

<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	MDRBF015	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">FL-2020-000200-BFA</a>
<b>Date of Issue</b>	25 September 2020	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	4 months
<b>Date of launch:</b>	23 September 2020	<b>Expected end date:</b>	31 January 2021
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> <b>Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 195,456			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	71,341 including 33,675 women and 35,919 children	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	900 households or 5,000 people
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	Centre-Centre-North East - Hauts Bassins Plateau Central Centre-West Sahel	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	Centre (Kadiogo) North Centre (Sanmatenga) East (Gourma)
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> The Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) was created on July 31, 1961. It consists of a national office and 45 provincial committees. To date, it has more than 45,000 volunteers and 300 staff spread across the country.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Luxembourg Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and ICRC			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) and its branches, administrative and community authorities, social action services.			

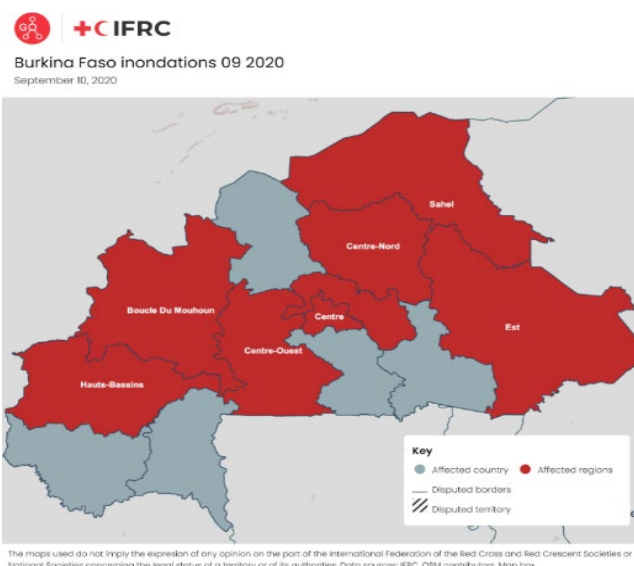
## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Burkina Faso has faced a wave of flooding events during each rainy season for the past few years. Since the start of the 2020 rainy season, several cases of flooding have been recorded in several localities causing significant damage (see map on the right for affected areas).

In the light of the magnitude of the situation, the government declared a state of natural disaster on September 9, 2020 during the cabinet meeting. This year, different weather forecasts indicated a high probability of flooding in the country. In view of these forecasts, the Ministry in charge of social and humanitarian action had sounded the alarm.

The months of August and September are particularly rainy, as evidenced by the rainfall of more than 70 mm of water / day recorded on average this year in several regions including the Centre, the Sahel, the Boucle du Mouhoun, the Hauts Bassins, the Centre-North and East. These heavy rains of the last two months have considerably increased the number of affected households so far.



As of September 10, 2020, according to CONASUR, there were 71,341 people affected in the 13 regions of the country, including 33,675 women and 35,919 children. In terms of material damage, more than 3,347 houses were completely destroyed and 1,656 partially damaged. Internally displaced people have also lost over 1,790 emergency shelters. More than 250 tons of food were lost as well as thousands of cattle and poultry.

The most affected regions are the Sahel, the Centre-North, the Central Plateau, the East and the Centre, as shown in the table below, where almost 85% of the affected people live. The Sahel and the Centre-North are the regions hosting the largest number of internally displaced persons, i.e. more than 800,000.

**Table 1: Summary of the number of victims in the 13 regions of Burkina Faso on September 10, 2020**

Régions	Hommes	Femmes	Enfants	Total	Pourcentage
Sahel	2 385	13 540	8 049	23 974	33,60%
Centre-Nord	4 256	4 609	12 756	21 621	30,31%
Plateau central	1 289	1 395	3 859	6 543	9,17%
Est	1 267	1 370	3 797	6 434	9,02%
Boucle du Mouhoun	874	941	2 539	4 354	6,10%
Centre	543	588	1 630	2 761	3,87%
Centre-Sud	449	490	1 349	2 288	3,21%
Centre-Est	177	192	531	900	1,26%
Centre-Ouest	147	166	466	779	1,09%
Hauts Bassins	187	159	401	747	1,05%
Sud-Ouest	94	101	280	475	0,67%
Nord	41	83	147	271	0,38%
Cascades	38	41	115	194	0,27%
<b>Total Général</b>	<b>11 747</b>	<b>23 675</b>	<b>35 919</b>	<b>71 341</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) on 10/09/2020*

These floods occur in a context of security and humanitarian crises marked by many internally displaced people and epidemics. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are estimated at more than one million in mid-August 2020 are at high risk. These IDPs live in precarious conditions with host families for the most part and on sites often located in flood zones. The habitats occupied by the latter (makeshift shelters, huts, tents, mud houses, etc.) are very vulnerable to flooding.



*Many houses and attics have been completely destroyed in Thiogo village @ BRCS*

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

In response to the floods, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) is already engaged in the field with actions in favour of disaster victims in several localities. To date, more than 50 volunteers have been mobilized for rapid needs assessments and household registration in the Sahel regions: from East and Centre – North. Damage assessment missions were also organized in the Central region, particularly in Ouagadougou. These evaluations took place between April and August, and the data provided the information needed to finalize the National Society's Action Plan. This plan was drawn up in August and stipulates the actions to be taken between August and November 2020. The table below summarizes the period during which the evaluations carried out by the provincial committees and the headquarters.

Provinces	Cities	Affected localities	Evaluation period
Bam	Kongoussi	Kongoussi	10 to 12 June 2020
Soum	Djibo	Djibo	15 July 2020
Sanguié	Ténado	Ténado, Tio, Tiogo	28 to 30 July
Sanmatenga	Kaya	Kaya	8 to 9 September 2020
Gourma	Fada N'Gourma	Fada	8 to 9 September 2020
Kadiogo	Ouagadougou	Ouagadougou	3 to 5 September 2020

- In the Center-West region, 93 households from three villages (Tio, Ténado and Tiogo) received assistance in NFI kits consisting mainly of kitchen utensils, sleeping materials, dignity kit, soaps, water collection equipment, blankets etc.
- In the Sahel region, 97 affected households of the displaced persons community were also assisted with shelters (Sahel Shelter) and essential household items in Djibo.
- In the Centre-North, an intervention covered the needs of 120 displaced households affected by flooding with NFI kits.

In view of the deteriorating situation, the capacities of the BRCS were quickly overwhelmed in the response to the thousands of victims. The National Society has developed a flood response plan that it has shared with its partners with whom it has already initiated discussions.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Burkina Faso records the presence of four Partner National Societies (PNS) which are the Belgian Red Cross, the Monaco Red Cross, the Luxembourg Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. These PNSs have already been approached and given the response plan developed by BRCS for the flood response. Luxembourg Red Cross supported the National Society in the rapid assessment which resulted in NFI assistance for the benefit of the affected populations in the villages of Ténado, Tio and Tiogo. Assistance to the IDP disaster victims in Djibo was also provided within the framework of a project implemented in the Centre-North and Sahel regions in partnership with the Belgian and Luxembourg Red Cross.

In mid-August, information about the floods was posted on the [IFRC GO platform](#). In early September, this information was updated due to the worrisome development of the situation with a request for humanitarian aid through the DREF. The IFRC supports the BRCS in the development and implementation of the DREF in 3 provinces of the country. This present intervention is aligned with the BRCS flood response plan. Ultimately, it will take into account 57% of the shelter and AME needs provided for in the plan, 33% of the food assistance needs and 50% of the needs in terms of habitat reconstruction. It will also improve the hygiene and sanitary conditions of disaster victims. All planned actions are also aligned with the national response plan which is currently being validated by the authorities

The ICRC, for its part, gave the BRCS at the beginning of the year, 500 NFI kits to respond to emergencies, which were used for the distribution of NFI in the town of Ténado. Discussions continue internally to see possibilities for further support.

The BRCS regularly holds Movement coordination meetings with the various partners present in the country and bilateral meetings are also organized within this same framework.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

Few actors are engaged to date in the response to the floods in Burkina Faso. Most of the activities are carried out by individuals who make one-off donations in kind to disaster victims. The Ministry in charge of social and humanitarian action has already made food distributions in some localities. WFP and UNHCR have also assisted the IDPs in the Centre-North and Sahel regions with food and shelter. The coordination of actions is ensured by CONASUR and its branches.

Despite all this, thousands of disaster victims have not received any assistance to date and are left to their own fate in several localities of the country.

However, following the declaration of the state of natural disaster, the Government announced the release of an envelope of 5 billion FCFA to assist the disaster victims. This amount will therefore already finance the response plan and is broken down as follows:

Secteurs d'appui	Budget nécessaire	Apport du Gouvernement	Gap
<b>Abris (Reconstruction)</b>	<b>2 500 000 000</b>	<b>1 720 000 000</b>	<b>780 000 000</b>
<b>Food Sec</b>	<b>5 000 000 000</b>	<b>2 500 000 000</b>	<b>2 500 000 000</b>
<b>AME</b>	<b>1 000 000 000</b>	<b>400 000 000</b>	<b>600 000 000</b>
<b>WASH</b>	<b>1 000 000 000</b>	<b>300 000 000</b>	<b>700 000 000</b>
<b>Protection (Kit de dignité)</b>	<b>216 000 000</b>	<b>30 000 000</b>	<b>186 000 000</b>
<b>Santé</b>	<b>50 000 000</b>	<b>15 000 000</b>	<b>35 000 000</b>
<b>Coordination</b>	<b>35 000 000</b>	<b>35 000 000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 801 000 000</b>	<b>5 000 000 000</b>	<b>4 801 000 000</b>

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

The most affected populations are vulnerable communities living in peripheral areas. Many have seen their livelihoods washed away. Women and children are the most affected as they constitute the largest number of disaster victims. The needs expressed by the victims are of an urgent nature for their survival but also in the medium term for recovery.

The needs of disaster victims are as follows:

- **Food:** this is the priority need expressed by the victims, since they have lost their food stocks that the water has washed away or with the collapse of the granaries. To feed themselves, they only depend on occasional help they receive from social action or people of good will who make a few donations.
- **Emergency shelters and habitat rehabilitation:** Most of the victims have lost their homes. Several scenarios arise, namely:
  - The Flood affected people who took refuge in schools. Their situation could worsen as they could end up on the streets with the resumption of the school year.
  - Those who took refuge with host families.
  - And finally, the disaster stricken IDPs who find themselves in the street without any shelter.

In any case, they live in conditions of promiscuity and extreme precariousness and the most ardent wish of these victims is to benefit from temporary shelters where they can stay while they rebuild their homes.

In addition, even if temporary shelters are necessary to immediately house the victims, they also need equipment for the rehabilitation / reconstruction of their homes. To this end, they all hope to benefit from assistance for the reconstruction of their habitats. In addition, many people met are ready to be relocated to less flooded areas.

- **Basic household items:** with the collapse of houses, many households were unable to save anything from their bedding items, kitchen items and other essentials. As a result, many sleep on cardboard boxes or bench tables in schools. For this they also expressed the wish to benefit from assistance in non-food items.
- **Restoring livelihoods:** The floods also affected livelihoods. In particular, the victims lost their animals, their businesses, money in cash, etc. It is also noted that fields, seeds and fertilizers were also destroyed. Women are the most affected and most say they have lost everything. As a result, the victims ask for assistance to resume their activities and regain their financial autonomy.
- **Children's education:** With the start of the new school year looming on the horizon, many affected parents are already worried about their children's schooling. Many will not be able to afford tuition fees without support as they no longer have a source of income. Thus, they would like to have assistance to be able to ensure the education of their children.
- **Water, hygiene and sanitation:** The rains also damaged sanitation infrastructure, particularly the latrines, which were already in short supply and poorly maintained both in the sites and in most villages. Household waste disposal infrastructure is almost non-existent at the sites for the relocation of disaster victims. To supply drinking water, the affected people use boreholes, most of which have broken down and traditional wells that have become unusable. The desired actions are:
  - The rehabilitation and construction of latrines
  - The installation of bins in the sites
  - Repair and re-habitation of boreholes
  - Promotion of hygiene and sanitation

## Health

Even if during the needs assessment the populations did not expressly highlight the health needs, the analysis of the situation and the context makes us fear health problems in the weeks and months to come. Indeed, we must fear.

- An increase in the number of COVID-19 cases: With the floods, many people were left homeless and are staying in schools and with foster families. This situation increases the risk of promiscuity, making it difficult to apply barrier measures.
- Diarrheal diseases and cholera: Before the floods, access to drinking water and sanitation was already difficult in the affected areas. The arrival of IDPs has exacerbated this pre-existing situation. With the floods, access to the rare drinking water points becomes difficult, forcing many people to get supplies from unprotected water points.
- Increase in vector-borne diseases (malaria, dengue fever, etc.); with the rainy season, there is already a proliferation of mosquitoes which could worsen with this flood situation.

Since thousands of populations find themselves without shelter, the risk of exposure to mosquito bites is greater, at the same time worsening the risks of malaria and / or dengue fever.

Despite these efforts to provide adequate aid to affected populations, a huge gap persists in providing the necessary humanitarian aid to affected populations. Also, the BRCS with the support of its partners, in particular the IFRC, is requesting a DREF which will constitute its contribution to the support expected from the government and affected communities.

## Targeting

Given the scale of the situation, not all households could be assisted by the BRCS. Targeting of beneficiaries is therefore necessary to identify the most vulnerable households. As a result, the most affected areas and containing the largest number of vulnerable populations will be prioritized for this intervention. Thus, the province of Sanmatenga, home to the largest community of IDPs, the province of Gourma, and the outlying districts of the province of Kadiogo housing very vulnerable households will constitute the intervention zones. As regards the beneficiaries of this action, they will be targeted based on vulnerability criteria which will be defined by the competent technical services.

The beneficiaries will be distributed according to the table below

Provinces	Emergency shelter	Reconstruction of homes	AME Kits	Food Assistance	Total
Sanmatenga	100	00	100	100	300
Kadiogo	00	100	100	200	400
Gourma	00	00	100	100	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>900</b>

Out of a total of 71,341 disaster affected people, or around 10,000 households, the BRCS's intervention will target 900 households in the 3 provinces, or 5,000 people.

### *Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.*

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
<b>Young Children (under 5 years)</b>	<b>12,08</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Children (5-17yrs)</b>	<b>20.34</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Adults (18-49 years)</b>	<b>49.23</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Elderly (&gt;50 years)</b>	<b>11.44</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>People with disabilities</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>6.14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>

## Scenario planning

The forecasts made by the meteorological services remain worrying. Very heavy rainfall is still expected in the coming days, increasing the risk of flooding. Therefore, the below scenarios are possible.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response from the Red Cross
<b>Best scenario</b> The rainy season continues normally with normal levels. A few cases of flooding are reported but without causing major damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little damage recorded</li> <li>• The livelihoods are hardly affected, and the communities have sufficient capacities to cope with the situation</li> </ul>	The BRCS organizes awareness campaigns on the dangers associated with settling in flood-prone areas
<b>Most likely scenario</b> Heavy rainfall is being recorded as forecast by the meteorological services over most of the country. The floods continue and affect thousands of households who need assistance to cope with the situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collapse of residential houses</li> <li>• Loss of livelihood</li> <li>• Community assistance needs for recovery</li> <li>• Displaced people find themselves in a more precarious situation without shelter and food.</li> </ul>	The BRCS provides emergency assistance to disaster victims with the support of Movement partners (PNS, IFRC), including this DREF operation.
<b>Worst Scenario</b> Very heavy rainfall exceeding 200 mm of water fell for several days in several parts of the country. Many rivers overflow and cause extensive material and human damage. There are more than 50 dead and hundreds of thousands of people affected across the country. Many insecure areas are also affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of disaster sites in several localities of the country</li> <li>• Difficulties in accessing disaster areas</li> <li>• Thousands of displaced people affected</li> <li>• Epidemics due to poor hygiene and sanitation conditions</li> </ul>	Revision of certain interventions of the B RC to take charge of the victims. Launch of an emergency appeal via the Federation to reach as many people as possible.

### Operation Risk Assessment

The localities targeted for this intervention remain accessible even if for the provinces of Gourma and Sanmatenga, some caution should be observed. However, before any action in these localities, the team movement planning will be subjected to a careful analysis by the security coordination of the BRCS. The National Society, with the help of PNS and the ICRC, has developed a security protocol, and has specialized ICRC staff who give regular advice.

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 15 September 2020, a total 1,767 cases of Covid-19 have been registered in country, with 56 deaths and 1,166 recoveries, according to Ministry of Health. Some 545 patients are hospitalized. To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, mandatory negative Covid-19 tests are required before entry or exiting the country, set up of proximity screening sites, set up of treatment centres; risk communication, providing updated information on the COVID-19 situation.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and [regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19](#) developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the NS will ensure, even as it responds to the floods, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this pandemic and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items, procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information please consult the [Covid-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Below table indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how Burkina Faso Red Cross Society will respond to the situation in the event of COVID 19 mitigation measures are made more stringent.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Sustained lockdown and restriction of movement during implementation period
Likelihood	High	Low	Very low
Impact on operation	No impact on the operation. GRCS will ensure to adhere to the epidemic control measures in place.	The impact will be relatively low on this operation, as Government has requested support from all its partners in response to the current floods. GRCS is assured to be able to implement floods response activities even in the event of temporary lockdown.	Given that the Civil Protection Service has requested support from Government partners in responding to the situation, GRCS is ensured to be able to carry on its activities. In addition, lockdown measures have been made a bit more flexible, so it is unlikely that sustained lockdown will be required, unless there is a drastic increase in the number of Covid-19 cases in the country.
Mitigating measures	<p>As the epidemic control measures were already in place before the floods, the operation is designed to adhere to the measures.</p> <p>Trainings will be conducted in small groups, with due respect to physical distancing measures.</p> <p>Relief support will essentially be provided in kind and with vouchers, in open space areas with due respect to physical distancing during distributions</p> <p>Awareness raising exercises will ensure that social distancing norms will be adhered to and will mainly be done with loudspeakers and be mobile to avoid gatherings.</p>	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for of finance service providers or vendors in case vouchers are used. If this happens, a timeframe extension may be requested.	Health and hygiene promotion activities will be adjusted in line with any new measures that might come up, while relief through cash and voucher assistance will be provided.

## B. Operational strategy<sup>1</sup>

### Overall Operational objective:

The general objective of this intervention is to help improve the living conditions of 5,000 people (900 households) affected by the floods in the provinces of Kadiogo, Gourma and Sanmatenga through food assistance, shelters, and non-essential items. This four (4) month intervention will be implemented with the collaboration and support of technical services and administrative and community authorities in the country. It will eventually cover the needs of 900 households according to the following objectives:

- Preserve the dignity of 400 disaster-stricken households through an intervention in emergency shelters and non-food items
- Provide food assistance to 400 households through the distribution of food kits.
- Support 100 affected households in their recovery process through support for the reconstruction of habitats.
- Provide affected communities with relevant and vital information to improve their living conditions
- Strengthen the NS' response capacities to handle possible epidemics

The implementation of this intervention will be based on the rapid needs assessment which is underway in the three target provinces. The targeting of households, which will be done with the involvement of all the stakeholders in the operation, will take place after this assessment. The lists will also be compared to limit duplication with the humanitarian structures involved in the response to this disaster. The validation of the lists will also be done with the administrative authorities, community leaders, disaster victims' representatives and the competent technical services.

The response will integrate the monetary transfer which is increasingly used during the operations of the BRCS. To this end, the BRCS has a focal point in charge of cash transfers and is already engaged in a process of recruiting an operator for mobile transfers. It also has a strong experience in the use of coupons acquired for more than ten years. These experiences include, among others, the 2012 emergency food insecurity appeal with the IFRC, which assisted 11,000 people in the Sahel region in the form of food vouchers. In the same year, more than 1,100 other households were assisted through the same means. In 2017 the food insecurity DREF also used food vouchers for food assistance. In addition, since 2016, as part of the implementation of a multisectoral assistance project in the Sahel and Center- \* North regions, displaced persons have benefited from food assistance through vouchers. To do so, it has a list of suppliers with whom it works as part of the implementation of its projects in several regions. The targeted localities have integrated markets, but market studies will be carried out to ensure the capacities of suppliers to respond effectively to the needs of beneficiaries. The intervention strategy includes the following assistance

#### **Emergency shelter NFI kits (Target: 400 households or 2,400 people)**

The Burkina Faso Red Cross plans to provide emergency shelter assistance to 100 households, or around 600 essential people of the displaced people affected by the floods. To do this, it will use its contingency stock of Sahel Shelter which will be replenished subsequently to save time. Targeted households will also benefit from technical support from BRCS volunteers for the construction of these shelters.

For assistance with NFI kits, 300 households or 1,800 people will be reached in the three provinces. This support will be through the use of cash transfer, the most appropriate modality of which will be identified. Each beneficiary household will receive an amount of FCFA 50,000 for the acquisition of essential non-food items. The kit is comprised of and estimated costs are as follows:

Description	Quantity per household	Cost (XOF)
Kitchen kits (pots, cups, spoons, ladles, knife, etc.)	1	18,000
17L plastic buckets	1	1,500
Mats	6	12,000
Loincloths	6	6,000
275 g soap	6	1,500
Dignity Kit for Women and Girls	3	3,000
Treated mosquito nets	2	3,000
Blankets	1	5,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>50,000</b>

The operations will be monitored by the volunteers to ensure the proper use of cash by the beneficiaries and the quality of the items that will be acquired.

Thus, the following major activities will be implemented:

- Establishment of cash transfer modality for the purchase of household items, support for 300 households
- Distribution of 100 Sahel Shelter shelter kits
- Carrying out market studies
- Reconstitution of the Sahel Shelter contingency stock
- Volunteers briefing on Sahel Shelter construction techniques
- Technical support for the construction of shelters
- Realization of DMs and PDM

### **Food assistance (Target: 400 households or 1,800 people)**

The food assistance component will take into account the needs of 400 households for a period of 30 days. Assistance will use the cash transfer through food stamps that will be exchanged with suppliers. To this end, the BRCS already has a list of suppliers with whom it collaborates in the implementation of its projects.

Some 200 households comprised of three people each and 200 other 6 people each, i.e. 1,800 people will respectively benefit from food coupons worth FCFA 24,900 (for households of 3 people) and FCFA 49,300 (for households of 6 people) they will exchange for basic necessities. The products will cover the food needs of households for a period of 30 days, or around 8,300 FCFA per person. The estimated cost of the commodities is below:

- Rice: 12 kg x XOF 400 = XOF 4,800
- Beans / Lentils: 3kg = XOF1,000
- Oil: 1L x 1,000 = XOF 1,000
- Sugar = XOF 500F
- Other ingredients: XOF1,000

The activities that will be implemented in this intervention are:

- Preparation of food vouchers or coupons
- Carrying out market study
- Monitoring of coupon redemptions
- Realization of MDs and PDMs

### **Support for the reconstruction of houses**

Most of the households that have lost their shelters live with host families or in public buildings in conditions of promiscuity and wish to quickly rebuild their homes to return. Thus, the BRCS wishes to provide support to 100 households or 600 people to rebuild their houses. The implementation strategy will be based on a thorough assessment to identify the needs and type of shelter in the 3 provinces. The support modalities will also be discussed with the beneficiaries following an identification of their real needs in terms of support. Cash transfer will also be privileged during this intervention. The carefully described process for interventions incorporating MTs will also be developed. Each household will thus receive a subsidy of FCFA 150,000 which represents approximately 28% of the average cost for the construction of a house of 18.29 m<sup>2</sup> in stabilized adobe, which can house 6 people. This amount will cover the purchase of certain building materials essential for the construction of sustainable habitats. These are cement, sheets, rafters, doors, windows and other items.

### **Health (Target 900 households or around 5,000 people)**

Health problems could very quickly develop due to the difficult conditions in which disaster victims live in host sites and within host families (overcrowding, insufficient water points, latrines, closure of centres in areas plagued by insecurity, proliferation of mosquitoes due to stagnant water, etc.). To prevent health problems that could arise among affected populations, the BRCS will implement the following activities:

- Distribution of 2,700 repellents to 900 households, i.e. 3 per household
- Training of 40 volunteers on contagious disease surveillance
- Training of 75 volunteers, i.e. 25 per province, on epidemic control
- Training of volunteers on preparing ORS and setting up oral rehydration points
- Distribution of 5,000 reusable masks to disaster victims
- The organization of awareness sessions on health topics

The awareness sessions will be carried out door to door and in the sites which have hosted the affected populations. As for the distribution of repellents and masks, it will benefit all of the 900 targeted households and will be carried out during the implementation of food assistance and shelter activities. That the AME kits take into account the needs for mosquito nets and dignity kits for women. The COVID-19 projects currently being implemented will complement the health actions taking into account the aspects of individual protection of volunteers and the promotion of barrier gestures in communities

### **Risk communication and community engagement**

Community engagement promotes the implementation of better-quality programs which helps to reduce vulnerabilities and make communities more resilient. During the implementation of this action, the affected populations will be strongly involved in the whole process.

Considering that in such circumstances, the need for information is also crucial, the BRCS wants to work to provide disaster victims and vulnerable populations with vital information. To this end, interactive radio broadcasts will be organized for the benefit of populations in risk areas. Likewise, the feedback and complaints system already in existence within the BRCS will be used.

## Operation support services

**Human resources:** This DREF operation will be led by the Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordination with support of the Health, Food Security and Livelihoods, Communication and Security coordination. In total, five (05) national staff, three (03) NDRT, 150 volunteers or 50 per province will be mobilized for the implementation of this operation.

The National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), the decentralized technical services of the Ministry of Social Action, administrative and community authorities and other humanitarian actors will be heavily involved in the implementation process.

The human resource dedicated to this operation will be made up as follows:

- 1 operational coordinator (DM)
- 6 coordinators and support directors
- 150 volunteers (50 per province)
- 3 NDRTs including 1 per province
- 03 drivers
- A Surge with a logistics profile will be deployed by the IFRC to support the National Society

**Administration and Finance:** The National Society has an accounting and financial service which will facilitate and ensure a rational use of financial resources, in accordance with the agreement of the DREF appeal between the Burkina Red Cross Society (BRCS) and the IFRC. Financial management will follow BRCS procedures and regulations specified by the DREF.

**Planning, Monitoring, evaluation and Reporting (PMER):** The activity reports will be prepared by the National Society and sent to the partners. Updates will be shared, and the National Society will receive technical support from the CCST Sahel Office for the preparation of interim reports and the final report. A lesson learned workshop will be organized at the end of the operation to collect information on the challenges and actions to be taken in the future in the face of similar situations

**Logistics and procurement:** The BRCS will use the usual administrative and financial services for acquisitions and services within the framework of this operation. However, it will respect the rules and regulations of the DREF. All calls for tenders will be launched at the national level and local suppliers meeting the conditions will be strongly favoured. The shelter kits will be acquired and stored in Ouagadougou to replace the contingency stock that will be used. Purchases will be made in accordance with IFRC standard procurement procedures. The logistical responsibilities will include the supply of products and their transportation to the target localities for their distribution to the beneficiaries. For transfers, providers and suppliers will be selected in accordance with National Society and IFRC procedures. Those who offer the best deals in terms of quality and price will be selected for money transfers and food for beneficiaries.

**Communication:** The usual communication channels and media of the CRBF will be used for the visibility of this intervention. Articles will be produced and disseminated in the written press on the various digital platforms of the RC of Burkina Faso. The radio broadcasts that will be produced during the implementation of this operation will also constitute privileged channels for the visibility of the movement's actions at community level.

**Security:** It is very likely that extremists will attempt to carry out attacks in Burkina Faso, including in the capital Ouagadougou. Burkina Faso contributes to the United Nations peacekeeping initiative in Mali (MINUSMA) and is therefore considered a legitimate target by Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQ-M) and its associated groups. On September 18, 2018, armed and masked men posing as members of AQ-M uploaded a video announcing their presence in Burkina Faso. The state of emergency remains in force in the eastern and Sahel regions, the western provinces of Kossi and Sourou, the province of Koulpélogo in the center-east, the province of Kénédougou in the west and the province of Lorum to the north. This measure gives the security forces additional powers to search homes and restrict freedom of movement. Security measures are limited outside the capital, Ouagadougou. There have been regular attacks against police, military personnel and civilians, especially near the borders with Mali, Niger and Côte d'Ivoire and in the eastern region. Attacks can be indiscriminate and affect Burkina Faso's security forces, religious sites, restaurants, schools and places visited by foreigners. Foreign or local government facilities may also be targeted. Other attacks are possible. The threat of kidnapping remains high in Burkina Faso and in the wider Sahel region. This threat is expected to continue as groups continue to want to demonstrate their capabilities and increase their influence across the region. There is a risk that armed groups will stop vehicles (including public buses) on main roads to steal them, especially at night.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime, violence or road hazards, active risk mitigation measures should be adopted. These measures include monitoring the situation and implementing minimum security standards (for

example, security plans need to be updated). Any deployment of IFRC personnel must be coordinated in advance with the regional security unit. IFRC personnel are prohibited from entering the red zone areas (No Go areas). All IFRC staff actively participating in operations must have completed the IFRC online security courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management or Volunteer Security).

Safety is essential to the success of this intervention. To this end, the BRCS Security Coordinator will be at the heart of this intervention. All the itineraries will be shared for validation and the various security focal points of the provinces of intervention will also be associated

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted:** 500 households or 3,000 people

Male: 1,200

Female: 1,800

**Requirements (CHF): 102,613**

**Needs analysis:** As of September 10, more than 3,347 houses have been completely destroyed; 1,656 partially damaged and over 1,790 IDP shelters destroyed. Most of his households have also lost their essential household items and urgently need to rebuild their homes to leave the host families and the sites where they live in very precarious conditions.

**Population to be assisted:** 500 households or 3,000 people

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Program standards or benchmarks, for example, what Sphere activities the program intends to achieve.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	Number of households having received shelter assistance and NFI Target: 500 households or 3,000 people															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of meetings organized with stakeholders (Target: 4 meetings per month)</li> <li>Number of households having received emergency shelter assistance (Target: 100 households)</li> <li>Number of households having received NFI assistance (Target: 300 households)</li> <li>Number of households having received a subsidy for the reconstruction of their housing (target: 100 households)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps																
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response																
AP005	Identification of the appropriate modality of support for each caseload																
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming																
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																
AP005	Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to shelter and household items (can be two separate activities)																

AP005	Distribution of the shelter and household items to the affected population (can be two separate activities)																		
AP005	Design and implementation of Cash & Voucher Assistance (cash, vouchers, etc.) to meet shelter needs to the affected population																		
AP005	Identification of cash suppliers or service providers																		
AP005	Support in the form of cash for the reconstruction of shelters																		
AP005	Monitoring of the use of shelters and household items and / or cash distributed																		
AP005	Evaluation of the shelter support provided																		
P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of radio broadcasts produced (Targets: 20 radio broadcasts)</b></li> <li>• <b>Number of meetings held with community leaders (Target: 3 meetings)</b></li> <li>• <b>Number of trained volunteers (Target 60 volunteers)</b></li> <li>• <b>Number of households having benefited from technical support for sustainable construction (Target: 200 households)</b></li> </ul>																	
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP006	Technical support provision build back safer guidance, awareness raising activities																		
AP006	Identification and mobilization of volunteers for shelter intervention																		
AP006	Development of appropriate technical guidance, training and messaging (appropriate to the type of support being provided)																		
AP006	Awareness raising/training on safe local building techniques to local builders																		



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 1,800 people**

Male: 720

Female: 1,080

**Requirements (CHF): 29,238**

**Needs analysis:** Assessments made in the 13 regions show more than 250 tons of food lost as a result of the floods. Added to this are the flooded fields and the hunger season. We must also add the fact that some localities in the country are in food crises. Most of the victims expressed food as their first priority need.

**Population to be assisted:** 400 households including 200 of size 3 and 200 of size 6, i.e. 1,800 people

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere food standards will be used

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	Number of households having received food assistance (Target: 400 households)															
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off-farm livelihoods).																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Targeting of beneficiary households																
AP008	Identification of suppliers																
AP008	Preparation of coupons																
AP008	Distribution of food coupons																
AP008	Monitoring of redemption of coupons by volunteers																



## Health

**People targeted:** 900 households or 5,000 people

Male: 2,400

Female: 2,600

**Requirements (CHF):**

**Needs analysis:** The difficult living conditions of disaster victims raise fears of the development in the weeks or months to come the appearance of a health problem.

**Population to be assisted:** 900 households or 5,000 people.

**Programme standards:** The intervention will build on the health indicators of the national system through actions dictated by the health centres. The referencing actions will be coordinated with the BRCS health coordinator.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of alerts received</li> <li>Number of confirmed cases detected by SBC alerts</li> </ul>															
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	Number of volunteers trained (Target: 40 volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Train 40 volunteers on communicable disease surveillance in coordination with the Ministry of Health and district health posts																
P&B	Health Output 1.3: Health Output 1.3: Target population benefits from disease prevention and health promotion at community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of masks distributed (Target: 5,000 masks)</li> </ul>															

Code du Produit	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP011	Acquisition of masks and repellents																
AP011	Distribute 2,700 repellents and 5,000 masks to 900 beneficiary households at the rate of 3 repellents per household and 1 mask per person respectively in a single distribution																
AP011	Train 60 volunteers from the intervention areas on preparing ORS and setting up oral rehydration points																
AP011	Organize awareness sessions on health topics																
P&B Code du Produit	Health Output 1.4 : epidemic prevention and control measures implemented	Number of trained volunteers (75 volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Train 75 volunteers on epidemic control and prevention																

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 63,605

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	% of volunteers involved in the implementation of this operation insured (Target: 100%)															
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	Number of volunteers equipped with protective equipment (Target: 150 volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained																
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																
AP040	Ensure all staff and volunteers are briefed and sign the code of conduct																
AP040	Provide visibility items for volunteers (T-shirts, bibs, etc.)																
P&B Output	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place	Number of articles published on the operation (Target: 10 articles)															

Code							• <b>Number of broadcast channels used (Target (Target: 5))</b>										
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Communication works to ensure media coverage of volunteer activities																
	<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.</b>																
	Activities planned Week																
AP046	Deployment of 1 Surge to support the NS for 3 months																
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>						• <b>Number of volunteers trained in CEA (Target 40)</b> • <b>Percentage of feedback processed Target: (90%)</b>										
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Community meeting for the validation of criteria and lists of beneficiaries																
AP084	Training of volunteers on CEA																
AP084	Implement the CEA guidelines in the field and in the communities																
AP084	Consult communities on their preferred and trusted communication channels through focus groups																

## D. Budget

The amount allocated for this DREF operation is CHF 195,456 as detailed in budget below.

MDRBF015 - BURKINA FASO - FLOODS

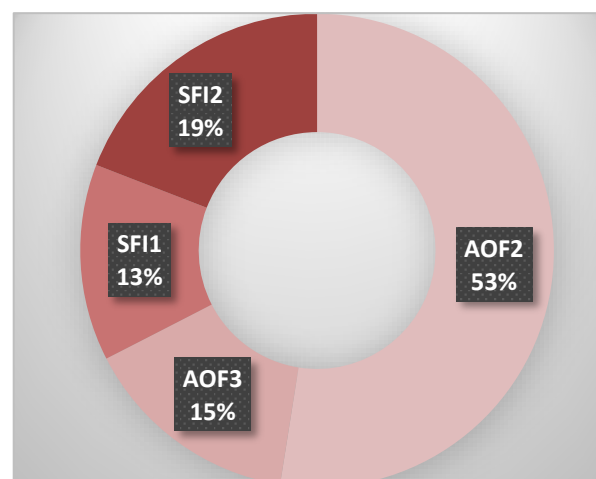
19/09/2020

### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	62,484
Cash Disbursement	49,594
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>112,078</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	2,460
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,813
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>6,273</b>
International Staff	22,140
National Society Staff	9,077
Volunteers	9,416
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>40,633</b>
Workshops & Training	6,888
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>6,888</b>
Travel	3,444
Information & Public Relations	8,938
Office Costs	984
Communications	763
Financial Charges	246
Other General Expenses	3,280
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>17,655</b>
DIRECT COSTS	183,527
INDIRECT COSTS	11,929
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>195,456</b>

### Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	102,613
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	29,238
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	26,243
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	37,362
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195,456</b>

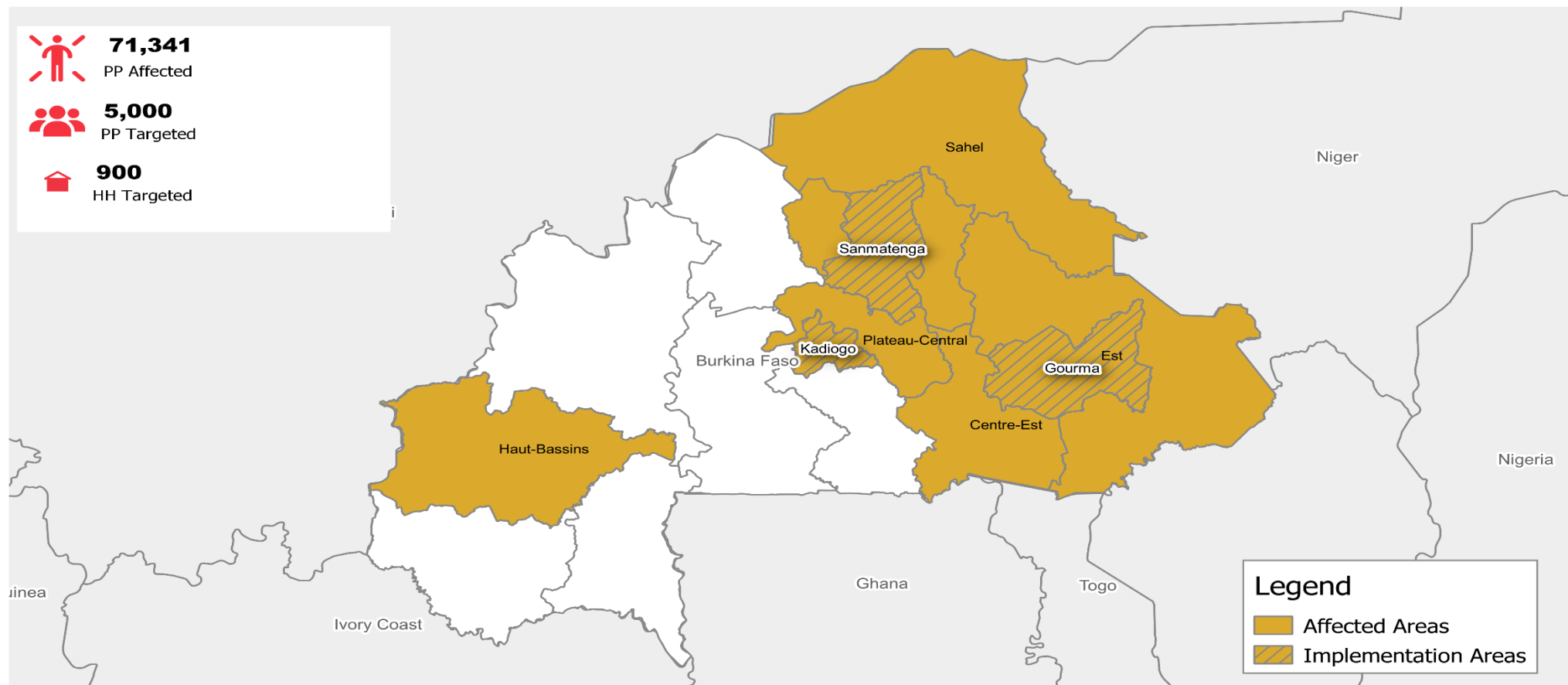
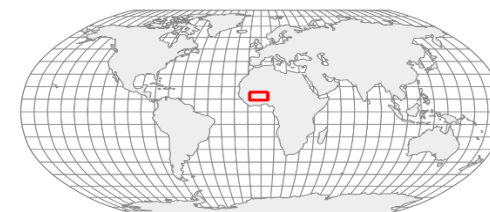




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## Burkina Faso : Floods

18 September 2020 • FL-2020-000200-BFA



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: GADM, Burkina Faso RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

0 70 140 210 280 km



## Contact information

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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#### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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#### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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