received at the hotline level linked to underlying disasters including cholera.

Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 3,962
Targeted Persons: 5
Assisted Persons: 5
Targeted Male: 4
Targeted Female: 1

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of IFRC field missions completed	3	3

Narrative description of achievements

• The IFRC team based at Bujumbura conducted 3 field missions for mentoring. The technical support was also given to the NS from the IFRC team.

Lessons Learnt

There were no lessons learnt worth documenting.

Challenges

• There were no significant challenges to report

National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 103,686
Targeted Persons: 310
Assisted Persons: 335
Targeted Male: 164
Targeted Female: 171

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of field missions conducted for monitoring	7	5
# of volunteers insured	310	335
# of kick-off meeting organized	7	5

Narrative description of achievements

• A total of 335 volunteers were insured: 50 volunteers from Cibitoke province and 60 volunteers from Bujumbura town hall province, 75 from Bujumbura Rural, 75 from Rumonge, and 75 from Makamba were insured. With the budget line funds available, the NS was able to

insure 335 instead of the 310 initially planned.
• A lessons-learned workshop was organized at Rumonge Province. The participants were from the NS HQ and Branches, the IFRC, and the government. During the workshop, the national surge presented the results of the operation, and all participants through the working group, defined the lessons learned as well as the challenges and correcting measures.
• A National Surge was recruited for the entire operation period.
• Five missions were organized for operational and financial monitoring of activities with the available budget. The purpose of these missions was to support the staff and volunteers of the Branches in the implementation of assistance activities for the most vulnerable victims of flooding, construction of shelters, awareness raising and training, and spraying and cleaning of gutters in flooded areas.
• 5 sessions of kick-off and/or coordination meetings organized meaning one meeting per province.

Lessons Learnt

• The support provided to the functioning of the National Society made it possible to properly monitor the activities during the response implementation.

Challenges

•The major problem was the unavailability of fuel, but the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) had anticipated by pre-positioning a strategic stock at headquarters.
• The unavailability of emergency shelter kits in the country is the reason why Burundi Red Cross went through the IFRC to procure shelter kits. The method of building emergency shelters should probably also take this into account.
• As the households of the affected communities in the Gatumba area of Mutimbuzi have been relocated to the province of Cibitoke, they are still in need of assistance. The Red Cross is working to mobilize resources and coordinate with other partners to assist that group.

Financial Report

IFRC

DREF Operation
Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 15 Nov 2023 to 30 Jun 2026

MDRBI020 - Burundi - Floods and Landslides

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 15-Nov-2023 End date: 31-Aug-2024*

Appeal launch date: *19-Nov-2023*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	**0**
Funds & Other Income	**748,384**
DREF Response Pillar	0
Expenditure	-697,322
Closing Balance	**51,062**

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	273,303	128,003	145,300
PO02 - Livelihoods			
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	37,553	1,358	36,195
PO04 - Health	28,086	667	27,419
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	234,044	188,398	45,646
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	17,360		17,360
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	11,284	864	10,420
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	**601,630**	**319,290**	**282,340**
	45,676	378,825	-333,149
Total	**45,676**	**378,825**	**-333,149**
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			
EA02 - Secretariat Services	3,720	-1,290	5,010
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	97,358	497	96,861
Planned Operations Total	**101,078**	**-793**	**101,871**
Total	**748,384**	**697,322**	**51,062**

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Prepared on 30-Jul-2026

Page 1 of 2

Click here for the complete financial report

Please explain variances (if any)

1. Underspend on Shelter and Basic Household Items 14%: The under-spending on this line is due to the fact that the shelter kits were purchased by the delegation and the expenses were recorded in the secretariat line.
2. Regarding the other variances (Multi-purpose Cash, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Community Engagement and Accountability, National Society Strengthening), the activities were carried out by the NS. However, in the new ERP

system, NS's expenditure is mainly recorded under the line Transfers National Societies.
3. At the of the operation, there was a balance of 51,062 CHF that will be returned to the DREF pot.

Contact Information

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Click here for reference

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Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 15 Nov 2023 to 30 Jun 2026

MDRBI020 - Burundi - Floods and Landslides

Operating timeframe:	*Start date: 15-Nov-2023 End date: 31-Aug-2024*
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III. Expenditure by budget category & group

DREF Operation
Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 15 Nov 2023 to 30 Jun 2026

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Operational Forecasting		0	0
Drugs items	0		0
Emergency Response Units items		174,391	-174,391
Engineering items	0		0
Housing items	0		0
Library items	0		0
WatSan items	114,583		114,583
Cash Disbursement	10,664		10,664
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	**125,247**	**174,391**	**-49,144**
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,839		14,839
Logistics, Transport & Storage	**14,839**		**14,839**
National Staff	16,926	2,981	13,945
Volunteers	41,277		41,277
Personnel	**58,203**	**2,981**	**55,222**
Workshops & Training	70,968		70,968
Workshops & Training	**70,968**		**70,968**
Travel	205	2,906	-2,701
Information & Public Relations	930		930
Communications	7,440		7,440
Financial Charges	13,950	2,816	11,134
Other General Expenditure	113,763		113,763
General Expenditure	**136,288**	**5,722**	**130,566**
Cash Transfers National Societies	297,163	471,668	-174,505
Contributions & Transfers	**297,163**	**471,668**	**-174,505**
Operational Provisions		0	0
Programme & Services Support Recovery	45,676	42,560	3,116
Indirect Costs	**45,676**	**42,560**	**3,116**
Total	**748,384**	**697,322**	**51,062**