**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Guide to submission of alerts**

NB: Only Danish organisations with local presence either through partner organisations or own organisation in the affected areas can raise an alert.

Please read the Danish Emergency Relief Fund’s Funding Guidelines before submitting an alert (the Funding Guidelines are available here: [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf))

**Instructions:**

An alert is raised and submitted through the online platform *Vores CISU*. When submitting an alert

1. basic information must be submitted online.
2. an Alert Note (this document) must be attached.

In the Alert Note, you must fill either of the three sections:

* section B for rapid onset humanitarian crisis, or
* section C for slow onset humanitarian crisis, or
* section D for spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis.

Please note that the alert note must be completed with as much information as possible. CISU will need comprehensive information in order to assess the alert. The information provided has to be verifiable.

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| *Formalities regarding the alert text (section b, c or d):*   * *NUMBER OF PAGES: The text must not take up more than 1,5 pages (Arial, font size 11, line spacing 1.0, margins: top 3 cm, bottom 3 cm, right 2 cm and left 2 cm). Alerts exceeding this length will be rejected.* * *LANGUAGE: The text can only be submitted to CISU in English.* |

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | *World Relief Burundi* |
| Title of alert: | Flooding in Burundi |
| Type of crisis: | * *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)* |

Do only fill one of the following three sections, B, C, or D. You may delete the two which do not apply.

**Section C: Slow onset humanitarian crisis**

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| **c.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected***  *Burundi, a landlocked country, is vulnerable to climate risks including torrential rains, floods, landslides, and violent winds. These environmental challenges pose significant threats in the country. Families living along the shores of the Lake Tanganyika are most affected, including the provinces of Bujumbura rural, Bujumbura Urban, Rumonge, and Makamba. Also, both the Rusizi and Kajeke rivers burst their banks flooding two zones of Bujumbura Rural; Rukaramu and Gatumba zones. The rising waters of Lake Tanganyika affected also Kajaga, Kibenga, and Kanyosha cities of Bujumbura urban. where houses were flooded and roads were made impassable. Communities have faced significant challenges, including destroyed homes, disrupted essential services such as schools and health clinics, loss of family members, and economic setbacks.*  **c.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g., climate change disasters, environmental degradation, desertification or other slow onset crisis) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g., for specific target groups).***  *The nature of the crisis in Burundi is primarily a result of climate change disasters, particularly* ***heavy rains leading to floods, landslides, and rising water levels in Lake Tanganyika and the bursting of Rusizi and Kajeke rivers****. The impact of this crisis on human life are severe. Families have lost their homes, schools, and health clinics due to flooding and landslides. Displaced people are facing challenges in accessing basic necessities like clean water, food, and medical care. This might lead to health issues such as diarrhoea, malnutrition, and the spread of diseases like malaria. Vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and pregnant women are particularly at risk.The government of Burundi declared a state of emergency on April 17and is seeking assistance to mitigate the crisis and save human life..*  **c.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? *Please provide available information on***  ***affected populations including specific vulnerable groups and access to these***  ***urgent emergency and/or protection needs***  ***other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs)***  ***Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert. Documentation may be found at UN OCHA, ACAPS, or other internationally recognised sources.***  ***Affected Populations and Vulnerable Groups:*** *More than 98,000 people have been affected since January 2024 residing in flood-prone areas, in particular those living at Mutimbuzi commune of the Bujumbura Rural province. Since April 2024 28.000 Vulnerable groups include children, the elderly, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities, who are often disproportionately affected by disasters.*  ***Urgent Emergency and/or Protection Needs:****Urgent emergency needs include food, clean water, shelter, hygiene kits, and medical assistance. Protection needs include ensuring the safety and security of vulnerable populations, preventing exploitation, and addressing gender-based violence. There is a critical need for rapid response and coordination to address these urgent needs and protect vulnerable groups from further harm.*  ***Other Actors Responding and Coordinating:*** *Government authorities and other humanitarian actors (e.g. Red cross) are coordinating fundraising efforts while the government is trying to relocate the affected families. A coordination meeting organised by the IOM on 17th April 2024 confirmed a high need to intervene.*  *Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert. Documentation may be found at UN OCHA, ACAPS, or other internationally recognised sources.*  [*Burundi Floods and Landslides - DREF Operation n° MDRBI020 Update #2 - Burundi | ReliefWeb*](https://reliefweb.int/report/burundi/burundi-floods-and-landslides-dref-operation-ndeg-mdrbi020-update-2)   1. [*Burundi appeals for aid as rains, floods displace 100,000 (france24.com)*](https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240417-burundi-appeals-for-aid-as-rains-floods-displace-100-000)  1. [Burundi: Floods - Apr 2021 | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2021-000039-bdi)   **c.3.1 Provide as strong as possible evidence of why there is a change in the current slow onset crisis. Describe also when the change occurred (m*ention specific dates if possible).***  *According to World Meteorological Organization (WMO’s)[[1]](#footnote-2), estimates that the flooding caused by the heavy rainfall would destroy livelihoods and negatively impact local communities in many ways. The observed increase in rainfall has led to a rapid rise in water levels in Lake Tanganyika and the bursting of Rusizi and Kajeke rivers since April 2021. [[2]](#footnote-3)*  ***Assessment Findings:***  *Recent rapid needs assessments conducted by the Red Cross, on April 17th, 2024 provide further evidence of the worsening crisis. These assessments indicate a notable escalation in the number of affected individuals, with a substantial increase in the total population at risk compared to previous assessments conducted earlier in the year.*    ***Date of Change:***  *The change in the slow onset crisis was evident in January 2024, coinciding with the onset of intensified rainfall associated with the El Niño phenomenon.*  **c.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population? *Please consider the following points:***   * ***Rapid disbursement*** * ***Short intervention (0-9 months)*** * ***Meeting needs of hard-to-reach populations not catered for by other donors***   ***Rapid Disbursement:***  *World Relief Burundi with support from the DERF grant would be able to offer a urgent life-saving response to procure and distribute emergency relief items such as tents, blankets, hygiene kits, and water purification tablets for 22,290people*  ***Short Intervention (0-9 months):***  *DERF grants could support a short-term intervention focused on shelter, non-food items (NFIs), WASH, and cash transfers. Temporary shelters such Tents would provide safe accommodation for displaced families.*  ***Meeting Needs of Hard-to-Reach Populations:***  *Since flood waters are receding, affected populations are no longer physically hard to reach.*  **c.4 Are you already responding to this emergency? In which locations/sectors? For which target group? Through which forms of local presence? What is the outcome of your latest assessment and what have you done since then?**  *World Relief Burundi and their local partners in Burundi has taken proactive steps to assess the situation and engage with key stakeholders. Additionally, we have participated in meetings convened by key stakeholders, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to coordinate response efforts and share information on the evolving situation. The outcome of our latest assessment indicates urgent needs for essential commodities such as food, clean water, shelter, and hygiene kits and World Relief has already procured NFIs to distribute to a limited number of families affected, but the need is very high and requires additional resources from partners.* |

1. [Greater Horn of Africa is forecast to get above-average rainfall - March to May 2024 - Burundi | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/burundi/greater-horn-africa-forecast-get-above-average-rainfall-march-may-2024) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [Burundi: Floods - Apr 2021 | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2021-000039-bdi) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)