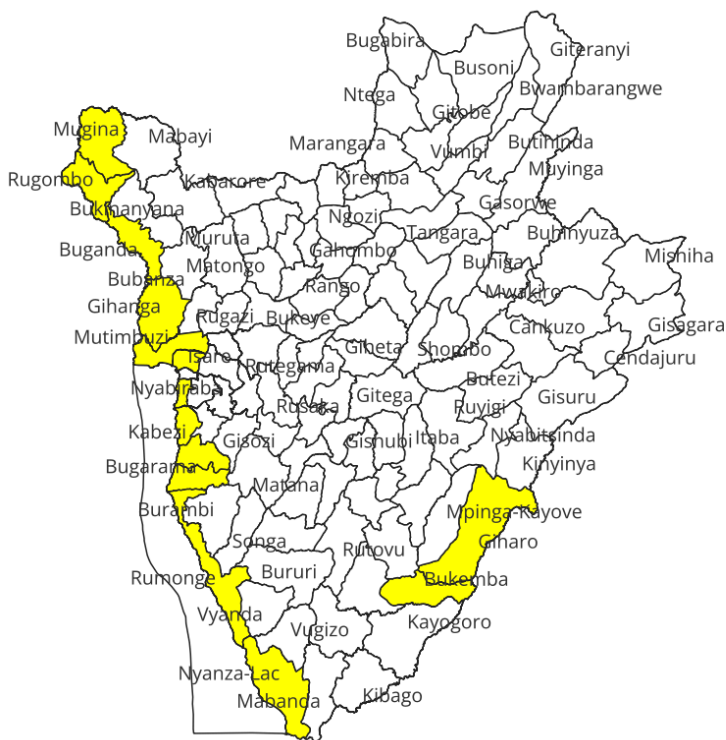




Volunteers carrying out first aid activities

Appeal: MDRBI023	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 499,912	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Population Movement
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 40,000 people	People Targeted: 20,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 27-02-2025	New Operational End Date: 31-08-2025	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 27-02-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 27-05-2025	
Additional Allocation Requested: -		Targeted Regions: Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Makamba, Rutana, Rumonge	

Description of the Event



Map of affected areas

Date of event

19-02-2025

What happened, where and when?

Since the occupation of Goma and Bukavu by armed groups and the continued insecurity in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi has experienced a growing influx of asylum seekers, particularly in Cibitoke Province.

According to preliminary data from the Disaster Management Agency dated 17 February 2025, approximately 30,000 Congolese asylum seekers had arrived in Burundi, fleeing violence and instability. These individuals were primarily sheltered in: Gihanga (Bubanza Province), Buganda – Kabuye site (Cibitoke Province), Rugombo – Cishemere site (Cibitoke Province). However, the numbers continued to increase rapidly. By 20 February, some sources estimated the total had surpassed 40,000, prompting urgent calls for partners to mobilize and coordinate their responses.

On 19 February, during a coordination meeting with humanitarian actors, the Burundian government formally appealed for international support and established a national coordination commission to oversee the response to this growing humanitarian situation. This commission reflects the government's commitment to ensuring immediate, organized, and inclusive assistance for the asylum seekers, encouraging all partners to contribute in line with their mandates.

By 20 March 2025, a total of 39,429 Congolese refugees had been officially received in Cibitoke and Bubanza provinces, broken down as follows: 5,336 men, 15,899 women, 11,653 girls and 6,541 boys. Estimates varied, with the government reporting over 43,000 arrivals, while UNHCR placed the figure at more than 60,000. Additionally, over 1,300 displaced Congolese had taken temporary refuge at the Makombe transit site in Rumonge Province.

However, beginning on 21 March 2025, the government initiated the progressive closure of initial reception sites, including the one in Rugombo's chief town. This decision was primarily driven by concerns over the proximity of these sites to the DRC border, which was deemed a security risk. As a result, many asylum seekers were relocated to the Musenyi camp in Rutana Province, while others chose to return to their places of origin.





Evacuation des réfugiés en besoin d'assistance médicale



Pulvérisation des sanitaires dans le site des réfugiés à Cibitoke

Scope and Scale

Since January, over 71,000 Congolese refugees have crossed into Burundi, marking the largest population influx the country has seen in decades. While thousands have been transferred to safer locations, critical humanitarian assistance is rapidly depleting due to an alarming shortage of funding.

This surge is part of a much broader crisis. In 2025 alone, intensified conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has displaced more than 400,000 people—many of whom were already victims of previous waves of violence. The ongoing hostilities continue to take a heavy toll on civilians, with numerous reports of grave human rights violations including killings, looting, mutilation, abductions, and arbitrary arrests. The displaced, particularly women, children, and the elderly, are living in overcrowded and precarious conditions, struggling to access even the most basic necessities such as food, clean water, and essential services.

Beginning on March 21, 2025, the Burundian government initiated the gradual closure of several initial reception sites, including the one located in Rugombo commune. The primary reason for this decision was the close proximity of these sites to the Burundian-Congolese border, which was deemed a security concern. As a result, many displaced persons were relocated to more secure camps—chief among them, Musenyi in Rutana Province—while others chose to return to their places of origin.

The situation in Camp Musenyi, originally built to host 10,000 people, has become critical. Today, it shelters over 18,000 individuals, nearly double its intended capacity. This extreme overcrowding has triggered a profound humanitarian emergency. Shelter conditions have deteriorated, with multiple families forced to share cramped spaces often lacking proper protection from the elements. Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation remains severely limited, heightening the risk of waterborne diseases and potential outbreaks of cholera and MPOX.

The strain extends beyond the confines of the camp. Surrounding communities are feeling the impact of this massive influx, as competition for water, farmland, and essential infrastructure escalates. The demand for basic goods has driven prices up, deepening the hardship for the most vulnerable households. Environmental stress is also mounting. Widespread deforestation, fueled by the need for firewood, and the absence of effective waste management systems have begun to contaminate local water sources, compounding health and environmental risks. Together, these pressures are threatening the fragile economic and social balance of both the displaced and host populations.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Iwacu, les voix du Burundi	https://www.iwacu-burundi.org/burundi-les-refugies-congolais-du-site-de-musenyi-confrontes-a-une-urgence-humanitaire-et-sanitaire/
2. RFI	https://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20250519-r%C3%A9fugi%C3%A9s-congolais-au-burundi-nous-n-arrivons-pas-encore-%C3%A0-subvenir-%C3%A0-tous-les-besoins-alerte-l-unicef

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	No
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Main changes requested:

1- Two months extension: Asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were initially hosted in several communes across Burundi, namely : Gihanga in Bubanza Province, Buganda (Kabuye site) and Rugombo (Cishemere site) in Cibitoke Province, and the Makombe transit site in Rumonge Province. However, between 21 March and 15 May 2025, the Burundian government initiated the progressive closure of all these sites due to their proximity with the Burundi-DRC border. The government mandated the relocation of refugees to more secure and centralized sites. The main resettlement site designated for this purpose is the Musenyi camp, located in Rutana Province. Consequently, the Burundi Red Cross revised its operational plan to refocus activities around the Musenyi site. This government-led relocation process delayed the start of activities by the National Society (NS) and other actors, who were awaiting official clearance from the Ministry to begin or resume operations. Which is why the NS additional needs an additional two months to implement and finalize all the planned activities.

2- Budget revision: This update is also the occasion for the NS to request some revisions in the budget. As no suitable candidate was available during the required period, the Migration Surge deployment was cancelled. The NS confirmed the position is no longer required as they found another way to fill this gap through the assistance of a staff member based at the IFRC Delegation in Burundi. So, the NS is requesting permission to use the funds initially allocated for the surge deployment to reinforce other budget lines, including:

- o The lessons-learned workshop, to cover participation costs for branch representatives attending in Bujumbura.
- o Increased costs for monitoring missions and field-level communications by the NS.
- o Contributions to the salaries of the Project Managers (PM) at both the Delegation and NS levels, as both will dedicate their efforts to ensure the timely and effective completion of the operation.

The implementation rate of the budget dedicated to SN activities is 52%. It should also be noted that there are some purchases related to distributions that have already been made but for which the invoices have not yet been paid by the NS.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

16-02-2025

Health	When asylum seekers cross the border via the Rusizi River, some of them drown in the river. Volunteers are therefore pre-positioned on the banks of the river for possible rescue. The injured also receive first-aid support and are transported or evacuated to health centers.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Since Sunday 16th February 2025, the NS is distributing water by water trucking. As asylum seekers are not yet settled in developed sites, it is therefore difficult to install bladders, which is why the CRB provides a pump, and a tanker truck filled with water so that people can see it directly. In addition to water distribution, the CRB distributed around 300 WASH kits available in their stores.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion	To response to the protection needs of refugees from the DRC, mainly the most vulnerable groups including the Burundi Red Cross provides psychosocial support and ensured that the PGI is taken into account mainly the vulnerability criteria in the first assistance activities. Additionally, Burundi Red Cross took part at the GBV et CP coordination meeting with another actor. Also, thanks to the ICRC's fund, the Burundi Red Cross has volunteers trained on the PFL.
Migration And Displacement	<p>Population displacement from the DRC to Burundi leads to family separations, including separated and unaccompanied children. According to the Ministry, several unaccompanied children, thousands of women, children under 5, the elderly, the disabled, pregnant women, nursing mothers, etc.</p> <p>In the receiving area, there is limited access to basic services and food in the host area increases the risk of GBV and SEA for women and girls, as well as the likelihood that they will be subjected to sexual violence.</p> <p>Women and girls, as well are likely to adopt to negative coping strategies linked to protection, such as survival sex, child marriage, etc.</p> <p>In addition, migrant people are fleeing war and difficult living conditions in their countries of in search of better living conditions.</p> <p>This transition takes place in unsafe, dramatic conditions that can lead to death, kidnapping and human trafficking to find solutions and protect migrants.</p>
Coordination	The NS as a member of the National Platform of Disaster Management always attends all the coordination meeting held at Head Quarter of the NS or at provincial level.
Assessment	A detailed assessment of the situation is currently underway. The evaluation is being carried out by the SN via Kobo Collect.
Resource Mobilization	Based on the situation, the NS organized a coordination meeting of all RCRC Movement partners (ICRC, Belgium Red Cross both two sections, French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross) on Monday 17th 2025. These partners are in touch with theirs HQ and should soon activated the crisis modifier. In addition, the NS contacted the IFRC in order to launch the Appeal but starting by this DREF. A field report is regularly posted on the IFRC.GO
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The NS has developed a contingency plan which was presented to the RCRC Movement partners on 13th February 2025. Based on the triggers (200 asylum seekers from DRC to Burundi), this contingency plan has been activated on Monday 17th February 2025.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC has a Country Cluster delegation office in Kinshasa and an operational sub-office based in Bujumbura, which ensures close management of the situation.</p> <p>Technical support is provided to Burundi Red Cross teams in conducting assessments launching the DREF, including implementation of the operational strategy.</p>
Participating National Societies	The Belgian Red Cross (comprising both the French-speaking and Flemish sections), along with the Finnish, Luxembourg, and French Red Cross societies, maintain active offices in the country. Some activities responses have been already done with their support like purchase of first aid kits, allowances for volunteers deployed in the emergency at the sites with the Finnish RC, water trucking with Flanders Belgian RC, Assistance with 305 WASH Kits and sensitization on the 2pidemic prevention.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC had activated its regional contingency plan assisted 1,000 households with NFI Kit. The ICRC is present in the Musenyi camp with PFL activities especially connectivity activity.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The government of Burundi decided that the refugees should be relocated to the Musenyi camp in Rutana.- The Office nationale de protection des réfugiés et apatrides (ONAPRA) represents the Ministry in the camps and coordinates partners.
UN or other actors	The UNHRC made the Musenyi camp in Rutana available for the Congolese refugees who were distributed across the sites.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

- Coordination was set up by the Ministry, through the national disaster management platform at national and provincial levels. All the partners involved in the crisis are members of the platform and take part in meetings, including the Burundi Red Cross.
- The Burundian government also set-up a commission to coordinate urgent security, shelter, food, and healthcare measures for the asylum seekers.
- A coordination meeting on population movement is held every Monday at 2 p.m. between the delegation and the cluster's 4 SNs.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The expansion of a refugee camp to accommodate a growing number of people requires careful planning and suitable resources. The construction of new neighborhoods must take into account several essential factors, including the speed of implementation, the sustainability of the structures, and adaptability to changing needs.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The asylum seekers crossed the border between DRC and Burundi without their basic need. They are in need of livelihoods. Regarding non-food items, it is crucial to provide essentials such as kitchen kits, blankets, and mosquito nets to ensure decent living conditions. A modular approach can be an effective solution to address urgent needs while ensuring some flexibility in the layout of the camp.



Health

The Giharo site, located in the Giharo municipality on Musenyi hill, has a healthcare facility that only offers curative and psychological care. There is a lack of appropriate space for the different types of consultations and the site is very far from the transfer location for complicated cases (transferred to Kinyinya hospital). There is also a shortage of healthcare personnel at the facility and poor hygiene and sanitation conditions. Additionally, there is a low involvement of refugees in the community health services at the site. Considering all this, there is an urgent need to strengthen the capacities (infrastructure, equipment, human resources, etc.) of the existing health facilities to manage complicated cases, especially the Giharo communal hospital and the Nyagahara health center; to improve care services at the Musenyi healthcare facility to offer a comprehensive care program ; Implement activities aimed at strengthening SBC (briefing on SIMR3, dissemination of tools) benefiting Community Health Agent refugees for their community; Coordinate health sector stakeholders at the site level; Accelerate the process of installing MILDA in collective tents and family tents; Equip the site's healthcare post with a solar fridge for routine vaccination; Awareness of hygiene and sanitation and prevention against epidemics, as well as a first aid team and emergency kits equipment.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Considering the needs identified during the needs assessment, it is evident that the hygiene and sanitation conditions are very low at the site, thus there is a need to improve the hygiene and sanitation conditions at the site given the urgent need for 260 latrines in Musenyi, which means 26 blocks of latrines with 10 doors each, installation of 4 to 5 bladders, and connection to the existing network in order to serve the newly constructed neighborhoods using tents; emergency WASH training that includes people from the camp and surrounding areas, spraying at the camp level, and provision of personal protective equipment.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The analysis of the protection situation of internally displaced persons and asylum seekers produced by the protection cluster and its areas of responsibility, as well as by UNHCR and its partners, reveals many traumatic experiences (heavy gunfire, witnessing dead bodies, deaths of close relatives, etc.) that communities have suffered or witnessed during conflicts, before and during flight. In addition to this trauma, there are family separations, with several cases of ENA/ES reported. GBV AoR and its members have also reported several cases of sexual violence to which women and girls have been exposed before and during their journey in search of a safer place of refuge. This situation reflects the urgency in the provision of psychosocial support, Dignity kits (very urgent) PLF activities, Child protection: games for children and materials, fight against VSBG.

In addition, limited access to basic services and food in the host area increases the risk of GBV and SEA for women and girls, as well as the likelihood of adopting negative protection-related coping strategies, including sex for survival, child marriage, etc.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Giharo camp, originally designed to accommodate 10,000 people, is currently hosting over 18,000 refugees, including newly arrived individuals joining those already settled. This overcrowding and limited space may lead to various forms of violence. Therefore, there is a need for social cohesion activities to help them coexist peacefully. Additionally, since there are all sorts of rumors, there is a need to conduct community engagement activities such as gathering feedback from the community.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The main challenge faced by the SN is the fact that the Ministry and the UNHCR have taken longer to put in place a response plan to enable the various partners to come together. This also had an impact on the start of the evaluation.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF operation aims to support over 6,000 asylum seekers from the DRC with shelter services and protection services, particularly at the Musenyi camp and at entry points, while ensuring that at least 20,000 displaced persons and host communities receive vital services to improve water, sanitation and hygiene, health, migration services, as well as protection and safeguarding services to enhance their living conditions and dignity for 6 months.

To date, the national society has provided sanitation services to 14,586 people, distributed washing kits to 500 households and Aquatabs for water treatment to 1,000 households. Eleven service points have been set up and 14,586 people have been assisted through these points, including Dignity Kits, distributed to 1,200. All these activities have been carried out on the Rugombo, Cibitoke and Kabuhantwa sites as well as at the humanitarian service points set up at the various entry points.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation was designed to complement existing and planned activities supported by other partners. While sectors like shelter and WASH are partially addressed by other actors, this intervention aims to fill critical gaps. The National Society (NS) will ensure an integrated migration and displacement response, primarily channeled through Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs). These will serve as entry points for immediate and coordinated assistance upon arrival and throughout asylum seekers' stay in the sites. The approach is aligned with the NS's National Contingency Plan and combines relief, health prevention, WASH improvement, and protection interventions for a holistic, people-centered response.



1. Integrated Services at Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs)

The NS will establish 11 HSPs at all DRC–Burundi entry points. These will serve as Red Cross assistance desks offering immediate support upon arrival and ongoing access to key services. At each HSP:

- Emergency distributions will include bottled water and energy biscuits.
- HSPs will provide a safe, gender-sensitive space with access to: First aid (delivered via fixed and mobile teams with ambulance support); Psychosocial support (PSS); Restoring Family Links (RFL); Protection services; Safe sanitation facilities.
- Swimming-trained volunteers will be pre-positioned at river entry points (e.g., Ruzizi) to support water rescues and prevent drownings.
- Migrants will receive orientation and information on registration points, feedback channels, and access to services.
- Community engagement will be promoted through feedback systems and dissemination of awareness messages.

2. Access to Services in Sites and Communities

a. Health Services

- Trained volunteers will provide first aid and PSS.
- Two ambulances will be stationed for evacuation of sick or injured persons.
- Volunteers will conduct epidemic surveillance, focusing on Mpox, cholera, and Ebola, with support from existing health appeals (e.g., Mpox Appeal MDRS1003).
- Epidemic control will follow a triage system at entry points and camps.
- Continuous health awareness and hygiene promotion will target both displaced and host communities.

b. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

- A rapid PGI and safeguarding analysis will be conducted in coordination with partners.
- Three Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) will be established in the main sites.
- Dedicated PGI focal points will oversee:
 - Implementation of safeguarding principles and survivor-centered approaches.
 - Managing sensitive feedback.
 - Supervising CFSs and overseeing RFL and IDTR (Identification, Documentation, Tracing, and Reunification) processes.
- Dignity kits will be distributed to women and girls of childbearing age (24% of the target).
- Volunteers will also support data collection disaggregated by sex, age, and disability and help design risk mitigation plans based on assessments.

c. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

- A community feedback system will be strengthened to track rumors and perceptions.
- Mass mobilization activities and focus groups will promote hygiene practices.
- The Burundi Red Cross green line will be promoted for two-way communication.
- A lessons learned workshop will be held at the end of the operation.

3. Relief Distributions in the Sites

The NS plans to reach at least 6,000 people with emergency assistance. Key areas include:

a. Shelter

- 350 emergency shelters will be installed for 350 families, with priority given to the most vulnerable.
- Shelters will be constructed by trained volunteers from Cibitoke, Bubanza, and Bujumbura, under NS technical supervision.
- NFI (non-food item) distributions will be supported by ICRC donations (1,000 kits) and possible partner support beyond the DREF ceiling.

b. WASH and Health

- 1,000 households will receive: Hygiene kits (1 bucket, 10 soap bars, 2 cups); Jerrycans and Aquatabs for water treatment; Hygiene promotion and training on water storage and sanitation; Environmental sanitation campaigns will be prioritized, especially in high-risk communities.
- 120 volunteers will receive refresher training on hygiene, first aid, and WASH in emergencies.
- NS will coordinate with partners to integrate water trucking services into supported camp infrastructure.

4. Coordination and Collaboration

The Burundi Red Cross will:

- Continue participating in national coordination platforms.
- Collaborate with the IFRC delegation to ensure cross-border coordination with the DRC Red Cross.
- Rely on the IFRC Secretariat for Movement-wide coordination and information sharing.
- Ensure the harmonization of messaging and service delivery across sites and partners.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Congolese asylum seekers who are in the Musenyi Camp will be the target of this intervention but also those who continue to arrive through different entry points. In the host community, certain closest communities are also targeted for certain activities, for example



awareness raising, drinking water supply.

The host community will also benefit from some activities such community awareness, Furthermore, the NS will ensure to engage with host community leaders and representatives to promote the social cohesion. All safeguarding, child protection prevention efforts will also be extended to the host communities. This target is extended to a minimum of 20,000 people.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

They will be assisted according to their vulnerability criteria, including households run by pregnant women, households with children under 5 years old and households with people living with disabilities. Once asylum seekers have obtained refugee rights, they will surely be transferred to refugee camps.

Host community prioritized will be the villages on the asylum seeker entry and route to the various camps/sites. This focus ensure NS does not jeopardize efforts and resources at the moment but also it aim to ensure safety, cohesion, well-being is extended to the host communities considering that any humanitarian concern in these communities is likely to worsen the situation for the asylum seekers.

Total Targeted Population

Women	4,800	Rural	36%
Girls (under 18)	7,200	Urban	64%
Men	3,333	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.7%
Boys (under 18)	4,667		
Total targeted population	20,000		

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?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
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
The conflict risks degenerating and reaching the direct border or affecting Burundi and the reception areas of asylum seekers	The SN will always monitor the situation and strengthen humanitarian diplomacy so that asylum seekers are quickly removed from the border between Burundi and the DRC in the refugee camps already available.
The region is also facing the cholera as well as the MPOx epidemic outbreak and this may complicate to response. In addition, the asylum seekers come from a region with other ongoing outbreaks.	The resources under the MPOX ongoing appeal will coordinated with this response. The awareness and other epidemic control activities will be emphasized in the areas with displaced communities, considering the higher risk of escalation. The



	volunteers mobilized under this intervention will complement that initial response team by ensuring permanent presented at entry points and sites with messages. The printing and IEC materials from the Emergency appeal will also serve as basis for message diffusion here.
Protection, gender & inclusion risks may include the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From the available data on the new arrivals, there are unaccompanied Minors, a significant number of children that are unaccompanied or separated from their families, raising concerns on child protection. - In addition, gender-Based Violence is a particular important risk faced by women and girls during displacement. - The risk for tension between the displaced and beyond with the host communities. 	Safeguarding and protection activities will include awareness, hotline, engaging with local groups to enhance social cohesion. From HSP and in the sites, the NS will ensure communities received the right orientation on safeguarding and child protection available services and sensitization messages. Further PGI analysis will be carried out to refine the priorities actions.
The Musenyi camp continues to welcome refugees and other urgent needs are identified.	The NS and other partners will hold coordination meetings to implement effective strategies, and if necessary will provide an update to consider additional activities.
The election period can lead to other internal crises requiring further response activities.	The NS will activate its contingency plan to respond to this crisis.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
The security risk would probably be linked to the context of the crisis itself which is an armed conflict which has a probability of generating throughout the country of the DRC and/or in the region.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 165,550

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with shelter support (Shelter and settlement assistance)	2,100	0
#of PDM organized	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

The shelter kits sought were not found locally and the delegation, with the support of the region, had to place the order abroad. The delay was caused by the carrier, but the 350 kits have now arrived at the border and the delivery process is already underway. Probable delivery date is June 01, 2025.

120 emergency shelters have been installed by the Burundi Red Cross for 600 people with special needs (people with disabilities, pregnant women or infants, etc.) at the Rugombo site.

The following activities will be organized:

- Distribution of 350 shelter kits.
- Post-distribution follow-up.



Budget: CHF 18,390

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of active volunteers trained in first aid.	60	60
# of volunteers trained on health/PSS	60	60
# of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services.	20,000	14,586
# of cases of suspected diseases reported	60	10

Progress Towards Outcome

EPiC and SPSS training 5 sessions were held in Cibitoke and Bujumbura Rural.

Awareness-raising on the prevention of epidemic diseases is being carried out by Red Cross volunteers. Surveillance activities continue, and volunteers continue to report any suspected cases of diseases with epidemic potential.

Volunteers are also providing first aid at first aid points: 171 people were evacuated, 136 received first aid treatment. Volunteers also provided psychosocial care for 2,249 people.

Water rescue teams are also positioned at the Ruzizi river to prevent drowning deaths when refugees cross the river.



Budget: CHF 38,581

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Kit of WASH procured and distributed	500	500
#of HH receiving acqua-tab	1,000	1,000
# of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services(water trucking, sensitization, distribution, etc)	20,000	39,429
# of PDMs organized	1	0



Progress Towards Outcome

- WASH training in emergency situations was organized over 6 days for a total of 30 volunteers.
- 3 teams were deployed in the field for hygiene promotion activities.
- 5000 Wash kits were distributed to households, including 2 x 20-liter jerry cans, 1 bucket, 1 cup for drinking water, and soap for hand washing.
- Households also received aquatabs for aquatab treatment, to be used with the containers supplied in the WASH kits.
- WASH awareness campaigns were carried out at the Rugombo stadium, Cibitoke and Gihanga reception sites for asylum seekers. WASH awareness continues and SN will organize a PDM before the end of the operation.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 10,965

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people ((disaggregated by sex, age and disability) reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.	20,000	6,000
# of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection.	6,000	6,000
% of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who have disclosed (or suspected to be at risk of) a protection violation that have been referred to further services using and established referral pathway	100	0
% of WASH, Health, shelter staff and volunteers trained on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and all forms of child safeguarding.	100	100

Progress Towards Outcome

At the point of entry, vulnerable groups including unaccompanied children, pregnant women, the elderly and people with disabilities. Awareness-raising sessions on anti-discrimination and inclusion, as well as on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, are also held once a week at the sites and entry points.

- Staff training in the care of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and in child protection for 30 people was also organized.



Migration And Displacement

Budget: CHF 134,449

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) that provided assistance and/or protection to people on the move along land based migration routes.	11	11

# of staff and volunteers trained in Migration & Displacement (to manage HSP)	55	55
#of people reached - Migration	20,000	14,586
#of block of latrine constructed	4	0

Progress Towards Outcome

55 volunteers were trained in migration and displacement to manage the reception of asylum seekers.

A total of 14,586 people were assisted and oriented through the 11 humanitarian service points, among which 1,024 children were assisted with cookies and drinking water.

Dignity kits have also been distributed to women and girls, to date, 1,200 women and girls have benefited from these kits. The kit consists of underwear, washable sanitary towels, laundry soap and body lotion.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 17,853

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability (CEA)	120	120
The National Society has a functioning feedback mechanism in place for the whole organisation.	1	1
% of people surveyed who feel the National Society's support/services meets their most important needs/provides useful support.	90	0
% of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information.	90	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Training of staff and volunteers from all sectors on PSEA, Child Protection, survivor-centered approach, minimum standards for GBV, and referral.

Volunteers trained in Psychosocial Support are on site to help displaced Congolese.

Listening and guiding the displaced: 9 cases of specific assistance in medical care.

Awareness-raising on gender protection and inclusion, using methodologies such as participatory observation, attentive listening, and rapid evaluation in child protection with key informants.

Awareness-raising against SGBV was done.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 30,987

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place.	1	1
# of volunteers covered by accident insurance.	200	0

Progress Towards Outcome

The surge has not been deployed.
One monitoring mission was conducted.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 25,358

Targeted Persons: 360

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
National Society has an active coordination mechanism for operations (Including preparatory meetings, planning meetings, weekly coordination meetings and monitoring missions)	1	1
National Society has strengthened its integrity risk mechanism.	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

Briefings were done for the deployed team to ensure safety and security requirements
Response teams are protected before any activity and are briefed on the protection of victims.
The following activities remain to be organized: The only one activity remaining to be done in this section is the lessons learned workshop.

About Support Services

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

Volunteers from the affected provinces will actively participate in this operation, with a minimum of 20 volunteers assigned per branch for each sector. Additionally, each of the 11 Humanitarian Service Points will be supported by 5 volunteers to facilitate the implementation of the operation.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Yes, our volunteer team reflects the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the communities we serve. The NS intentionally recruits a balanced mix of male and female volunteers, including youth, adults, and elders, to ensure a wide range of perspectives and experiences.



Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

The surge was not deployed because the region was unable to find a suitable candidate during this period.

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

All items required for this operation will be procured locally by the National Society (NS) except for the shelters that are not available locally. The NS will apply its procurement manual's emergency procedures, which will be activated for this context.

Regarding the planned relief distribution:

- For certain items, such as WASH supplies, the Red Cross will utilize its existing emergency stock, which will be replenished through this allocation.
- Non-food items (NFIs) for shelter to support 6,000 people are not included in this budget, as some of these items will be provided by the ICRC.

How will this operation be monitored?

The team will carry out field missions to monitor the implementation of the operation. A database will be established to support the operation, allowing the National Society (NS) to regularly track progress and measure results through continuous data flow. The NS will also maintain ongoing monitoring of the situation, with field reports updated regularly.

Additionally, the NS will prepare and submit both update reports and a final report. The IFRC team will participate in joint field monitoring missions. At the conclusion of the operation, the NS will organize a lesson learned workshop to capture challenges faced and key insights gained from the response.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society has a dedicated Communication team that will regularly prepare and share Situation Reports (SitReps) on the operation, as well as updates on related events.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRBI023 - Burundi Red Cross Burundi - Population Movement from DRC

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	410 866
Shelter and Basic Household Items	176 311
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	19 585
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41 090
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	11 678
Education	0
Migration	143 189
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	19 014
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	89 051
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	33 002
National Society Strengthening	56 049
TOTAL BUDGET	499 917

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

30/05/2025

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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