

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Burundi: Cibitoke Floods

DREF operation n° MDR8I004
GLIDE n° FL-2010-0000057-BDI
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The International Federation's 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 and 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 53,230 (USD 50,217 or EUR 36,459) was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 17 March 2010 to support the Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS) in delivering assistance to some 990 beneficiaries affected by floods.

In February 2010, heavy rains followed by hailstorms destroyed houses and field crops in the Cibitoke Province. BRCS immediately appealed for funding support to carry out a relief operation. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) provided CHF 53,230 from its DREF to BRCS relief operation aimed at assisting the displaced families. A total of 198 households severely affected by heavy rains and hailstorms have been assisted with non-food items (NFI), fruit and vegetable seeds.



Some of the beneficiaries receiving relief items
in Cibitoke Province
Photo: Burundi Red Cross Society

BRCS relief activities were carried out as planned and Red Cross volunteers had an opportunity to demonstrate their abilities in organising the distribution of NFI's, and therefore constitute a reference for other humanitarian assistance programmes. Beneficiaries of the operation appreciated the support of the National Society through which they have managed to re-build their livelihoods.

The operation was successful although with some challenges, which include the low level or lack of awareness among communities regarding the importance of fruits and vegetables nutritional status; the lack of sufficient experience and training of the volunteers in the assessment domain and the management of disaster situations. However, at the end of the DREF operation the assistance was very successful despite the constraints. This has been a valuable lessons learnt for future operations. The DREF operation has also been a good opportunity for BRCS to widely disseminate its mandate, and Red Cross and Red Crescent principles and values. The stakeholders have now a fair understanding of the BRCS criteria on beneficiary targeting and selection despite some misunderstanding in some intervention areas.

The major donors to the DREF are the Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments and ECHO. Details of all donors can be found on:

<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

The situation

Heavy rains with hailstorms since February 2010 were experienced in the western region of Burundi and the subsequent flooding affected several areas of the region. The worst affected zone was the Cibitoke Province where 198 families had their houses severely damaged and 2,938 hectares of field crops destroyed, thus rice, beans, cassava and potatoes.

The IFRC DREF support enable the National Support an immediate response to the needs of the most affected households in the Cibitoke Province by providing NFI's and seeds. The most affected households had lost all of their crops and houses were partially or totally destroyed.



Non-food items distribution in Cibitoke Province, Burundi, 2010

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The original objectives under the BRCS DREF operation were enhanced becoming more relevant and appropriate to supporting the needs of the affected population. For example, different types of seeds were purchased and distributed in 'Objective 1' to assist the beneficiaries with more nutritional crops. 'Objective 3' was added due to the critical need to distribute mosquito nets to a population vulnerable to malaria.

Valuable lessons were learnt through coordination of humanitarian operations and the exchange of information, which enabled the BRCS to avoid the risk of duplicating activities with other agencies and authorities. The involvement of communities and Red Cross local units in the identification of the most vulnerable, and the public validation of beneficiaries' lists ensured transparency in the distribution of food and NFIs. The involvement of the Red Cross local units in the DREF operation also enhanced effectiveness and efficiency. For example, the awareness campaigns in communities of 'vulnerable groups' (in particular those at most risk of malaria) required special attention by the Red Cross volunteers and community health workers.

Monitoring and evaluation of the operation was carried out within the framework of post distribution monitoring activities. For example: - monitoring took place of the nets that were distributed by volunteer's follow-up visits to households. The volunteers checked that they had been correctly installed, based on the criteria and standards used under the 'hang-up and keep-up' systems. However, the post distribution monitoring activities equally allowed the BRCS to notice that some items were sold by beneficiaries after the distribution.

Achievements against outcomes

The DREF operations aimed at providing assistance in NFI and promote agricultural recovery to the population mostly affected by floods.

| Objective 1: Contribute to the protection of livelihoods of the most affected households through distribution of orange, avocado, mandarin, mango and pineapple and vegetable seeds for planting and harvest. | |
|--|---|
| Expected result | Activities planned |
| The beneficiaries of the intervention have their nutritional status improved after the next harvest season. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and targeting of the most vulnerable households. • Purchase and transportation of relevant seeds to the affected provinces. • Mobilization and training of volunteers on distribution and proper planting techniques for various seeds and seedlings. • Organization of seed and seedling distribution. |

Impact: The identification and targeting of the most vulnerable households was accomplished by using the BRCS criteria, a framework which included the involvement of communities, local Red Cross units, and public validation. Fruit, vegetable seeds, and short-term cycle seeds were purchased with the support of the Provincial Offices of Agriculture and Livestock (DPAE). The BRCS organised the transport and distribution of seeds in the affected localities, and training and awareness sessions on agricultural techniques were organized for targeted households by the Red Cross volunteer-agronomists.

The affected families were empowered to rebuild and enhance their livelihoods, by growing more nutritional crops. However, there remained a need to continue with sensitisation on the value and importance of fruits and vegetables on nutrition especially for pregnant and breast-feeding mothers and children.

Table 1: Sample of the distribution

| Items | Number of Households / Location: Rusiga | Number of Households / Location: Ruhagarika | Number of Households / Location: Murambi | Total Quantity |
|------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| | 75 | 65 | 58 | 198 |
| Orange (4/HH) | 300 | 260 | 232 | 792 |
| Avocado (4/HH) | 300 | 260 | 232 | 792 |
| Mandarin (4/HH) | 300 | 260 | 232 | 792 |
| Mango (4/HH) | 300 | 260 | 232 | 792 |
| Pineapple (4/HH) | 300 | 260 | 232 | 792 |

| Objective 2: Contribute to the provision of the NFI for 990 beneficiaries from the most affected households. | |
|---|---|
| Expected result | Activities planned |
| 198 most affected households in the Province of Cibitoke are supported and have a minimum of equipment needed in NFI. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and targeting of the most vulnerable households. • Purchase and transportation of NFI to Cibitoke. • Mobilization and training of volunteers on NFI distribution. • Organization of NFI distribution in the Cibitoke province. • Organization of the post distribution monitoring (PDM). |

Impact: The BRCS organised meetings on 'awareness and information sharing' for administrative officials to explain its purpose, objectives, as well as the criteria for identification of beneficiaries i.e. the most vulnerable groups. This contributed to the success of the operation.

The purchase and transportation of NFI consisted of carpets, hoes, cloth material for young girls and women, blankets, jerry cans for fetching and water conservation, plastic sheeting, soap, and cooking sets. The BRCS organised refresher training sessions for the volunteers on the distribution protocol for NFI's, and establishment of a monitoring system for the distribution exercises.

Volunteers and Red Cross local unit members were mobilised to assist the families with the making of bricks used for rebuilding the houses once destroyed by the heavy rains and storm.

Affected households livelihoods were enhanced partly by rebuilding their shelter, receipt of cooking sets and basic hygiene kits and jerry cans. Most of the affected families by the end of the operation had rehabilitated their houses whilst others rejoined their families. Girls and women (many had lost clothing) received two pieces of material for clothing culturally acceptable to traditional Burundian style.



Beneficiaries collecting non-food items from BRCS distribution point in Cibitoke Province: Photo BRCS

Table 2: NFIs distribution table

| Items | No. of household Location: Rusiga | No. of households Location: Ruhagarika | No. of households Location: Murambi | Total quantity |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------|
| | 75 | 65 | 58 | 198 |
| Blankets (3/HH) | 225 | 195 | 174 | 594 |
| Jerry cans (2/HH) | 150 | 130 | 116 | 396 |
| Plastic sheeting (2/HH) | 150 | 130 | 116 | 396 |
| Soaps of 100 gm (8/HH) | 600 | 520 | 464 | 1,584 |
| Cooking sets (1/HH) | 75 | 65 | 58 | 198 |
| Hoes (3 /HH) | 225 | 195 | 174 | 594 |
| Women’s cloth (3/HH) | 225 | 195 | 174 | 594 |
| Bags (1/HH) | 75 | 65 | 58 | 198 |
| Mats (3/HH) | 225 | 195 | 174 | 594 |

Objective 3: Contributing to the promotion of the use of Insecticide Treated bed Nets (ITNs) to prevention malaria amongst vulnerable pregnant women and children under five.

| Expected result | Activities planned |
|--|--|
| The most vulnerable group, consisting of children under five and pregnant or lactating women use ITNs for prevention of malaria. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying vulnerable groups and target beneficiaries by volunteers in three branches. • Organising awareness campaigns on the importance of mosquito nets for the prevention of malaria in collaboration with the Provincial Health Authorities. • Purchasing and transporting mosquito nets to the affected areas. • Organizing the distribution of mosquito nets to targeted beneficiaries. • Follow-up and supervising the use of mosquito nets at the household level. |

Impact: An identification of target groups consisting of pregnant and breast feeding women, and households with children aged below five years old was carried out and followed by a distribution of two mosquito nets per household. To compliment this, awareness messages were given to all of the beneficiaries emphasising the importance of mosquito nets in the prevention of malaria. The supervision of the installation of mosquito nets was made by members of the Red Cross village units. The activity was enhanced by a wide scale malaria campaign already being implemented, which included a massive distribution of insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs) in three provinces of north-western Burundi including Cibitoke. The BRCS co-ordinated it's distribution that duplication did not occur. The targeted groups benefited from the protection against mosquito bites and therefore were protected from malaria, which was critical during the wet season.

From the implementation of the DREF operation activities, BRCS made the following recommendations to improve the quality of work and strengthen its capacity in disaster management:

- *Capacity reinforcement for the network of volunteers, the Red Cross Action Teams, and the staff in the vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) domain during disaster situations;*
- *The establishment of security stocks both at the headquarters and in the regions for rapid interventions in assisting victims of disasters;*
- *Sensitisation meetings for all BRCS partners (and particularly key local community leaders) to explain the methods and criteria the Red Cross use in the targeting process;*
- *Strengthening capacities of the disaster management department by way of trainings and in the creation of operational units for disaster response.*

How we work

All International Federation 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 International Federation'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.

The International Federation'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.

Contact information

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBI004 - CIBITOKÉ FLOODS

Final Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2010/3-2010/9 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2010/3-2010/6 |
| Appeal | MDRBI004 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------|
| A. Budget | 53,230 | | | | | 53,230 |
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| <u>Other Income</u> | | | | | | |
| <i>Voluntary Income</i> | 52,922 | | | | | 52,922 |
| C6. Other Income | 52,922 | | | | | 52,922 |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6) | 52,922 | | | | | 52,922 |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | 52,922 | | | | | 52,922 |
| Appeal Coverage | 99% | | | | | 99% |

II. Balance of Funds

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| C. Income | 52,922 | | | | | 52,922 |
| E. Expenditure | -52,922 | | | | | -52,922 |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 0 | | | | | 0 |

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2010/3-2010/9 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2010/3-2010/6 |
| Appeal | MDRBI004 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

| 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) | | 53,230 | | | | | 53,230 | |
| Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 10,962 | | | | | | | 10,962 |
| Clothing & textiles | 11,682 | 5,792 | | | | 5,792 | | 5,890 |
| Food | | 2,076 | | | | 2,076 | | -2,076 |
| Seeds,Plants | 5,217 | | | | | | | 5,217 |
| Water & Sanitation | 3,489 | 2,241 | | | | 2,241 | | 1,248 |
| Medical & First Aid | 750 | 743 | | | | 743 | | 7 |
| Utensils & Tools | 9,381 | | | | | | | 9,381 |
| Other Supplies & Services | | 24,015 | | | | 24,015 | | -24,015 |
| Total Supplies | 41,480 | 34,868 | | | | 34,868 | | 6,613 |
| Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 350 | | | | | | | 350 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 1,200 | 6,729 | | | | 6,729 | | -5,529 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 2,400 | 775 | | | | 775 | | 1,625 |
| Total Transport & Storage | 3,950 | 7,504 | | | | 7,504 | | -3,554 |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | | 225 | | | | 225 | | -225 |
| Regionally Deployed Staff | 900 | | | | | | | 900 |
| National Staff | | 44 | | | | 44 | | -44 |
| National Society Staff | 1,440 | 444 | | | | 444 | | 996 |
| Total Personnel | 2,340 | 713 | | | | 713 | | 1,627 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 750 | 1,272 | | | | 1,272 | | -522 |
| Office Costs | 1,000 | | | | | | | 1,000 |
| Communications | 250 | 6 | | | | 6 | | 244 |
| Financial Charges | | 471 | | | | 471 | | -471 |
| Other General Expenses | | 4,857 | | | | 4,857 | | -4,857 |
| Total General Expenditure | 2,000 | 6,607 | | | | 6,607 | | -4,607 |
| Programme Support | | | | | | | | |
| Program Support | 3,460 | 3,230 | | | | 3,230 | | 230 |
| Total Programme Support | 3,460 | 3,230 | | | | 3,230 | | 230 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 53,230 | 52,922 | | | | 52,922 | | 308 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 308 | | | | | 308 | |