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DREF final report

Burundi: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRBI006

GLIDE n° FL-2011-0000037-BDI

30 August 2011

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 29,829 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 13 April, 2011 to support the Burundi Red Cross Society in delivering assistance to some 137 households.

Between 20 March and 3 April 2011, heavy rains were experienced in Bujumbura Capital and subsequent flooding affected three communes namely, Ngagara, Cibitoke and Kinama. These localities are populous suburbs of the capital, Bujumbura, with high poverty and weak infrastructure.

An estimated 137 households were seriously damaged and 30 cases of cholera were reported in Sabe Area in Ngagara Commune. This was due to the lack of potable water and poor hygiene conditions among the population. The Burundi Red Cross Society Branch's Emergency Brigade Teams carried out an assessment, in which non-food items were identified as the most immediate needs. These included shelter and disinfection equipment to prevent the risk of further cholera outbreaks. Red Cross volunteers were also mobilized to disseminate hygiene messages in the Sabe Area. At the end of the operation, all the targeted households had been supplied with the basic non-food items. They were also educated on hygiene practices, which was accompanied by disinfection of hygiene facilities and supply of soap and jerry cans to ensure prevention of water-borne diseases. No additional cholera cases were reported after the intervention from Burundi Red Cross volunteers.



BRCS volunteers spraying hygiene facilities to reduce the incidence of water borne disease outbreaks. Photo BRCS

ECHO and Belgian Red Cross/Government replenished funds for this DREF Operation.

Lessons Learned

- The coordination of humanitarian operations and the exchange of information enable complementarity among actors and help to prevent duplication of activities;
- The involvement of communities and village units in the identification of the most vulnerable and the public validation of beneficiaries' lists ensure transparency in the distribution of food and NFIs;
- The involvement of the Red Cross Village Units in relief operations aids operation success and increases the Red Cross visibility and trust among vulnerable communities.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

During the last two weeks of March and the first week of April 2011, heavy rains followed by floods were experienced in 3 localities of Bujumbura: Ngagara, Cibitoke and Kinama. The most affected households were estimated at 137, whose houses were totally destroyed.

At the same period, a cholera outbreak occurred and 30 cases were recorded in the same area. The Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was intended to assist the BRCS to respond rapidly to the immediate needs of the affected population in terms of non food items. The assistance also required emergency supply of clean potable water in temporary shelters that the flood affected houses were housed.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action



Beneficiary registration. Photo BRCS

During the relief operation, the Government of Burundi decided to remove and relocate the whole population of Sabe Area, about 306 households, and settle them in a new and less flooded area called Maramvya, in Buterere Commune, about 4 Km from Sabe. Apart from Burundi Red Cross, whose DREF was designed to assist only 137 households, other humanitarian actors responded to the government's appeal to give extra assistance. CARE International supplied wood. In collaboration with the BRCS, UNICEF supported the shelter and water trucking in the newly set up camp. The UNHCR provided tarpaulins, whereas WFP supplied food items. WFP also supported the flood affected people with a 15-day food kit per household whereas the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) supported the operation through the

construction of latrines and bathrooms in the transit camp. MSF also introduced a Mobile Clinic system to ensure medical assistance to the displaced population.

BRCS volunteers offered human resource support such as shelter construction, food and NFIs distribution as well as water supply and purification. Coordination of the whole operation was done through the National Platform for Disaster Risks and Management, in which Burundi Red Cross plays a key role.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: Outcome: 137 displaced families have the basic household items necessary for daily living.	
Expected Result	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burundi Red Cross has the necessary resources and capacity to provide immediate relief to 137 households affected by floods for 1 month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the most vulnerable households Procure and transport NFIs to the three affected communes Mobilize BRCS volunteers for NFI distribution Organize NFI distribution in the three communes Monitor and keep accurate records on NFI distribution

Achievements

Awareness and information meetings with administration officials were organized before the operation. During the meetings, the purpose and objectives of assistance as well as the criteria to use in the selection process of the most vulnerable groups were discussed. NFIs that included mats, hoes, cloth material for young girls and women, blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheetings, soaps and cooking sets were purchased and transported to the distribution sites.

Training sessions were organized for staff and volunteers on the distribution protocol as far as NFIs are concerned. Distribution of NFIs in the affected areas was carried out and monitoring visits organized. Volunteers and village unit members were mobilized for the manufacture of bricks to rebuild destroyed houses for households that were granted NFIs;

Table 1. NFI distribution to targeted households

Relief Items	(NFIs/HH)	HH from SABE (Ngagara commune)	HH from Kinama Commune	HH from Cibitoke Commune	Total No of HH	NFIs distributed
Blankets	3 pieces	29	7	0	36	108
Jerry cans	2 pieces	29	36	72	137	274
Tarpaulins for Sabe Area	1 piece	80	0	0	80	80
Plastic sheeting	2 pieces	29	7	4	40	80
Soaps (100gms)	8 pieces	29	36	72	137	1,096
Cooking sets	1 set	29	36	43	108	108
Hoes	3 pieces	29	7	0	36	108
Clothing materials	3 pieces	29	36	72	137	411
Bags	1 piece	29	36	43	108	108
Mats	3 mats	29	36	72	137	411
Building materials (wood and nails)	Lumpsum	29	18	33	80	Lumpsum

All the targeted households were provided with shelter, plastic sheetings, cooking sets and hygiene kits consisting of soaps and jerry cans. Girls and women received 2 pieces of clothing material each to ensure their dignity as Burundian ladies is maintained.

Challenges

Following the increased demand resulting from the floods disaster, the price of plastic sheeting went up. For this reason, beneficiaries living outside the camp benefited from other types of NFIs such as wood and nails.



Target population receiving non food items from BRCS volunteers. Photo: BRCS

Emergency health	
Outcome: Timely response to cholera outbreaks in Sabe area and prevention of further outbreaks, thus reducing the incidence of cholera and other water-borne diseases.	
Expected Result	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Burundi Red Cross Emergency Brigade Team and volunteers have the necessary capacity to respond to cholera outbreak as well as prevent further outbreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize one refresher training on cholera outbreak management for 10 volunteers, in coordination with the MoH Procure chlorine solution, 8 sprayer pumps, 8 protective goggles, 10 pairs of boots, 10 pieces of protective clothing, 10 pairs of gloves, 5 kits for chlorine dosages and 5 microphones for facilitating hygiene promotion. Organize awareness campaigns to disseminate hygiene messages and promote home water treatment in the affected communes. Organize disinfection activities in the affected areas.

Achievements

In coordination with the MoH, a refresher training session was organized for 10 Burundi Red Cross volunteer leaders involved in the floods operation. This training focussed on WatSan emergencies with an emphasis on the transmission of diarrhoeal diseases, chlorine dosage, maintenance and proper use of latrines as well as key awareness messages to disseminate on hygiene, the prevention of cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases

After the training, the BRCS emergency brigade organized 2 teams for the operation. One team carried out disinfection of all affected areas including the cholera treatment centre. The other team conducted sensitization sessions on cholera prevention among the target population as well as the distribution of aquatabs for the home-based water treatment.

Table 2. Procured hygiene equipment and products to facilitate disinfection of target areas

Equipment and products	Quantity
Sprayer pumps	8
Protective goggles	8
Boots	10
Protective clothing	10
Gloves	10
Kit for chlorine dosages (container, spoon, etc.)	5
Microphones for awareness sessions	5

Impact:

Two weeks after the operation, cholera outbreaks stopped and the cases of other diarrhoeal diseases decreased considerably. This can be attributed to jerry cans distribution which ensured that the target population kept drinking water in hygienic conditions

Challenges

Though the water trucking operation by BRCS was supported by UNICEF, it remained an expensive operation. There is need for a water supply system in the new settlement for the floods affected people as there are no more financial resources to sustain water supply beyond 4 months.

Conclusion

The criterion used by the NS to select the most vulnerable households is still difficult to harmonize with the one of the government. This delayed start up of activity implementation. Despite these challenges, the floods operation was executed within the timeframe. In addition, Red Cross Volunteers (though not so many) got an opportunity to demonstrate their abilities in coordination of NFIs distribution. Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction since their immediate needs were met. The floods operation was a good opportunity for Burundi Red Cross Society to have its mission, values and vision understood through dissemination sessions.

Recommendations

To ensure continued success in similar operations, the Burundi Red Cross DM department recommend the following:

- Disaster situations require quality and regular DM training for DRT members and volunteer leaders.
- There is need to consider pre positioning stock at the NS headquarters as well as in strategic branches to ensure rapid response to disasters
- The DM department needs to be strengthened in terms of human resource capacity in operational units. This would ensure quality and timely response to disasters as well as proper follow up of activity implementation

Contact information

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DREF history:

- This [DREF](#) was initially allocated on 13 April 2011 for CHF 29,829 for 1 month to assist 137 households.

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBI006 - Burundi - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 13 apr 11

Appeal Timeframe: 13 apr 11 to 15 may 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/4-2011/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/4-2011/5
Appeal	MDRBI006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Pledge	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget		29,829					29,829
B. Opening Balance		0					0
Income							
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		26,634					26,634
C4. Other Income		26,634					26,634
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		26,634					26,634
D. Total Funding = B + C		26,634					26,634
Appeal Coverage		89%					89%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	26,634					26,634
E. Expenditure	-26,634					-26,634
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		29,829					29,829	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	3,104						3,104	
Construction Materials	4,703						4,703	
Clothing & textiles	3,636						3,636	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,061						1,061	
Utensils & Tools	6,494						6,494	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	18,998						18,998	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Medical Equipment	768						768	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	768						768	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	968						968	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,016						2,016	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,984						2,984	
Personnel								
International Staff	3,000						3,000	
National Staff	1,452						1,452	
Total Personnel	4,452						4,452	
General Expenditure								
Communications	806						806	
Total General Expenditure	806						806	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		25,008				25,008	-25,008	
Total Contributions & Transfers		25,008				25,008	-25,008	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	1,821	1,626				1,626	195	
Total Indirect Costs	1,821	1,626				1,626	195	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	29,829	26,634				26,634	3,195	
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,195				3,195		