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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Burkina Faso: Food Security Crisis

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n°: MDRBF014	Glide n°: OT-2017-000121-BFA
Date of Issue: 19 June 2018	Date of disaster: July 2017
Operation start date: 19 August 2017	Operation end date: 19 January 2018
Host National Society: Burkina Faso Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 189,679
Number of people affected: 25,700 persons	Number of people assisted: 8,452 persons
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Belgium Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross and Monaco Red Cross – ICRC - IFRC	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: WFP, OCHA, Government technical services and the community management committees, ACTED, LVIA	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In the Sahel region of Burkina Faso, the nutritional status of children under the age of five was of particular concern in 2017, particularly in the Oudalan province, where prevalence exceeded WHO's critical thresholds. The rate of access to drinking water for households was quite low (65 percent), with a negative impact on food consumption and the nutritional status of households. No significant assistance was provided until the end of July 2017, when the situation of the vulnerable households was expected to deteriorate during the lean season from July to September 2017. Indeed, the year 2017 was expected to be critical with negative nutritional implications especially on pregnant and lactating women and on children. This emergency fund was therefore requested to respond to the identified emergency pockets and lay the groundwork to develop a four-year program through more in-depth assessments and sound planning.

On 19 August 2017, the DREF granted an allocation of CHF189,679 through a [DREF operation](#) intended to support the Burkina Faso Red Cross Society (BRCS) to respond urgently to the needs of 8,452 people living in a critical food security situation in the province of Oudalan, more precisely in the commune of Tin-Akoff. The food assistance targeted vulnerable pockets where populations were particularly affected. Later, in November 2017, a [DREF Operation Update](#) was approved, extending the operation timeframe for a further two months until 19 January 2018. Indeed, in the last week of September and first week of October, the security situation in Burkina Faso was of concern, with attacks perpetrated by armed groups, especially in the provinces of Soum and Oudalan. At field level, these attacks resulted in Burkina Faso Red Cross (BRCS) operational teams being delayed in the implementation of planned activities, as activities were slowed down and movements limited due to security risks. This timeframe extension also allowed for a lessons-learned workshop, scheduled for late November 2017 to postponed to early January.

The major donors and partners of this DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of the Burkina Faso Red Cross (BRCS), the IFRC would like to extend its gratitude to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Burkina Faso Red Cross has extensive experience in managing food and nutrition crises. Since the 2005 food crisis related to locust attacks, the National Society has strengthened its operational capacity and gained experience in managing the response to the food crisis in 2012. Since then, it has diversified its emergency response tools and has started to use and promote cash transfer for emergency response and the implementation of some projects and programs. In addition to these operations, food security and nutrition programs have been developed with the support of Partner National Societies (Monaco Red Cross Society, Belgium Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross) and external partners. These programs have always had satisfactory results.

Regarding the response to this food crisis, the actions undertaken by the National Society were as follows:

- Participation in the analysis of the Burkina Faso [Harmonized Country Framework](#).
- Participation in rapid and joint assessments in areas classified as hazardous.
- Participation in country coordination meetings.
- Participation in a joint assessment with ICRC.
- Setting up community management structures.
- Identification and selection of beneficiaries as per the selection criteria agreed upon with stakeholders.
- Conducting trainings for volunteers and staff in: hygiene promotion; middle upper arm circumference technique (MUAC); food security and nutrition; community-based surveillance (CBS); epidemic control for volunteers (ECV); cash transfer; monitoring; mobile data collection; ODK system; complaints management and security
- Food distribution to 7,987 people.
- Conducting in-depth assessment of the food and nutritional situation to inform longer-term programming.

It is worth adding that attacks perpetrated by armed groups, especially in the provinces of Soum and Oudalan caused delays in the implementation of planned activities. The operational timeframe was therefore extended by two months.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

- **IFRC:** From 22 to 24 May 2017, the IFRC organized a workshop in Ouagadougou on how to work differently on food security and nutrition and the launching of a plan of action for a three-year program including emergency responses. During this period, discussions were held with several partners such as partner National Societies (PNSs) and ECHO, for the mobilization of resources and potential partners. Additionally, the IFRC mobilized a member of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) to provide technical support to the National Society for a period of three months.
- **ICRC:** The ICRC is well established in Burkina Faso and works especially in the Sahel part of the country, a conflict zone and an area that has hosted Malian refugees, to support the Burkina Faso Red Cross with livestock vaccination as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The ICRC conducted a joint assessment on the humanitarian situation specifically on the food security and livelihoods of the people of Soum and Oudalan provinces in the Sahel region.

Movement Coordination

Throughout the implementation of this DREF operation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), through the Sahel Cluster in Dakar, coordinated the action and provided technical support for the development of strategies and monitoring of the country's action plan. At National Society level, coordination meetings were held, bringing together the partner National Societies, the ICRC and the RDRT deployed to support the implementation of the operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In response to the food crisis, the government produced a Response and Support Plan for Food Insecure and Malnourished Populations (PRSPV). Resource mobilization was needed to support the Burkinabe Government's Plan. Thus, this DREF operation complemented the government's response to the crisis, which conceived a response and Support Plan for Food Insecure and Malnourished Populations (PRSPV) to respond to this food crisis.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis:

According to the Burkina Faso harmonized framework, 257,238 people were expected to be food and nutrition insecure in nine regions during the lean period from July to October 2017. Related to this, the National Society targeted 10

percent (25,723 people affected) of these food-insecure people for assistance. The operation, carried out with support from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), targeted 8,452 people (part of the 25,723-people receiving direct food assistance), which represented 33 percent of the National Society's total target. This included 1,800 women targeted with nutrition awareness support.

Capacity building

At the local level, the operation set up community management structures from the beginning of the operation. This participated in targeting beneficiaries, monitoring activities and facilitated the sustainability of actions in communities. At the national level, refresher trainings for volunteers and National Society staff on Food Security/Nutrition and Livelihoods were conducted. The deployed RDRT provided support to the team for the implementation and the in-depth assessment and analysis while ensuring the national staff skills were strengthened.

Beneficiary Selection

Targeting of beneficiaries was carried out in the field in collaboration with local administrative authorities, community members, decentralized technical services of the state, local health service managers and other sector partners for the identification of areas that have been highly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the concerned provinces and areas. Then, the identification and selection of beneficiaries was carried out based on the selection criteria agreed upon with stakeholders. Targeting was done with the community through a participatory approach.

Beneficiaries of community nutrition activities were:

- Households with children aged 0 to 59 months suffering from acute malnutrition or at risk of malnutrition;
- Households with pregnant and lactating mothers were the target for prevention activities at community level;
- Prevention activities on the risks related to food and care practices regarding infants, young children and their mothers approach based on the first 1,000 days (window of opportunity) focused on exclusive breastfeeding, supplementary feeding and the use of health services.

Risk Assessment

The Risks identified were as follows:

As neighbouring Mali, Burkina Faso is experiencing sporadic attacks by armed groups. In the last week of September and first week of October 2017, the security situation in Burkina Faso was of concern, with attacks perpetrated by armed groups, especially in the provinces of Soum and Oudalan. At field level, these attacks caused delays in the implementation of planned activities. Indeed, the DREF activities slowed down and movements became limited due to security risks. Activities resumed but with a curfew at five in the afternoon.

Mitigation measures:

In terms of security, actions were taken at governmental level to secure the at-risk areas. The National Society, in collaboration and with guidance from IFRC and ICRC, set up security rules and took steps to facilitate the implementation of the operation's activities. A refresher training on safety measures was carried out. When the level of risk was high, the authorities stopped the activities for some days. Although the Red Cross was never a target, however, the operational teams observed the imposed restrictions -- It was forbidden to drive after five in the afternoon.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall objective of this operation was to contribute to improving the food and nutritional situation of 8,452 persons (1,409 households) affected by the food crisis in Burkina Faso.

Following community targeting using the Household Economical Approach (HEA) model which allows to classify the households in terms of vulnerability, a multi-sectoral analysis identified areas such as wash, livelihoods, health, as key sectors to be considered in a holistic vision aiming at improving resilience. For the food assistance, cash transfer programming (CTP) was retained as the main option. Prevention and community care for people suffering from acute malnutrition were ensured through supporting the organization of screening campaigns, referencing of malnourished children, sensitizing and training mothers on the "BP (Brachial Perimeter) approach". Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) was also a priority, as there is a close relationship between nutrition and WASH. Thus, WASH activities ensured access to drinking water through the practice of chlorination, and maintenance of water points. It was considered relevant to strengthen community surveillance for early detection, investigation and rapid intervention to mitigate the negative impact of diseases and epidemics at the community level. A community-based surveillance system (CBS) was set up and volunteers trained in CBS and Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) for epidemic prevention and response. The capacity building of the National Society was ensured through the training of volunteers in facilitation of assessments and implementation of the operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Early warning and preparedness for Emergency Response

Outcome 1: Evaluations and coordination are ensured in the implementation of the operation

Output 1.1: The food and nutritional situation is determined and recommendations are made

Planned activities

- 1.1.1. Initial assessments in vulnerability pockets
- 1.1.2. In-depth assessments of the food and nutritional situation
- 1.1.3. Final evaluation of the Operation
- 1.1.4. Participation to the RDRT training session
- 1.1.5. Communication and visibility on the Operation
- 1.1.6. Internal coordination meetings
- 1.1.7. Participation to Food Security and Nutrition Cluster meetings
- 1.1.8. Participation in joint monitoring mission for Food Security and nutrition situation
- 1.1.9. Monitoring of activities
- 1.1.10. Organization of Workshop on Lessons Learned from Intervention

Achievements

1.1.1. Initial assessments in vulnerability pockets

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society participated in the analysis of the Harmonized Country Framework. The National Society also conducted a rapid assessment in the 17 targeted villages, which revealed the number of vulnerable people per village.

1.1.2. In-depth assessments of the food and nutritional situation

A resource person specialized in ODK tool helped BRCS to develop the questionnaire and to load it in phones to be used for the in-depth assessment on food and nutrition. Ten Red Cross volunteers were also trained on how to use ODK tool. Well-equipped in knowledge, the trained volunteers could therefore conduct the in-depth assessment conducted from 2 au 7 December 2017 in Tin Akoff, Oudalan provinces. The findings were geared towards inputting in the longer-term regional programming.

1.1.4. Participation to the RDRT training session

A total of four (4) BRCS members (volunteers and staff) took part to the RDRT training held in Bamako from 14 to 23 August 2017. Through this training, they could increase their knowledge in the following areas: Food Security/Nutrition, operationalization of the resilience framework and community engagement.

1.1.5. Communication and visibility on the Operation

The communication and visibility of the operation were ensured in a joint and collaborative manner. Indeed, with support from Burkina Faso Red Cross' communication department, pictures were made available, posters developed, and press-articles released. Besides, an identification was visible from afar in all contracted shops. IFRC through TV5 Monde channel produced a video on the *Regional Resilience Initiative for the period 2017-2021* available [here](#).

1.1.6. Internal coordination meetings

At the national level, two coordination meetings were held and included PNSs, ICRC and the deployed RDRT. Three additional coordination meetings were held involving the RDRT, the food security focal points and supervisors. At field level, several planning and coordination meetings were held.

1.1.7. Participation to Food Security and Nutrition Cluster meetings

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society usually took part to monthly Food Security and Nutrition Cluster meetings where updates on the food and nutritional situation were shared. The meetings served also as a framework to communicate on the various actions aiming at preventing and reducing food risks and crises.

1.1.8. Participation in joint monitoring mission for Food Security and nutrition situation

The National Society took part in a joint assessment on food security together with ICRC. The assessment was conducted in other areas different from where the DREF operation was being implemented. Two other joint assessments happened but did not involve BRCS due to time constraints and busy planning.

1.1.9. Monitoring of activities

Monitoring activities were carried out through field visits. These monitoring activities were geared towards assessing the level of implementation of activities (volunteer training, distribution of food vouchers, in-depth assessments and post-distribution monitoring). They also aimed at implementing malnutrition prevention activities. It is worth adding that two (2) field supervisors were in charge of the supervision of volunteers and followed-up the proper implementation of activities and setting up community management committees.

Challenges

- The final evaluation of the operation did not take place due to lack of resources for its organization.
- There was no community radio in Tin Akoff intervention area through which information regarding the operation could be disseminated and shared with beneficiaries and other community members. As such, local and municipal authorities supported the operational teams in disseminating the relevant information. Traditional communication channels were also used through public advertisers who passed on useful information to beneficiaries.

Lessons Learned

As part of the Lessons Learned Workshop on the implementation of DREF Food Security operations, several SWOT (Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats) analysis sessions on this tool were carried out. The debates in the workshop led to a consolidated list of recommendations for strengthening the DREF tool and approaches focusing on food security. The main recommendations were:

- Considering the short duration of DREF operations as well as the typical long duration and chronicity of food crises, it was recommended to plan for the integration of food security DREF operations into dedicated Appeals;
- In view of the short duration of DREFs, focus more on the key sectors and which National Society already has assets. The multisectoral approach would be feasible only when conditions allow for it;
- Identify the best targeting option (household or individual approach) for Cash initiatives depending on the local context;
- Provide within food security DREF operations, more initiatives focused on strengthening and protecting the livelihoods of food insecure households (Integrated food security and livelihoods approach (IGAs), small ruminants, mothers' club approach, for examples).

Food security, nutrition and Livelihoods

Outcome 2: Food and nutrition assistance for the most vulnerable people in Tin-Akoff commune in Oudalan province is carried out during the lean period (August - September 2017) and the capacity of the community reinforced

Output 2.1: Food distribution for 8,452 vulnerable people in Tin-Akoff commune in the province of Oudalan is ensured

Planned activities

- 2.1.1. Mobilization of equipment (computer, connection modem, field motorcycles etc.)
- 2.1.2. Community Information (authorities, stakeholders)
- 2.1.3. Establishment of the community management structures (selection committee, follow-up and complaint)
- 2.1.4. Feasibility analysis on support tools
- 2.1.5. Targeting beneficiaries
- 2.1.6. Identification and contracting with the financial institutions and shops
- 2.1.7. Confection of distribution tools (cards, posters)
- 2.1.8. Preparation of households' vouchers
- 2.1.9. Briefing on the organization of a distribution
- 2.1.10. Food distribution (cash transfer, vouchers) for one month
- 2.1.11. Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)
- 2.1.12. Mid-term evaluation of the intervention

Output 2.2: Prevention and community care of acute malnutrition are ensured

Planned activities

- 2.2.1. Routine screening
- 2.2.2. Referencing and counter- referencing of severely malnourished children
- 2.2.3. Sensitization of caretakers on key health/nutrition practices
- 2.2.4. Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and adequate supplementary feeding
- 2.2.5. Management of early screening by mothers (PBM approach)
- 2.2.6. Community discussions and awareness on the hygiene and use of food

Output 2.3: Community preparedness and response capacities are strengthened to address food insecurity, nutrition and natural disasters

Planned activities

- 2.3.1. Establishment of beneficiary community management structures (management committees)
- 2.3.2. Establishment of the basic community teams for nutritional surveillance and food security

Achievements

2.1.1. Mobilization of equipment (computer, connection modem, field motorcycles etc.)

Three computers were used for this operation to facilitate the drafting of weekly reports, the processing of data and the facilitation of trainings. Additionally, 02 WIFI connection modems were acquired and made available to the field teams.

2.1.2. Community Information (authorities, stakeholders)

Before the operation started, an information mission was carried out by the DREF operational team (National Society's staff and the RDRT) to inform provincial and communal authorities as well as community leaders about the operation and request their support and commitment. Indeed, stakeholders were involved since the beginning of the process. During the assessment, the Government's technical services (agriculture, livestock, health, social work), local and administrative authorities (high commissioner, *préfets*, religious leaders, mayors) and community leaders were involved in the selection of the most vulnerable areas. During the implementation phase, community leaders, communal authorities, and community members were involved in the needs' assessment. This good collaboration with the administrative authorities led to a good visibility of the operation.

2.1.3. Establishment the community management structures (selection committee, follow-up and complaint)

The community management structures were set up, including 17 targeting committees, 17 complaints committees. The targeting committee was comprised of the President or a representative of the village development committee; the two municipal advisors; the village chief; the representatives of religious groups (Pastor, Imam, catechist) the president or a representative of the water users' association, two community-based health workers and two district representatives including one man and one woman. Depending on the area, the school director and the chief nurse joined the group. Following this committee, a monitoring and complaints committee was also set up to ensure that complaints from the community were shared and addressed.

2.1.4. Feasibility analysis on support tools

To know which of the support tools could be adapted to the area of intervention, a feasibility analysis was done with beneficiaries and shopkeepers in the local market. This analysis allowed a smooth implementation of the relief activities.

2.1.5. Targeting beneficiaries

Regarding the targeting of beneficiaries, a targeting committee was set up in each village comprising all community's components (vulnerable people, community leaders, chief nurses, school directors, traditional leaders, representatives of associations). The validation of beneficiaries' lists was done in plenary sessions.

2.1.6. Identification and contracting with the financial institutions and shops

The choice of shopkeepers happened after several meetings between the National Society, local shopkeepers, community leaders and beneficiaries' representatives. These meetings were relevant as they allowed to explain the purpose of the food security operation and to share the selection criteria with shopkeepers. They resulted in the validation by all stakeholders of a list of shopkeepers. A total of 25 contracts were then signed between the shopkeepers and Burkina Faso Red Cross Society.

2.1.7. Confection of distribution tools (cards, posters)

For a better identification of the selected shops, posters were produced.

2.1.8. Preparation of households' vouchers

In support to the five National Societies where Food Security DREF operations were launched, IFRC produced the vouchers to be used.

2.1.9. Briefing on the organization of a distribution

Before the launch of the distribution activities, a briefing was held with 20 Red Cross volunteers and the selected shopkeepers to recall the different distribution steps and organise the distribution teams.

2.1.10. Food distribution (cash transfer, vouchers) for one month

The distributions' activities reached a total of 7,987 people, including 4,663 adults, 1,119 pregnant and pregnant lactating women, and 2,205 children. The food vouchers distributed were geared towards covering the food needs of 7,987 people for one month.

2.1.11. Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

One month after the distribution, a PDM was carried out to collect the beneficiaries' feelings on the operation and learn lessons from them. The PDM revealed a total satisfaction of beneficiaries.



A beneficiary receiving food items - BRCS/IFRC



Routine screening in Fadar-Fadar area – BRCS/IFRC

2.2.1. Routine screening

Routine and prevention activities against Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were implemented with the technical support of the Oudalan health district, and involved health trainings in Fadar-Fadar Sud, Kacham Ouest and Tin-Akoff areas. A total of 2,464 men and 2,193 women benefited from awareness raising and training sessions on early detection of SAM and key health and nutrition practices. A total of 125 children were reached through routine screening, of which 90 children were screened as MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition) and 35 children as SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition.). Fourteen (14) out of the 33 lost cases were found and referred to the nutritional centres for treatment.

2.2.2. Referencing and counter- referencing of severely malnourished children

The 35 children screened as SAM (35) were referred to health centres.

2.2.3. Sensitization of caretakers on key health/nutrition practices

The sensitization activities followed a training of 16 volunteers and 35 traditional hygienists, done from 6 November to 12 November 2017. From 13 to 15 November, a total of 25 families (203 people comprising 81 women, 69 men and 53 young people) were reached.

2.2.4. Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and adequate supplementary feeding

Five focus group discussions were carried out in three health centres involving 188 women and 24 men, for a total of 212 people reached.

2.2.5. Management of early screening by mothers (PBM approach)

Through nine focus group discussions, a total of 234 pregnant and lactating women, their family members as well as 61 men from nine villages were trained and sensitized on the use of the Mother Brachial Perimeter approach.

2.2.6. Community discussions and awareness on the hygiene and use of food

A total of 18 focus group discussions also served as a framework in nine villages for sharing and discussing on the following topic: *Experience of “light mothers”* who are female leaders and models in malnutrition prevention, the husbands’ support for a better nutrition of the pregnant and lactating women (FEFA), Healthier life for FEFA. These awareness sessions were completed by culinary demonstrations facilitated by the “light mothers” and Red Cross volunteers and were attended by 135 FEFA. It is worthy to highlight here, the volunteers and health workers collaboration which enabled to prevent some issues such as lack of materials (MUAC, boxes of images, kitchen kits or the culinary demonstrations).

2.3.1. Establishment of beneficiary community management structures (management committees)

A total of 68 beneficiary management committees were set up. These management committees supported the Red Cross operational team in the implementation of the nutrition and sensitization activities.

2.3.2. Establishment of the basic community teams for nutritional surveillance and food security

A total of 17 community teams for nutritional surveillance and food security were set up and collaborated in a participative manner to the relief actions taken by Red cross.

Challenges

- As the budgeting of a field motorcycle rental was not accepted within the framework of this DREF, the operational teams negotiated with volunteers requesting them to use their own motorcycles which sometimes broke down.
- The distribution activities did not reach all the targeted 8,452 people because the prices of the food stuffs on the local market were higher than expected. An adjustment of the number of beneficiaries was therefore done.
- Mid-term evaluation of the intervention was not done due to time constraints.
- Although the MoU was signed between the National Society and IFRC, the DREF funds were not transferred on time due to cumbersome financial procedures. This caused delay in the implementation of activities and thereby impacted on the overall DREF timeframe and planning.

Lessons Learned

Same lessons-learned retained as those under *Early Warning and preparedness for Emergency Response* section.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Outcome 3: Reduction in risk of water-borne and water-related diseases in the targeted communities

Output 3.1: Continuous assessment and provision of WASH services to affected communities

Planned activities

- 3.1.1. Setting-up of a Community Surveillance System
- 3.1.2. Water treatment at household level
- 3.1.3. Promotion of hygiene 17 community volunteers trained for WATSAN and are starting the sensitizations during the distributions when possible.
- 3.1.4. Training of volunteers in CBS, ECV and WASH

Narrative description of achievements

3.1.1. Setting up of a Community surveillance system

A committee of 51 persons was set up: 17 volunteers for the community based epidemic surveillance and epidemic control, 17 volunteers trained in WASH and 17 community women for malnutrition screening (members of the community organization set up with support from Belgium Red Cross and ECHO malnutrition project.)

3.1.2. Water treatment at household level

Sensitization on water treatment at household level was coupled with the distribution of food items. Indeed, the distributions' activities were seized to share some basic awareness messages to the targeted households and included efficient handwashing demonstrations, safe water storage and use of latrines. They were completed by the hygiene promotion campaign conducted by the 17 volunteers trained in WASH.

3.1.3. Promotion of hygiene: 17 community volunteers trained for WATSAN and are starting the sensitizations during the distributions when possible

To contribute to the reduction of waterborne diseases, some 325 household sensitizations visits and 100 community focus groups were conducted by volunteers and community hygienists' members of Water User Associations (WUAs). The main topics discussed were related to hand washing, home water treatment, the water chain (collection, transport, storage and use) and food hygiene. Through these awareness and hygiene promotion activities actions, a total of 4,743 people (1,975 men, 2,084 women and 684 children) were reached.

3.1.4. Training of volunteers in CBS, ECV and WASH

A total of 50 people (43 men and seven women) were trained in ECV and WASH. They were mainly comprised of 16 Red Cross volunteers and 34 hygienists.

Challenges

It would have been relevant to rehabilitate the basic health infrastructures and to distribute hygiene and sanitation kits. But this was not initially planned in the DREF budget.

Lessons Learned

Same lessons learned retained as those under *Early Warning and preparedness for Emergency Response* section.

National Society Capacity building

Outcome 4: BRCS's capacity to respond to emergencies and implement Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods programs is strengthened

Output 4.1: The Capacity building of the National Society to meet emergencies and implement Food Security Nutrition and Livelihoods program is realized

Planned activities

4.1.1. Training of 20 Volunteers on CTP/CBA and targeting/screening techniques

4.1.2. Re-training of 20 volunteers and 10 staff members on Food security /Nutrition and livelihood

4.1.3. Re-training of 20 Volunteers on targeting/screening techniques

Narrative description of achievements

Training of 20 Volunteers on CTP/CBA and targeting/screening techniques

At the beginning of the operation, 30 volunteers from the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) among whom three women, were trained on CTP/CBA and targeting/screening techniques, including phone data collection techniques with ODK system. The training was conducted from 13 to 17 September 2017.

Re-training of 20 volunteers and 10 staff members on Food security /Nutrition and livelihood (NDRT)

A refresher training for 51 participants (17 volunteers and 34 community women) was conducted on two different broad topics related to Food Security/ nutrition and livelihoods and targeting/screening techniques. The training was on the use of MUAC (PB), coping strategies, monitoring of voucher distribution, complaint management and security rules within the operation. The training was conducted on October 2017.

Re-training of 20 Volunteers on targeting/screening techniques

In November 2017, a CBS; ECV and WASH training was held for 50 people - 16 volunteers and 34 local hygienists – two per each of the 17 villages covered by the DREF operation.

Challenges

None reported.

Lessons Learned

Same lessons learned retained as those under *Early Warning and preparedness for Emergency Response* section.

D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget of this DREF operation was CHF 189,679, of which CHF 189,191 were expensed, leaving a balance of CHF 488. See details in [Annex](#).

Explanation of variances

- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene** and **Logistics Services** were unspent due to coding error.
- The budget lines related to **Storage; Transport & Vehicle Costs; International Staff; National Staff; Volunteers; Workshops & Training; Information & Public Relations, Communications** were under-budgeted at the planning stage, justifying the over expenditure on these lines.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [DREF Operation Update](#)

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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 Humanitarian 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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBF014 - Burkina Faso - Food & Nutritional Insecurity

Timeframe: 19 Aug 17 to 19 Jan 18

Appeal Launch Date: 19 Aug 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2018/04	Programme	MDRbf014
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		189,679				189,679	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		189,679				189,679	
C4. Other Income		189,679				189,679	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		189,679				189,679	
D. Total Funding = B +C		189,679				189,679	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		189,679				189,679	
E. Expenditure		-189,191				-189,191	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		488				488	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBF014 - Burkina Faso - Food & Nutritional Insecurity

Timeframe: 19 Aug 17 to 19 Jan 18

Appeal Launch Date: 19 Aug 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2018/04	Programme	MDRbf014
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			189,679			189,679		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	870						870	
Cash Disbursement	90,634		85,530			85,530	5,105	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	91,504		85,530			85,530	5,975	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			62			62	-62	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,249		7,028			7,028	-3,779	
Logistics Services	3,690						3,690	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,939		7,091			7,091	-152	
Personnel								
International Staff	24,500		34,604			34,604	-10,104	
National Staff	90		1,013			1,013	-923	
National Society Staff	19,495		8,516			8,516	10,979	
Volunteers	75		641			641	-566	
Total Personnel	44,160		44,774			44,774	-614	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	20,840		31,439			31,439	-10,599	
Total Workshops & Training	20,840		31,439			31,439	-10,599	
General Expenditure								
Travel	11,600		5,716			5,716	5,884	
Information & Public Relations	210		2,208			2,208	-1,998	
Office Costs	2,040		1,244			1,244	796	
Communications	420		1,075			1,075	-655	
Financial Charges	389		-1,432			-1,432	1,821	
Total General Expenditure	14,659		8,811			8,811	5,848	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	11,577		11,547			11,547	30	
Total Indirect Costs	11,577		11,547			11,547	30	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	189,679		189,191			189,191	488	
VARIANCE (C - D)			488			488		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRBF014 - Burkina Faso - Food & Nutritional Insecurity**

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2018/04	Programme	MDRbf014
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	189,679		189,679	189,679	189,191	488	
Subtotal BL2	189,679		189,679	189,679	189,191	488	
GRAND TOTAL	189,679		189,679	189,679	189,191	488	