



BRCs; 03/2024: Need assessment of the flood caused by the rise of the water of Tanganyika Lac

Appeal: MDRBI020	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 398,169	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 162,356 people	People Targeted: 3,690 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 15-11-2023	New Operational End Date: 31-05-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 15-11-2023	Reporting Timeframe End Date: 01-04-2024		
Additional Allocation Requested: 146,092	Targeted Areas: Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Makamba, Rumonge		

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

2022-12-27

What happened, where and when?

Due to the intense rainfall associated with the El Niño phenomenon, the water level of Lake Tanganyika surged, leading to flooding in communities across 39 hills in 9 communes of Bujumbura (Mutimbuzi and Kabezi communes), Mairie Province (Muha, Mukaza, and Ntahangwa communes), Rumonge Province (Muhuta, Bugarama, and Rumonge communes), and Makamba Province (Nyanza Lac commune). This event exacerbated the ongoing flood and landslide operations in Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie, affecting areas like Murwi, Buganda, and Rugombo in Cibitoke Province, as well as Kinama, Kanyosha, and Buterere in Bujumbura Mairie.

Since March 12, 2024, the water level of Lake Tanganyika has risen by 776.76 meters, exceeding the normal level by 1.76 meters, marking the most severe increase in sixty years. In recent days, local residents have had to halt their activities, with some forced to evacuate as the lake continues to encroach upon inhabited areas.

The rising waters of Lake Tanganyika have impacted 10 communes across 4 provinces, affecting all households in the vicinity. Currently, 162,356 people are at high risk, while 66,391 individuals are already in need of assistance. Comparing the current rise in water levels to those of 2021, observations suggest an increase of approximately 100cm. The Ministry of Environment and Agriculture has advised residents in affected areas to relocate to safer, non-flooded zones.

According to data gathered by the CRB volunteer network, public infrastructure, residential buildings, and agricultural lands have been extensively damaged, as outlined below:

- (1) Flooded houses : 865 in Rumonge, 32 houses in Makamba, 60 houses flooded in the Town Hall, 387houses in Bujumbura and causing the displacement of 34 households, 300 houses threatened.
- (2) Public infrastructure: 2 Makamba markets flooded and the Mukungu Communal High School (NyanzaLac Commune in Makamba), more than 300 Ha of fields in BujumburaRural were damaged (Mutimbuzi and Kabezi Communes); the Port of Rumonge completely flooded, the port of Bujumbura partially flooded, and some services migrated to another area.
- (3) Damaged fields: 22 Ha in NyanzaLac de Makamba, 43 Ha of damaged fields.
- (4) The road from Bujumbura to DRC via Mutimbuzi commune is already flooded since 2nd March 2024 as well as the road along Tanganyika Lac in Bujumbura Town (Avenue du Large).

This situation has aggravated the humanitarian situation in Cibitoke and Bujbumura Mairie.

The intense rainfall on 26 and 27 October brought high winds and flooding to Cibitoke. Based on the need assessment key finding and with funds from DREF, BRCS launched operation Cibitoke on 15th November 2023 to assist 265 HHs.

In January 2024, other heavy rain occurred in Bujumbura town (Kinama, Buterere, Musaga and Kanyosha) and Bubanza "Provinces (Gihanga and Mpanda). BRCS extended the DREF to assist 150 affected HH in Ntahangwa and Muha. In addition, with funds from crisis modify from Luxembourg RC and Belgium Red Cross, BRCS assisted the affected community from Cibitoke (the population affected by the landslide at Commune Murwi, Zone Ndava, Colline Nyamitanga not included in the DREF) and Bubanza (Gihanga and Mpanda Communes). This assistance focused on Cash transfer (with funds from Luxembourg Red Cross) and WASH with funds from Belgium RC.





Shelter activity at Cibitoke Province. BRCS, 01/2024:



Areas flooded by Tanganyika Lake in Bujumbura Mairie. BRCS, 03/2024:

Scope and Scale

In October 2023, flooding affected 1,590 people in the three communes of cibitoke, destroying 802 homes. Public infrastructures such as churches, schools and electrical installations were affected, and 1,108 agricultural fields were destroyed. Cibitoke is vulnerable to floods and landslides but also strong winds.

In the areas flooded by the rise of the water of Tanganyika Lake, all villages and neighborhoods bordering the Lake are flooded, several houses located below or at the same level of Lake Tanganyika are already destroyed and are at high risk. Families equally lost their means of subsistence. Besides, people complained of water flooding the underground. In Burundi, the rising waters of Lake Tanganyika have been at their worst for sixty years. In recent days, local residents have been forced to suspend their activities, and some have been forced to move, as the lake continues to gain ground. The underground passages are flooded, bringing up sewage and toilet waste, with a high probability of the appearance of epidemics. Thus, households with weak means of resilience such as returnees, displaced people, and vulnerable households.

According to data collected by the CRB volunteer network, the updates done on 1st April show the following damages:

- 41 Collines flooded where lives of 448 972,00 people were affected.
- 323 houses are destroyed while 532 are partially destroyed.
- 1,938 people are IDPs as their houses are totally destroyed.
- Affected people: 9,680 in Bujumbura, 19,227 in Rumonge, 9,202 in Makamba and 42,701 in Bujumbura Mairie.
- Flooded houses: 865 in Rumonge, 32 in Makamba, 60 in the Town Hall, 387 in Bujumbura.
- Public infrastructure: 2 Makamba markets flooded, Mukungu Communal High School
- Damaged fields: 22 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 manioc 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 monitoring the situation to prepare for any assistance that may be required.

The number of households affected continues to rise as the waters of Lake Tanganyika continue to rise. The peak of the season will be in March to May 2024 according to the rains forecast from the IGEEBU.

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



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	Yes
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 NS to continue assisting the growing number of people affected by the floods in Burundi. To this effect, the following changes will be done:

- Extension of the targeted area to cover the new communes affected by the rising of the water of the Tanganyika Lake: Bujumbura (Communes Mutimbuzi and Kabezi), Mairie (Communes Muha, Mukaza and Ntakangwa), Province Rumonge (Communes Muhuta, Bugarama, and Rumonge), Province Makamba (Commune NyanzaLac).
- Increase in the direct target of the operation from 2,490 to 3,690 people, which means 200 new HHs
- A new allocation of 146,332 CHF.
- Extension of the timeframe to add one more month for an overall six-month operation ending on the 31st of May 2024.
- Increase new activities in PGI as volunteers training on PGI, and PSS support to the affected HHs.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2023-10-01



Spraying of the flooded HH at Bujumbura Town. Source: BRCS. 12/2023



Cash transfer to the affected HH. Source: BRCS - 01/2024

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	CRB distributed tents to 100HHs of the most vulnerable households following the floods in Cibitoke based on preliminary information collected on 2nd November 2023. In Bujumbura Town, 250 HHs will be supported in terms of cash house renting have been identified.
Multi Purpose Cash	With financial backing from the World Food Programme (supported by ECHO), BRCS is executing multi-purpose cash transfer initiatives to facilitate proactive measures in the



	<p>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. In Cibitoke province, 265 households have received direct cash assistance, amounting to 125,000 Burundi Francs per household. Identification of households in Bujumbura Mairie has been completed, with anticipation of funding from partners underway.</p>
Health	<p>BRCS with its volunteer network is active the epidemic control. All 60 volunteers (30 volunteers from Cibitoke and 30 volunteers from Mairie de Bujumbura) have been trained and equipped to be active in the community and have already reached about 1,350 persons. Community awareness activities are conducted in the 9 communes flooded by the Lac Tanganyika to reduce the epidemic risks.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>To prevent diarrheic diseases, the 60 trained volunteers organized sensitization on the community of hygiene and sanitation reaching 1,080HHs. In addition, 48 sessions of water channel have been organized by the volunteers and 540 HHs have been sprayed. In addition, 150 HHs from Bujumbura Town have been also assisted with a WASH kit and kitchen kits.</p>
Migration And Displacement	<p>With the partnership with the IOM, BRCS is monitoring the disablement through the DTM tools in all provinces of Burundi.</p>
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 Society (BRCS) conducted a comprehensive needs assessment and conveyed crucial early warning messages. Moreover, BRCS 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. BRCS 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>
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>The Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS) endeavors to spread awareness about the risks of flooding and landslides by disseminating rainfall forecasts and conducting radio broadcasts. Consequently, BRCS organized 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).</p>
Coordination	<p>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 and Bujumbura Mairie flood response. In addition, BRCS continued the internal coordination mechanism and three PNS supported the response in Bubanza and one commune of Cibitoke.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The BRCS 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, alos the community risk reduction have been activated.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>The BRCS has drawn up a contingency plan which has been shared with all partners. This operation is based on the emergency plan.</p>



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. 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 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 Red Cross, French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross, 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 interventions differ from those outlined 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 still monitoring the event.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	<p>Yes</p>
National authorities	<p>Certain 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>
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 BRCS 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>

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

In the 4 provinces, except for Bujumbura Twon, 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 the 1st of April 2024, 1,694 HHs are flooded, 324 houses are destroyed, and 531 houses are partially destroyed.

The floods in Cibitoke (Murwi, Buganda, and Rugombo), Bujumbura (Mutimbuzi and Kabezi), Mairie (all three communes which are Muha, Mukaza, and Ntahangwa), Rumonge (Communes Muhuta, Bugarama and Rumonge) and Makamba (NyanzaLac Commune) destroyed 565 houses partially or completely (265 from Cibitoke), and 150 households in Bujumbura Mairie, 150 from others Bujumbura, Rumonge and Makamba). People lack a place to safely settle and have lost items and other means of livelihood to restore their home necessities. The losses were evaluated as different for all the affected people. The majority of people are living in host families with limited or no personal household 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 consequences.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to a rapid assessment conducted, the floods in Cibitoke have either partially damaged or completely destroyed 265 houses, while in Bujumbura Mairie, the count stands at 371. Of the individuals affected by the inundation of Lake Tanganyika, 66,391 are impacted, with 900 considered at high risk. These vulnerable individuals lack shelter and are residing with host families, facing limited access to basic 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. 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 as 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.

Floods generally also cause an increase in epidemic diseases other than diarrheal ones. There is therefore a need to activate volunteers on the prevention and management of epidemics so that they can conduct community awareness raising on the prevention of epidemic diseases. All the areas already flooded and/or at risk of flooding by the waters of Lake Tanganyika are located in the cholera seatbelt. Since 2023, Burundi has been responding to a cholera epidemic as well as other epidemic diseases like measles, poliomyélite, conjunctivitis of the eyes, etc. The last SitRep from the Ministry of Health shows that 1,453 cases of cholera and the WHO declared Burundi a country of poliomyélite epidemic. With the floods, epidemic diseases are, in the event of floods, epidemic diseases are aggravated, and even new ones appear.

This means that there are currently active new cases in the flood-prone areas where NS is engaged.

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.

The rainy season is also favorable for breeding site development and increases the risk for malaria.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In the flooded area of 5 provinces (Cibitoke, Bujumbura, Mairie, Rumonge and Makamba), the WASH infrastructures such as latrines, and water points have been damaged due to the strong wind and/or the floods. In addition, 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 low generally 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. The



communities still have access to their regular source of water at In Cibitoke as in Bujumbura. However, most of the water points are flooded by the Tanganyika Lac (Makamba, Rumonge, Bujumbura, and Mairie) 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 UNICEF report of 2022-2023, 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 as well as 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 as well as 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 don't have any more different materials as they have been destroyed, also disinfection of the disaster areas is needed to prevent epidemics that could arise.

Some reference:

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extension://efaidnbmnibpcajpcgclclfindmkaj/https://www.unicef.org/burundi/media/2886/file/7_ENG_Wash_BudgetBrief%202022-2023.pdf%20.pdf.

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, as per REGIDESO.



Education

The disaster occurred while the pupils were still on their Christmas holidays, and the new school year was due to start a week later for the second term. The children of the 450 displaced households have lost all their materials and need urgent support. The assessment took into account an average of three children per household, making a total of 1,350 children to assist.



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 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. In addition, 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, 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.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this DREF is to deliver immediate humanitarian assistance to 3,690 individuals (comprising 615 households) impacted by floods in the provinces of Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, and Makamba. This aid will encompass health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), shelter, and basic necessities, with a duration of 6 months.

Additionally, the primary target, will be 33,722 individuals from the affected regions who will receive awareness-raising initiatives on epidemic control, hygiene practices, community health, and early warning mechanisms for proactive responses.

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.

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. Cholera remains active in certain areas, prompting chlorine spraying in affected communes to curb its spread. This initiative will extend to all 41 hills in the 9 communes affected by Lake Tanganyika's rising waters. Additionally, household spraying, sanitation efforts, and awareness campaigns are reinforced in affected areas to mitigate health risks. Volunteers are actively engaged in disseminating information on vector-borne and water-borne diseases, particularly cholera, while distributing 150 WASH kits 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.

Foreseeing Scenarios and NS Actions:

Continued rainfall, as forecasted by IGEEBU, suggests further flooding in Cibitoke, Bujumbura, and neighboring provinces bordering Lake Tanganyika. Ten communes are identified as high-risk areas. 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 BRCS 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 3,690 people, that is 615 HHs to be reached with cash transfer, WASH kits, emergency shelters and kitchen kits.

- 265 HHs from Cibitoke (Rugombo, Buganda, and Murwi).
- 150 HHs from Bujumbura Mairie Provinces (Quartiers Kinama, Buterere, Musaga and Kanyosha).
- 200 HHs from Bujumbura Town (in Mutimbuzi, Mukaza, Muha), Rumonge province (Muhuta, Bugarama and Rumonge), and Makamba (NyanzaLac).

An indirect target of indirect of 33,722 people will be sensitized 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 the Tanganyika Lac.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation will focus on most vulnerable IDPS, returnees 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	1,415	Rural	64%
Girls (under 18)	467	Urban	36%
Men	1,353	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.7%
Boys (under 18)	455		
Total targeted population	3,690		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
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 of anticipatory actions through the DREF. based in the new figures, BRCS requested new budget allocation and mobilized the PNS to activate the crisis modify
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 considered in the setup of the budget as well as the MPC. The response team was and will be mobilized during the period of this DREF response
As the worst situation of the rise of the waters of Tanganyika Lac is expected on April-May, this response will not be sufficient and requested amount not be able to meet to need	BRCS will reinforce the coordination to mobilize additional funds and if needed, this DREFF will be updated and an Appeal will be launched.
According to the ICPAC and IGEBU forecasts, the projected extreme rains (more than 200mm) will have a major impact on	The Burundi Red Cross wants to use the DREF's to enhance messages for early warning based on forecasts received and in



people and their livelihoods.	coordination with local authorities. A focus to be made on the 5 provinces (Cibitoke, Bujumbura, Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, and Makamba) and radio with national coverage to support the message to the affected community.
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 Pacificque 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 has nominated one national surge to coordinate and manage the operation under the direct supervision of the Program Director. In addition, the national response teams is active and mobilized to this operation.
As the flood hit on Bujumbura Mairie on December, the time for realizing activities would not be sufficient.	A new extension had been requested to fulfill all planned activities. This will allow the BTRCS to implement all the planned activities

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Given the potential risks to volunteers and staff involved in the operation, BRCS 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 174,517

Targeted Persons: 3,690

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers involved in shelter distribution and construction	30	30
Number of families reached with shelter construction	300	100
Number of households reached with kitchen kits	150	150

Progress Towards Outcome

As part of this response, the NS has ensured that affected families receive immediate emergency shelter through the distribution of emergency shelter kits for 100 HHs. Branches have provided technical guidance and hands for the effective construction of emergency



shelters. All 30 volunteers were trained on shelter construction and safe construction to this effect.
200 new HHs will be supported in the term of emergency shelter at Rumonge, Makamba, and Bujumbura (Rutal and Twon).



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 39,994

Targeted Persons: 2,490

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of target that confirm the cash received helped them cover their immediate priority needs	100	0
#of HHs reached with multipurpose cash	415	265

Progress Towards Outcome

Rapid market assessment and quick cash risk evaluation were completed, and the beneficiary identification is ongoing. The cash distribution reached 265 HHs from Cibitoke with a cash transfer.

150 HHs from Bujumbura have been identified and will very soon receive cash.

The PDM has been conducted in Cibitoke and another one will be also conducted in Bujumbura.



Health

Budget: CHF 24,629

Targeted Persons: 33,722

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health activities	33,722	8,500
# of people receiving first aid	10,000	0
# of communes with available first aid stocks	13	3

Progress Towards Outcome

Volunteer refresher courses were conducted on first aid, psychosocial support and epidemic management, awareness on epidemic control, cholera and malaria prevention. The first-aid kits have not yet been purchased, however, purchasing procedures have already begun. A total of 8,500 people were reached through health awareness activities.

Community awareness will continue in all targeted areas to reduce the epidemic risks.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 78,427

Targeted Persons: 33,722



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of persons reached by hygien promotion activities door to door	33,722	3,256
%of households in the area with cholera cases that benefit from spraying of chlorine	100	100
# of HHs reached with WASH kits	150	150

Progress Towards Outcome

Training and pre-positioning of 6 emergency WASH teams, consisting of 20 members each, per commune; establishment of PHAST image kits; acquisition of pulverizers; repositioning and distribution of chlorine to 100 households. Hygiene promotion campaigns were conducted within and around the affected sites, with 20 sessions organized per commune, reaching a total of 3,256 individuals. Additionally, 12 sessions per commune were dedicated to gutter and drainage cleaning.

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. In total, 1,792 door-to-door awareness sessions and 8 mass awareness sessions were conducted.

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.

For disinfecting flooded areas, 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.

Furthermore, 150 kitchen kits were distributed to households in Bujumbura Mairie as part of this new allocation. Community awareness initiatives will persist in combating diarrheal diseases by promoting hygiene and sanitation practices.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,622

Targeted Persons: 110

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# Number of volunteers briefed on minimum PGI	110	50

Progress Towards Outcome

A briefing of 50 volunteers on children's protection in emergencies was done.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 9,541

Targeted Persons: 33,722



Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

30 radio broadcasts, covering the entire country were carried out.

The production of IEC materials with a focus on cholera is not yet complete, although the purchasing procedures have already started. The radio shows have been broadcasted regularly since the beginning of the operation and will continue until the end of the operation.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 3,962

Targeted Persons: 1

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of IFRC field missions	2	0
#of lessons learned workshop organized and with a report	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

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

2 kick off meeting at the HQ and Cibitoke has been held.

The dissemination of early warning messages in localities at high risk of flooding was organized by commune. Thus, in Bujumbura Town Hall, 40 volunteers were called upon in Ntakangwa 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.

Regarding the monitoring, 4 field missions have been done: 2 field missions done by the operational team, 2 joint field missions (Program and finance).

Three kick-off meetings are done at Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie and at the BRCS HQ.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 62,477

Targeted Persons: 310

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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Number of field missions conducted for monitoring	5	3
Number of volunteers insured	310	110

Progress Towards Outcome

The 110 volunteers working on the operation were insured.

A national surge has been recruited to coordinate the operation (Valère Havyraimana), 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 early warning systems during volunteer 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.

New 200 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.

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 9 targeted branches for implementing the activities of this operation. 310 of these volunteers will be insured in this DREF as the others benefit from insurance in different projects.

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 as well as the IFRC just to capture the challenges, and lessons learned for future operations.

In addition, the BRCS will continue monitor 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 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 BRCS website and social media.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRBI020 - Burundi Red Cross Burundi Flood

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	331 731
Shelter and Basic Household Items	174 517
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	39 994
Health	24 629
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	78 427
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4 622
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	9 541
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	66 438
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	3 962
National Society Strengthening	62 477
TOTAL BUDGET	398 169

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

