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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Burkina Faso: Population Movement in Tougan

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

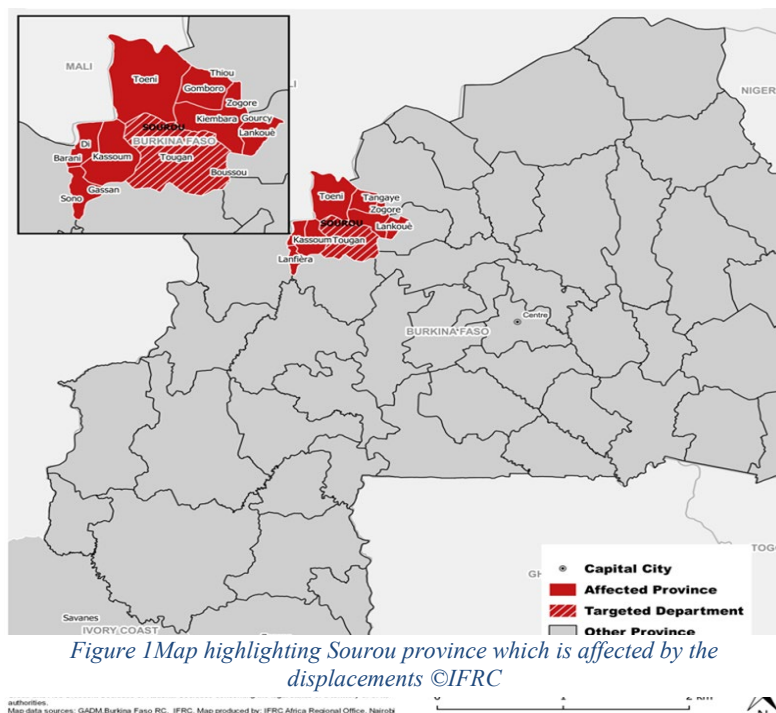
DREF Operation	MDRBF016	Glide n°:	CE-2021-000193-BFA
Date of issue:	06 December 2021	Timeframe covered by this update:	03 months
Operation start date:	01 December 2021	Operation end date:	28 February 2022
Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated (CHF): 314,063			
Total number of people affected:	14,922	Number of people to be assisted:	4,500 persons (750 households)
Provinces affected:	Sourou Province	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Town of Tougan (Sourou province)
Host National Society presence (no. of volunteers, staff, branches): 45 provincial committees, 45,000 volunteers and 300 staff across the country. In Sourou: 150 volunteers, 10 staffs, 01 NDRT, 01 DM and 01 CVA focal point.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Luxembourg, Belgian, Monaco and Spanish Red Cross Societies.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), administrative and community authorities, social action services, OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, Plan Burkina, Help, Terre des Hommes, etc.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since the beginning of November, attacks by armed opposition groups have intensified in the Boucle du Mouhoun Region, specifically in Sourou province. A series of attacks between 4 and 16 November targeting security posts and civil servants in the commune of Di destroyed the little safety that existed, causing a new wave of displacement out of Di. On 18 November, the armed opposition groups took advantage of the poor security coverage resulting from these repeated attacks to threaten the population with reprisals for those who did not leave DI and its surroundings. Fearing for their safety, the population fled the commune of DI and the surrounding area en masse to seek refuge, mainly in Tougan, Gnessa, Toma, Dédougou, Ouagadougou, etc.

According to Burkina Faso Red Cross (BRCS) initial assessment, more than 5,000 people, mostly women and children, from Di have settled in Tougan. This is in addition to the fact that the town was already home to 14,922



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internally displaced persons (IDPs), including more than 7,842 temporarily displaced students who had come from other areas where schools had been closed.

The displaced populations, who mainly lived from agriculture, fishing, and livestock, are being deprived of their already precarious source of income in a difficult harvest climate. Di is a large production area that was in the harvest and drying period for rice production and market gardening. However, they had to abandon everything when they fled to the host areas, losing their livelihoods for most, while exacerbating the food crisis in the entire region.

During their displacement, many were able to take little or nothing with them and others were looted beforehand. According to previous assessments, IDPs who found refuge in Sourou have lost their material possessions and are now living in host households in Tougan or informal sites with a pronounced relocation trend to urban centers, mainly to have better access to social services and humanitarian assistance. Women heads of household and children also see their level of vulnerability accentuated because access to adequate shelter is increasingly limited because of saturation or high prices. These populations have urgent needs for essential household items (EHIs), livelihoods, and financial support to meet their rent and health care bills.

Social, health, and school services in Tougan are also under severe pressure, including health, education, drinking water supply, etc. The psychological impact on IDPs and people who still have family in the threatened areas is growing, reinforced by financial uncertainty and precarious living conditions.

The situation could deteriorate further in the coming days given the changing context of the last few days. In fact, other localities have been visited by the armed opposition groups, who have made threats and given ultimatums to the population to leave their respective villages. As such, the town of Tougan is likely to receive new displaced persons in the coming days. Given the magnitude of the situation, current interventions are far from covering the needs and the National Society does not have sufficient material and financial capacities to deal with them. The support of the Movement partners would be very beneficial to the BRCS, whose actions would greatly contribute to improving the living conditions of Di's IDPs.

Since 2016, the entire country has faced attacks perpetrated by the armed opposition groups. The most affected areas are the Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-North, East, and North regions that share the border with Mali and Niger. These attacks target Defense and Security Forces (FDS) posts, infrastructure (medical, educational, social, etc.), and civilians. They kidnap people, loot livestock and crops, and destroy infrastructure and fields. These losses exacerbate the already serious humanitarian crisis in the country (food insecurity, difficult climate and living conditions, etc.).

This situation has led to the closure of many institutions, including schools, health centers, and other basic social services in areas plagued by insecurity. In this context, people are fleeing en masse to the more secure provincial and municipal capitals, primarily the towns of Djibo, Dori, and Gorom Gorom in the Sahel; Kaya, Kongoussi, Tougouri, and Bouroum in the central north; Titao and Ouahigougouya in the north; Fada, Pama, and Gayeri in the east; and Nouna and Tougan in the Boucle du Mouhoun.

According to an [OCHA report](#) dated from 29 September, the number of IDPs had risen to 1,423,378 as of 31 August 2021 (an increase of 4.04 percent compared to the previous months). The North Central, Sahel, East, and North regions remained the most affected. Some 55,214 new IDPs were recorded, compared to an average of 35,768 per month observed during the first half of 2021. Highlights of all humanitarian reports raised by National Societies include the fact that insecurity and known attacks in the "3 borders zone" (the country's border with Mali, Niger, and Benin) are worsening. The Boucle du Mouhoun, which was the least targeted at the beginning of the crisis, is beginning to experience an increase in attacks, thus an increase in the number of displaced persons. The Mouhoun region is currently the least covered by humanitarian assistance, according to BRCS data and USAID's Country Response Mapping Report from 30 September. The assistance identified in this report is in the areas of nutrition and food assistance. The needs for WASH, health, shelter, etc. remain very high for the displaced people who were already established in the area and will increase with the new waves of displaced people registered this month. In addition, given the general humanitarian context of the country, which has been experiencing a food crisis for several years, the growing drought, problems of access to water and health care, population movements from neighbouring countries, etc., adds to the urgency of this displacement crisis. In addition to this, even the interventions already identified in the Boucle du Mouhoun do not cover the newly displaced and still very few in Tougan. This operation will provide immediate assistance to these new waves of IDPs who have settled in a locality that does not have humanitarian coverage and can limit the risks of WASH, health, food and housing support.

Summary of current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

In response to this situation, the Burkina Red Cross Society (BRCS) has mobilized the Tougan Red Cross Committee and 50 volunteers since the beginning of the month. The volunteers deployed in Tougan have provided psychosocial support to IDPs and conducted a rapid needs assessment.

Using its available stock of essential household items (HHIs), BRCS undertook a distribution of HHIs kits to 200 households during the week of 15 to 21 November in Tougan. Prior to this distribution, the National Society (NS) had 380 HHI kits, 320 WASH kits and 100 shelter kits prepositioned as part of their contingency plan.

It is important to note that the BRCS has also implemented a WASH project with the support of UNICEF in the city of Tougan before the arrival of IDPs from Di. Prior to this disaster, the project had provided boreholes and latrines, distributed WASH kits and conducted hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns for the previously arrived IDPs and host populations.

With current humanitarian assistance focused more on the Central and Central-Eastern regions, a BRCS intervention is needed to address the immediate needs of Tougan IDPs. The BRCS rapid assessment report, as well as those shared by existing agencies in the country in general, show that the assistance currently identified in the Boucle du Mouhoun and mainly in Sourou concerns the areas of nutrition and food assistance. Needs in terms of WASH, health, shelter, etc. remain very high for the displaced people who were already established in the area and will increase with the new waves of displaced people registered this month. In addition, given the general humanitarian context of the country, which has been experiencing a food crisis for several years, the growing drought, problems of access to water and health care, population movements from neighbouring countries, etc., the mass displacement highlights the urgency of the situation for Tougan, which does not benefit from assistance for new IDPs.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Burkina Faso has four Partner National Societies (PNS) in country, namely the Belgian Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. These PNS are already involved in assisting IDPs in other crisis regions, notably in the Sahel, the Centre North, the East, etc.

With regards to the current crisis in the Boucle du Mouhoun and more specifically in Tougan, no NPS action is taking place in this locality. However, update meetings on the situation will be held with all Red Cross partners to share on the evolution of interventions and possibly coordinate.

Information about the situation was shared with the IFRC's Niamey Country Cluster Delegation team and a GO alert has been posted on the GO IFRC platform. IFRC teams at the Cluster Delegation and at the Regional Office are being kept informed of developments and are providing technical support. The Operations Coordinator of the Niamey Country Cluster Delegation, on a mission to Burkina Faso, provided support in developing this emergency plan of action and continues with the Niamey Delegation team to support the National Society throughout the implementation.

Since the beginning of 2021, the ICRC has considered the Boucle du Mouhoun as a priority operational area. This region is covered from the Ouahigouya sub-delegation and carries out the following activities: WATHAB, Health, Communication, Protection, but not food assistance. In addition to the office that the ICRC has built and equipped for the Tougan RC branch, it has provided two boreholes in this town for the benefit of IDPs, as well as for the maternity health structure. The ICRC also carries out RFL activities with the presence of well-trained and equipped focal points.

The ICRC has also intervened through its Wathab department at the Dédougou prison and correctional facility (MAC), where they have rehabilitated the MAC's sanitation system for the benefit of the inmates in 2020-2021. In addition, the ICRC has also contributed to the establishment of the BRCS's contingency stock of essential household items, which was used for the planned distribution to 200 households.

The ICRC, however, is not actively involved in the current response to the population movement.

Overview of Other Actors Actions in the country

The response to the security crisis at the national level is mobilizing many humanitarian actors who are intervening much more in the Sahel, North, North-Central and East regions through diversified assistance in shelter, food security, washing, protection, health, livelihoods, etc.

For the Tougan crisis, very few organizations are intervening to aid the IDPs received since November. The different actors present in the affected locality are highlighted below:

Organisation	Field actions
Social Action Service - Government with the support of OCHA	The government, in addition to the registration of IDPs, ensures the coordination of interventions with the support of OCHA through the various clusters.
UNHCR	Supporting the government in the area of electronic registration of IDPs. It also intervenes in several regions through assistance mainly in shelter, NFI kits, protection in the Sahel, North, Centre-North and East regions.
WFP and UNICEF	Providing food assistance and supports the WASH component and issues related to child protection and education in the crisis-affected regions of Burkina. However, with regards to the new wave of IDPs in Tougan, these two agencies have not yet begun their interventions in the area.
National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR)	Provides assistance to IDPs across the country in all sectors of intervention but its capacity remains limited.
NGOs, Terre des Hommes, Help, Plan Burkina	Intervene in Tougan in the areas of health, education, protection, shelter and NFI kits, but their actions are mainly targeted at IDPs who arrived prior to the new wave of violence.

It should be noted that no actor outside of the BRCS has positioned itself to provide assistance to IDPs from Di since the beginning of the month. Despite the combined efforts of all humanitarian actors, there are still significant gaps throughout the country and with the new surge of arrivals in Tougan, the needs are still to be covered, both for new IDPs and for the populations already present.

Coordination

BRCS regular holds coordination meetings with the various partners in the country and sporadic meetings are also being held to strengthen coordination of the Movement in response to this crisis.

The BRCS also attends meetings with partners and supports the government in the reception and registration of IDPs. WFP and UNICEF distribution activities in the region are also supported by the BRCS. Meetings with partners are organized by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and the BRCS participates in these meetings with the other actors at the headquarters level to ensure complementarity between interventions in the country

Needs analysis, selection of volunteers, scenario planning and risk evaluation

Needs analysis

Sourou province is one of the areas most affected by the security crisis and population movements. As the provincial capital, Tougan is the preferred destination for IDPs seeking security. This city has the highest number of schools, health centers and active security forces. The table below presents the situation of IDPs in the Boucle du Mouhoun region according to CONASUR as of 30 September 2021. However, at the time of the needs assessment, these figures have changed and do not include the new arrivals who are also concentrated mainly in the town of Tougan. This assessment shows that the city has registered 14,922 IDPs, including 7,842 students. In addition to these figures, there are 5,000 new IDPs who arrived in waves between 12 and 18 November, who have not yet been registered. More assessments will be conducted through this operation.

Regions	Provinces	Communes	Men	Women	Children under 5 years	Children over 5 years	Total Enfants	Total number of IDPs
Boucle du Mouhoun	Bale	Boromo	284	331	275	581	856	1 471
		Fara	713	768	1,241	843	2,084	3,565
		Pa	32	63	32	125	157	252
		Poura	493	500	428	1,031	1,459	2,452
		Siby	976	1,036	1,623	1,163	2,786	4,798
Boucle du Mouhoun	Banwa	Balave	12	21	16	50	66	99
		Kouka	91	117	67	175	242	450

		Sanaba	55	56	32	118	150	261
		Solenzo	245	405	345	671	1,016	1,666
		Tansila	3	3	-	1	1	7
Boucle du Mouhoun	Kossi	Barani	222	273	173	504	677	1,172
		Mborokuy	1,162	1,504	922	2,792	3,714	6,380
		Bourasso	14	12	6	24	30	56
		Djibasso	997	1,282	885	2,587	3,472	5,751
		Dokuy	2	1	1	5	6	9
		Kombori	169	181	98	278	376	726
		Madouba	3	3	2	15	17	23
		Nouna	1,345	1,508	1,363	2,471	3,834	6,687
		Sono	4	1	1	2	3	8
Boucle du Mouhoun	Mouhoun	Dedougou	173	209	174	385	559	941
		Kona	10	14	8	28	36	60
		Ouarkoye	30	33	33	70	103	166
		Safane	4	4	4	6	10	18
Boucle du Mouhoun	Nayala	Gassan	15	11	7	31	38	64
		Gossina	3	-	1	5	6	9
		Kougny	1	2	-	2	2	5
		Toma	19	25	19	34	53	97
		Yaba	32	35	23	60	83	150
		Ye	13	14	10	28	38	65
Boucle du Mouhoun	Sourou	Di	413	444	406	920	1,326	2,183
		Kiembara	112	96	55	444	499	707
		Lanfiera	16	23	23	64	87	126
		Lankoue	30	30	3	41	44	104
		Tougan	1,963	1,592	611	2,879	3,490	7,045
Total			9,656	10,597	8,887	18,433	27,320	47,573

Priority needs

Rapid assessments conducted by BRCS and other organizations in Tougan reveal a significant deterioration in the living conditions of IDPs and host populations, which is reflected in the expression of priority needs in terms of food, shelter, household items and necessary WASH, protection and health. These needs, which were not initially covered by existing organizations, are becoming even more urgent with the new arrivals of displaced people. By category, initial rapid assessments highlight the following needs:

1- Food and immediate livelihood needs:

To survive, most IDPs rely on their host families who share their resources with them. Some households were able to bring a few belongings and small stocks of food, but many of them left under threat and took almost nothing with them, abandoning their homes and possessions.

All households expressed the need for food as the priority, as most households are living off their host's assets and reserves. This raises concerns about the sustainability of this cohabitation, which places a strain on host households. A significant proportion of those interviewed feel that they do not have enough to eat and struggle to cover two meals a day. IDPs live in total promiscuity in most households.

In addition, IDPs who used to work in the Di Valley with crops and livestock (rice production and other vegetable crops) have left their only source of income in flight. The ability for these households to support themselves becomes very difficult. They have all settled in host families or rented houses for which they are unable to meet the expenses in addition to the bills for care, education, etc.

The market in Tougan has the above-mentioned items as well as food. However, with the rise in insecurity, the BRCS fears more aggression in the community, so possible monetary assistance should not cover a very large amount. To avoid drawing attention to the town, which is still close to risk areas, mass provision within Tougan should be avoided. In addition, prior assessments conducted by the BRCS showed that the stock available on the local market was not sufficient to cover all the IDPs' equipment needs. Indeed, in the face of growing insecurity in the region, suppliers do not invest in large quantities of stock.

2- Shelter and Essential Household Items (EHA) needs

Several people interviewed during the initial assessments conducted by the BRCS noted that many IDPs sleep unsheltered because host households and houses provided by host communities cannot accommodate everyone. This is also a problem during the day with exposure to the weather, the heat of the sun, and disease vectors. The current congested conditions are a health concern as well as possible gender-based violence. IDPs face financial hardships that do not allow them to pay rent or continue to pay rental fees for those who have been able to find a home, as they no longer have any financial resources.

Other households were unable to bring anything with them when they moved. As a result, many lack clothing and basic household needs. Women do not have cooking utensils and many households report a lack of sleeping materials (mats and blankets). HHIs kits were listed as a priority need by over 60% of households. With the onset of the cold and rainy season, which will last until February, households would like to have some sleeping materials (mats and blankets) to protect themselves.

Given the overcrowding in the shelters, households would like to have some emergency shelters to enable them to settle in as a family and help ensure the safety of women, children and the elderly. So would those who sleep under the stars, more than 30% of the households interviewed during the assessment.

According to estimates made by the BRCS, the reception structures in the town of Tougan appear to be insufficient to accommodate the entire displaced population. On the one hand, there are not enough houses available for rent, which makes cash transfer activities for rent payments inappropriate in this context. On the other hand, the local market does not have enough material to build temporary shelters. Indeed, given the risks of insecurity in this region, suppliers obtain their supplies in small quantities and for minimal materials. It is therefore necessary to find shelters elsewhere in the country.

3- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Needs

Access to water is very difficult for some households who do not have collection containers and lack the financial resources to buy drinking water from public fountains. Most households rely on wells and boreholes, which are free but often far from some households and not very well maintained. With the high rate of use, the quality of these water points could further decline and lead to greater health problems.

Similarly, hygiene conditions are becoming increasingly precarious with high attendance. Drainage facilities and latrines in the communities lack sufficient maintenance and are becoming increasingly unsanitary, further increasing the risk of waterborne diseases and the development of mosquito nests.

Having left their belongings in their abandoned homes, many households need basic materials to ensure proper hygiene and to enable them to collect water for drinking and domestic use.

Women and girls reported a need for dignity kits and hygiene kits as priority needs, as many were unable to bring their own materials and women and children make up the majority of IDPs.

The supply of drinking water is very difficult for the IDPs who have requested support through the reinforcement of points, particularly in areas of high concentration.

4- Health

Although overwhelmed, health services remain accessible to IDPs and guests, including in the town of Tougan. However, some IDPs do not have the means to pay for prescriptions. As a result, health centers also need support to build their capacity.

Some IDPs are extremely stressed because they fear for their lives and the lives of those who still have family members in Di. Some IDPs were traumatized during the attacks and others are showing signs of stress from the loss of their livelihoods. To address this, some leaders have called for action in terms of psychosocial support.

In addition, displaced populations are highly exposed to water-borne diseases due to the unsanitary conditions of the makeshift shelters and even in the communities where they have settled due to the high level of promiscuity. Similarly, the majority of households interviewed who lost or abandoned their belongings when they left their villages

are exposed to bad weather and malaria. This situation further exacerbates the difficulties communities face in dealing with COVID-19.

5- Education

The town of Tougan is now home to more than 7,842 displaced students, all classes combined, while waiting for the count of those in Di. Many students have also moved to Djibo to continue their education. This situation has increased the number of students in the classes, some of which have more than 180 students. The needs expressed for this sector are school kits, classroom tents to relieve congestion in the classrooms, support for the payment of school fees and food to accompany the students.

The displaced students live in very difficult conditions because many of them are heads of households. Most are unable to support themselves and pay their school fees. This often results in many students dropping out of school and forces some to migrate to larger cities in search of work. These students, especially girls, are often victims of sexual abuse. As these needs cannot be covered by DREF, the National Society will work to seek new funding or coordinate with the Ministry of Education and humanitarian aid agencies currently involved in this type of response in the country.

6- Assessment, identification and procurement needs

The precise identification of beneficiaries remains to be done because the IDPs have just arrived in the area. In the same way, the registration of new IDPs who have arrived in TOUGAN must be finalized to obtain a preliminary list. This will be done in collaboration with CONASUR. The displaced populations who left in the emergency have, for the most part, left behind their belongings and documents. For others, it is their family members that they left behind.

It is necessary to determine whether households in need of shelter and materials are only in transit in the city and wish to move to other areas to reunite with family members or return to their hometowns, for example. The BRCS, as part of its intervention, must find the best approach to address the needs of the above-mentioned IDPs by considering the opinion of the community but also by making an evaluation of the market.

In addition, the observations made by the BRCS to enable the drafting of this DREF show that the Tougan market does not have all the equipment needed to provide support for the construction of temporary shelters. The security situation in the Boucle du Mouhoun area makes it difficult to supply large quantities of food in the city and stock-outs are common. Cash distribution to meet shelter needs does not seem appropriate. It will be necessary to obtain supplies from other cities.

In addition, the number of houses available for rent is not sufficient to accommodate all the unsheltered households. Cash transfer activities to support rental costs are therefore not recommended in this context.

With the support of the disaster manager recruited with the technical support of the IFRC, the BRCS needs to conduct a detailed multi-sectoral needs assessment to establish the best operational strategy and to inform if necessary, its revision within the first four (4) weeks of the operation.

Targeting

Given the magnitude of the situation in terms of both need and geographic scope, not all households can be assisted by the BRCS through this DREF operation. Furthermore, the BRCS, in compliance with the DREF criteria, will focus on the priority needs of households in need.

The BRCS will target in this response the most vulnerable new arrivals of IDPs in the town of Tougan because the town hosts the largest number of displaced persons in the Sourou province. According to BRCS's rapid assessments, about 5,000 people were displaced in the town between November 18 and 23 (about 750 households). Given that some of these households continue to move to other localities and considering that 30% of the households interviewed have no shelter, assistance under this operation will focus on 90% of the 5,000 people initially assessed. Of these 90% (4,500 people, 750 households) 30% will be assisted with shelter.

Beneficiaries will be distributed according to the table below:

	Initial data from 11/18-11/2021	Estimated priority targets (populations remaining in Tougan)	Shelter	Livelihood	WASH	Health
Percentage of people targeted	100%	90%	30%	100%	100%	100%
Number of people	5,000	4,500.00	1,350	4,500	4,500	4,500
Number of households (average of 6 persons/HH)	835	750	225	750	750	750

The multi-sectoral assessment will eventually allow, within four weeks of the launch of this operation, to confirm or not this targeting and to have final lists of beneficiaries for this assistance. However, the targeting will be based on the preliminary lists provided by CONASUR and will apply criteria that will be established with the administrative authorities, technical services, community leaders and IDP representatives. The BRCS will consider the level of vulnerability in terms of food assistance, essential and immediate shelter and household equipment, prioritizing households with women and children as heads of households, IDPs living in temporary or unofficial shelters, and host households of more than seven people.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted: 52% female and 48% male

Category	Estimate in % of target group	% female	% male
Young children (under 5 years)	21	52	48
Children (5-17 years)	35	59	41
Adults (18-49 years)	29	69	31
Elderly (>50 years)	15	72	28
Persons with disabilities	0,8	66	34
FE/FA	7	100	0

Scenario Planning

Considering the situation, population movements from Di to Tougan will continue in the coming weeks. Other localities near Di have received threats and the population has begun to move as a precautionary measure:

Scenario	Humanitarian consequences	Red Cross response
<p>Best Case Scenario The security situation in Di village improves with the return of security forces to the area.</p> <p>Basic social services are back in place and IDPs return to their villages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosis for fear a return of the armed opposition groups • Loss of livelihood for some vulnerable households 	<p>Psychosocial support to affected people</p> <p>Support with income generating activities to rebuild livelihoods</p>
<p>Most likely scenario The security situation continues to deteriorate in the commune of Di, and the population continues to flee the locality to take refuge in Tougan.</p> <p>More than 75% of the population has left the village. The other villages in the commune of Di are also losing their populations, the majority of whom are also moving to Tougan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihoods • Collapse of basic social services • Insufficient space to accommodate IDPs • Pressure on water supply infrastructure, health and other services. 	<p>The BRCS provides emergency assistance to IDPs with the support of Movement partners (PNS, IFRC) including through this DREF operation, which may be revised depending on the results of the detailed multi-sectoral assessment.</p>
<p>Worst Case Scenario The town of Tougan is the target of attacks by armed opposition groups and the population is forced to move to Dédougou and other more secure towns.</p> <p>IDPs from Di' have to move for a second time, once again leaving all their belongings behind.</p> <p>The humanitarian needs continue to grow, while security risks limit the interventions of several other actors in more localities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The town of Tougan is difficult to access, which impacts the implementation of activities • Loss of livelihoods • Closure of basic social services • Insufficient space to accommodate IDPs • Pressure on water supply infrastructure, health and other services • Increased numbers of death and injuries due to attacks and/or precarious living conditions. 	<p>With support from the Red Cross Movement, BRCS will continue to seek additional sources of funding and eventually launch an emergency appeal to assist IDPs in Di, Tougan, and other regions, who will move to more inland locations in the Centre and South-Centre.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

The risks of this operation are summarized in the following table:

Risks	Probability of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigation measures
Growing insecurity with attacks by armed groups on more locations, including Tougan	Medium	High	<p>The major risks in this intervention are related to the security situation in the region and surrounding areas.</p> <p>Although most attacks are not claimed, the presence of very powerful armed groups in Burkina Faso such as JNIM and Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQMI) and its associated <i>groups</i> is noteworthy. The Boucle du Mouhoun Region, in which the targeted locality is located, is often the target of these armed groups, whose attacks are multiplying and becoming more widespread. The risk in this operation would be to see the town of Tougan attacked, with the impact of displacing the IDPs currently from Tougan or creating a context of red insecurity that would make any intervention impossible, with the risk of kidnapping, injury or death in the community and in the intervention team.</p> <p>The town of Tougan has not recorded any attacks to date and remains accessible from Ouagadougou, more than 230 km away, and from Dédougou, the capital of the region. However, a few incidents reported in localities near the city and a few reports of roadside ambushes several months ago call for greater vigilance and caution in the implementation of this operation.</p> <p>In addition to the threat of armed groups, social tensions and the risk of attacks remain high with the increase in population.</p> <p>As risk reduction measures, teams involved in this response will be briefed on operational security, and team movements will be subject to careful analysis by the BRCS security coordination.</p> <p>IFRC insurance will also be taken for all volunteers identified for this response to enhance their protection. The BRCS will also provide them with the necessary protective equipment during the implementation of the activities.</p> <p>The BRCS has a security referent who oversees operational security, everything that concerns the operational procedures for field movements (contacts, movements in the field, exit authorisations, etc.).</p>
Risk of inter-communal conflict	Medium	High	<p>The risk of inter-communal conflict in the face of ever-diminishing arable land, livelihoods, and crowded streets and social facilities remains.</p>
Political and security tensions with an impact on communication	High	High	<p>With the numerous attacks, demonstrations were recorded in the capital and in several cities to protest the lack of action by the authorities in the face of the growing insecurity. It is feared that this movement will</p>

networks, markets and movements			spread to other cities, including Tougan, with additional government blockades in addition to those already in place, such as cutting off communications. Also, some markets could be partially affected and not facilitate supply.
Rise in positive COVID-19 cases in the targeted area leading to restrictions	Medium	Low	<p>COVID-19 is still a threat in Burkina Faso, with an increase in new infections over the past few days, encouraged by poor hygiene conditions. As of 14th November, the country has recorded 233 new cases with 31 deaths. This brings the total number of confirmed cases since the beginning of the epidemic to 15,514 and the number of deaths to 265.</p> <p>To date, there are 240 active cases. The disease is regaining ground with the increase in new infections in recent days. This situation could impact this operation if new restrictive measures are decreed, such as lockdown or the ban on gatherings.</p> <p>Another potential health risk is the development of waterborne diseases and malaria, resulting from living conditions, lack of access to water and unsanitary conditions around water points and latrines.</p> <p>However, to reduce any risk of contamination, the BRCS will rigorously apply COVID-19 containment measures during the implementation of the activities of this operation.</p>
Accessibility of areas	Medium	Medium	Access to Tougan for the BRCS headquarters and IFRC teams may be difficult because of the insecurity that has encouraged attacks on the roads in the Mouhoun region in general. However, no attacks have been reported so far on the roads in the target locality. To reduce the risk of occurrence, the use of adapted vehicles with Red Cross visibility will be recommended.
Reluctance of the local population to let the Red Cross assist IDPs and/or non-acceptance of some IDPs	Low	Low	<p>Volunteers will work with community leaders and discussions with communities will be done via Focus Group Discussion (FGD) for briefing on the content of the operation. This will be done throughout the implementation.</p> <p>Safer Access modules will be provided for volunteers.</p> <p>The response activity will be covered by a communication approach based on door-to-door outreach and community engagement.</p>

B. Operational Strategy

Overall Operational Objective

The overall objective of this intervention is to help meet basic and urgent needs of 4,500 people or 90% of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Tougan (750 households) through food assistance, shelter, and essential non-food items for households. The three (3) months intervention will be implemented with the collaboration and support of technical services, administrative and community authorities of the province. It will eventually cover the most urgent needs of 750 households with the following objectives:

- Preserve the dignity of 750 displaced households through an intervention in emergency shelter and non-food items
- Provide food assistance to 750 households through cash transfers.

- Improve hygiene and sanitation conditions for internally displaced households in Tougan
- Support communities in the prevention and surveillance of diarrheal diseases and malaria.

Proposed strategy

The implementation of this intervention will be based on a multi-sectoral assessment including a market capacity analysis in Tougan. This assessment is necessary to fill the information gap that was difficult to obtain during the drafting of this plan as the country has been facing recurrent communication cuts imposed by the government following the protests in several cities since 24 November 2021. This operation will therefore begin with a detailed multi-sectoral assessment in the city of Tougan to confirm targeting according to the stated vulnerability criteria, to assess the capacity of the market in Tougan for purchases in the locality, and possibly to revise this operation.

The response will be through direct in-kind assistance, a community-based approach to WASH and will integrate cash transfers for food assistance and shelter. The following sectors will be covered:

Emergency shelter and household items (Target: 750 households or 1,800 people)

This operation will cover the needs of 225 households in emergency shelters and 750 households in emergency HHIs kits. The BRCS will use 200 NFI kits from its contingency stock that will be replenished in the implementation of this operation. The activities to be carried out will be as follows:

- Conduct targeting of households to receive shelter assistance
- Analyse families' settlement intent, conditions, and access to essential services at the proposed site. Confirm authorization for the site.
- Prepare technical assistance messages, including safety and security for shelter site selection, construction, and maintenance. Discussion points will include accessibility, privacy, safety, and resolution of sanitation issues
- Training of 15 volunteers in the construction of temporary shelters and their mobilization to accompany the construction work in the communities.
- To ensure the construction of temporary shelters for 30% of the targeted households that could not relocate within the host communities, i.e., 225 households targeted.

For the construction of emergency shelters, the Sahel Shelter model will be offered to beneficiary households and the BRCS will strengthen the capacities of local committee volunteers to provide technical support to beneficiary households. The targeted vulnerable households will benefit from a complete accompaniment in the construction of the shelters intended for them through a briefing of the communities on the use of the shelter kits and their use; the setting up of construction committees; the accompaniment of the beneficiaries by volunteers.

- Purchase and distribute 750 emergency HHI kits consisting of kitchen utensils for household management and protection items: 01 pot size 7, 01 pot size 5, 02 trays, 01 cup of 1 litre with handle, 01 cup of 0.5 litre with handle, 02 individual cups, 01 ladle, 01 ladle, perforated, 01 laundry basin, 01 knife, 03 two-seater mats, 03 blankets fit for two places and 01 solar lamp.
- Development of messages around sanitation for cooking and cleaning, waste management and securing sustainable cooking fuel

The various kits will be purchased from Ouagadougou because of the limitations of the market in Tougan and then transported to Tougan for distribution by volunteers in strict compliance with COVID-19 containment measures and the safety of those involved.

Livelihoods and basic needs (Target: 750 households or 4500 people)

To support provision of basic needs, assistance will be in the form of cash transfers. The food market is sufficiently supplied to cover basic needs in public markets and stores and to allow beneficiaries to obtain supplies. The region is one of the agricultural regions of the country therefore, Tougan has regularly supplied with food.

Once targeting is concluded, households will receive one transfer per month for two months to cover their food needs. The BRCS has a tender process underway for an additional financial service provider in addition to an already active contract with YUP service that covers cash distribution in the country. The content of the food basket will be reconfirmed with the beneficiary communities through focus group discussions. Pending confirmation of this amount, the National Society is estimating the number of basic food items for a household of 6 people. The amount of assistance will be 50,025 CFA Francs (XAF) as determined by the following table:

Burkina Faso – Population Movement in Tougan - DREF EPoA

Table: Content of the average household basket in Burkina Faso

<u>Item description</u>	<u>Quantity per day (kg)</u>	<u>Quantity/month/individual (kg)</u>	<u>Unit of measure</u>	<u>Quantity for HH of 6 persons (kg)</u>	<u>Unit costs in XAF</u>	<u>Total costs per HH in XAF</u>
Rice/mil/maize/sorghum	0.3	10	Kgs	60	500	30,000
Dry beans	0.066	2	Kgs	12	1,000	12,000
Cooking oil	0.025	0.75	litres	4.5	1,000	4,500
Fine salt	0.006	0.2	Kgs	1.2	225	270
Sugar	0.02	0.6	Kgs	3.6	800	2,880
Onions	N/A	//	//	5	75	375
Total per month					3,600	50,025

BRCS has human resources and experience in implementing cash and voucher assistance (CVA) through the 2012 [Food Insecurity Emergency Appeal](#) which assisted 11,000 people in the Sahel region with food stamps. In 2017, a [DREF operation for Food Insecurity](#) also used food vouchers for assistance to food insecure people. The following activities will be implemented:

- Detailed multi-sectoral needs assessment of the situation
- Selection and validation of the beneficiary list
- Refresher sessions for 10 volunteers involved in the cash response
- Cash distribution to the 750 most vulnerable households targeted
- Post-distribution monitoring and market monitoring

Volunteers will raise awareness among beneficiary households on the use of the cash grants.

Health (Target: 750 households)

Health intervention will focus on the following activities:

- Community awareness on the risk of waterborne diseases and malaria. The 30 Wash volunteers are the same ones who will ensure these visits once a week for a month.
- The purchase and provision of mosquito nets for the targeted households, i.e., 2,250 nets (3 per household)
- The establish a surveillance committee to monitor the cases of disease.

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (Target: 750 households or 4,500 people)

The WASH intervention aims to reach 750 households or 4,500 people through direct material assistance to 750 IDP households and community activities targeting 750 households through awareness raising and support to local health centres and committees. The following activities will be conducted:

- Purchase and distribution of 750 hygiene kits. The hygiene kits to be given to the families will be 01 per family, the content of which will be: 02 buckets with lid, 02 jerricans of 20L, 12 pieces of soap of 400g, 02 kettles, 01 defecation pot for children.
- Purchase and distribution of 1,124 dignity kits to women and girls of childbearing age. According to Sphere standards, this represents 24% of the number of women, or 562 women. In general, the basic content of the dignity kit is 01 bucket of 5L, 04 sanitary pads, 01 bag, 02 panties, 01 pouch, 01 guide for the use of the kit, 01 menstrual calendar, 01 piece of non-irritating soap. This kit is reusable and can be modified according to the needs expressed by the beneficiaries. However, the final content of the kits will depend on the results of the focus groups, which will consider the opinions of the communities.
- Purchase and distribute Aquatabs for water purification to all 750 households for the treatment of their drinking water in sufficient quantities for 30 days. According to Sphere standards, each household should have access to 6L of water per day (1L per person). Considering that one tablet treats 20L of water, the BRCS will distribute 45 tablets per household in this operation. Based on the above, a total of 33,750 Aquatabs tablets will be purchased and distributed to 750 households.
- Awareness sessions will be organized for these households on the use of Aquatabs, water purification, good hygiene practices and wastewater management. A total of 30 volunteers will be trained and mobilized to carry out this activity twice a week for 02 months, alternating the awareness messages.
- Design/printing of information, education and communication (IEC) materials on WASH and Health messages: 50 posters, 1000 flyers and 10 picture boxes.
- Some five (5) sanitation kits will be provided to support health centres in the community.

- A total of 10 sanitation kits will be given to committees or community leaders to support sanitation in communities for latrines and water points in areas heavily populated by IDPs will be given to committees and health centres.

Cross-cutting sectors

➤ **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):**

In the implementation, the BRCS will ensure that information on the response is shared with the communities and that a community feedback system is developed to ensure that the views of the communities are incorporated and considered in the implementation and evaluation phases of the operation.

A feedback and complaint mechanism will also be put in place so that beneficiaries of the distributed items can provide direct feedback on the distribution exercise. This will be done as part of the post-distribution evaluations.

To facilitate the acceptance of host communities and IDPs, Focus Group Discussions and sessions with leaders will be held to share information and define clear roles and responsibilities of the RC teams in the field, as well as those of representatives, community leaders and committees. Information will be shared widely with the community at large on selection criteria, distribution processes and intervention activities. Hygiene and health promotion sessions will be organized and may be useful for gathering information and addressing community concerns.

Communication and dissemination of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement will be included in the activities. The Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, to ensure access and acceptance, will also be incorporated.

➤ **Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI)**

In the context of insecurity and the general precariousness of living conditions, the protection of vulnerable people, particularly women and children, must be considered by the BRCS, which will ensure that volunteers are briefed on the concepts of gender protection and inclusion and that community and local leaders are sensitized on protection. The vulnerabilities of women, girls and female heads of households as well as people living with disabilities will be taken into account. The BRCS will include host communities and IDPs from the beginning of the operation to facilitate greater acceptance of the operation.

➤ **Exit strategy**

The security situation and the need for humanitarian aid in the country and in the region require long-term solutions if the current crisis persists. The BRCS will therefore coordinate, with the support of the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Niamey, a resource mobilization strategy to support communities to develop their livelihoods for financial autonomy. This crisis has become cross-border over the years, including in addition to Burkina, all the countries sharing its northern, north-eastern and central-eastern borders (Niger, Mali and Benin, Togo). These countries therefore share the same humanitarian aid needs due to the large-scale displacement of populations in the border regions that unite them. The BRCS, considering this analysis, will work to find a possible sub-regional approach allowing for a coordinated response from the above-mentioned countries in the Sahel zone. This will potentially include the possibility of a response through a cross-border emergency appeal and /or a search for funding from local actors operating in the country.

The BRCS will work in addition to resource mobilization on the revision of its contingency plan; on the development of a recovery plan for IDPs according to the different development scenarios of the current situation. This will include coordination with all partners and the government.

Operational Support Services

Human resources

This DREF operation will be led by the Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordination with the Food Security and Livelihoods Department, Communication and Security, 02 drivers and 01 NDRT volunteer. They will be involved in the operation in addition to the 54 volunteers mobilized (15 shelter, 30 wash and health, 10 cash, and 4 supervisors).

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

The BRCS has a disaster management officer (DM) based in Ouagadougou who is supported by the IFRC office and who has the skills and will be deployed to manage this operation.

➤ **Logistics and Procurement**

BRCS will use standard administrative and financial procedures for procurement and services under this operation and will be implemented in compliance with DREF Procedures.

Existing framework contracts with suppliers will be used for this operation for certain acquisitions and services. For the rest, tenders will be launched at national level and local suppliers respecting the conditions will be strongly privileged.

All kits will be purchased and received in Ouagadougou before being transported to Tougan for distribution. Procurement will be done in accordance with standard IFRC procurement procedures. Logistical responsibilities will include the procurement of commodities and their transport to target locations for distribution to beneficiaries.

For the cash grants, providers and suppliers will be selected in accordance with National Society and IFRC procedures. Those who provide the best offers in terms of quality and price will be selected for the cash component.

➤ **Communication**

The usual BRCS communication channels and media will be used to ensure the visibility of this intervention. Articles will be produced and disseminated in the written journal and on the various digital platforms of the BRCS. The radio broadcasts that will be made during the implementation of this operation will also constitute privileged channels for the visibility of the Movement's actions at the community level.

➤ **Security**

Safety is an essential element for the success of this intervention. To this end, the BRCS's security coordinator will be at the heart of this intervention. All schedules will be shared for validation and the various security focal points in the intervention provinces will also be involved.

The main threat to RCRC staff in urban centres comes from street crime, particularly opportunistic theft of bags and valuables. Foreign nationals are often targeted because of their supposed wealth. Militancy also remains an underlying risk, despite a stronger security presence in the cities. In rural areas, militant activity and roadside banditry are major concerns, and strong security measures are needed for overland travel. Socio-political unrest occurs sporadically and, although usually short-lived, can sometimes escalate into vandalism and looting, which can disrupt travel and/or put passers-by at risk.

Roadside robberies by armed bandits (known locally as "coupeurs de route") usually occur at night or in the early morning hours. Road banditry most often target local people traveling in shared cabs (taxi-brousse) or motorcycles, but foreigners could fall victim to bandits when they ambush motorists. The border areas with Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire are particularly attractive to highway robbers because of intense cross-border trade.

Remote areas near the country's borders, such as in the east on the roads to Bogande and the Benin border, in the south on the road from Ouagadougou to Po near Ghana, and on the Fada-Kantchari road, Route Nationale 4, which is the main east-west route, are particularly prone to road banditry. The border with Mali is also very porous and prone to cross-border road crime.

Militancy: There are three main Islamist militant groups currently active in Burkina Faso: Ansarul Islam, Islamic State in the Great Sahara (ISGS), and the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (JNIM), which reportedly coordinates the actions of the other organizations. In January 2016, thirty people were killed in an attack on a hotel frequented by foreigners in Ouagadougou. This was the first large-scale terrorist incident in Burkina Faso.

Kidnappings: Burkina Faso is part of the Sahel region and borders Niger and Mali, where Islamist militants operate in remote districts and have kidnapped Western personnel. Two kidnappings of foreigners have been reported since 2015, both in areas bordering Mali. In April 2015, a Romanian national was abducted near Tambao, close to the Malian border in Oudalan Province. According to media reports, the assailants opened fire, wounding a gendarme and at least one other person, before fleeing with their captive. The jihadist group al Murabitun claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. In January 2016, two Australian nationals were abducted in the Baraboulé region of Soum Province, also near the Malian border.

Several factors contribute to the risk of cross-border incursions, either for the purpose of carrying out attacks or to abduct foreigners. These include the porous nature of regional borders, the dispersal throughout the region of Islamist militants formerly entrenched in northern Mali following a foreign-backed military intervention, and the active role played by Burkina Faso in regional efforts to address this threat. These incursions may be carried out by small,

mobile groups of militants or criminals affiliated with or acting as proxies for the southern branch of AQIM or other Sahelian-based Islamist militant groups such as al Murabitun or MUJAO.

Social Unrest: Demonstrations and strikes over a variety of political and socioeconomic grievances occur periodically, particularly in Ouagadougou. Although precedents indicate that they have the potential to escalate into violence, most demonstrations are tightly controlled and take place peacefully. In the event of unrest, expatriates are unlikely to be directly targeted, but bystanders could be exposed to violence.

High-risk areas

- **Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso cities: MEDIUM**

Members in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso should take precautions against crime, which remains the primary security concern, particularly in public markets and areas frequented by tourists and business travellers. Although there is a credible risk of terrorism in both cities, the security presence there is also stronger than in the rest of Burkina Faso. Demonstrations occur periodically and are likely to be strongly repressed. However, there is a risk of violence and members are advised to avoid crowds as a precaution.

- **Sahel region, Loroum province (northern region): EXTREME**

Travel to the Sahel region and Loroum province due to the significant threat of Islamist militancy is not recommended. Extremist groups regularly carry out deadly attacks, including bombings and raids on villages. Staff on the ground also face a credible risk of kidnapping. Infrastructure and state security presence are weak, meaning that assistance is very limited.

IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC personnel. A security risk assessment specific to each operational area will be conducted if IFRC personnel deploy to that area; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC members, RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged to take the IFRC Stay Safe online courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) are in place in Burkina Faso. Monitoring of the situation and implementation of minimum-security standards (e.g., security plans must be updated); monitoring and proper security oversight of IFRC and NS personnel deployments that must be coordinated in advance with the regional security unit. IFRC personnel are prohibited from going into red phase areas (No Go zones); Volunteers deployed will be provided with visibility equipment, personal safety briefing and mapping of areas to be avoided.

In accordance with the IFRC MSR 2021 policy, the applicable provisions will be followed to define the field safety support services and communication means.

Finance and Administration: Compliance with IFRC financial procedures will be observed and ongoing monitoring and technical support will be provided by the IFRC to ensure effective and responsible management of financial resources. Funds will be made available in a timely manner and monitoring by the IFRC finance teams will be implemented.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER): Program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in close collaboration with all stakeholders. Participatory and remote monitoring will be conducted at all levels between the BRCS and the IFRC. A lessons learned workshop will be held towards the end of the operation. Coordination meetings will be held throughout the implementation to ensure harmonized monitoring.

C. Detailed operational plan



Shelter

Targeted persons: 4,500

Men: 2,160

Women: 2,340

Requirements (CHF): CHF 118,343

Needs Analysis: IDPs are living in host families or rented houses in a state of promiscuity. Some people, due to lack of space, are sleeping under the stars and need help to build their shelters. Others could not bring any luggage with them and need EHA kits.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Programme standards or benchmarks, e.g., Sphere activities that 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 assisted with shelter and essential household items (Target: 750 households or 1800 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"> # of meetings held with stakeholders (Target: 6 meetings) # of households assisted with emergency shelter (Target: 225 households) # of households assisted with essential household items (Target: 750 households) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Multi-sectoral needs assessment																
AP005	Targeting of beneficiary households and identification of vulnerable spaces/families																
AP005	Targeting of beneficiary households and identification of vulnerable families for EHA kits																
AP005	Identification of cases to be processed and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups - inclusion factors take into account gender, diversity and disability in the intervention																
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming																
AP084	Coordination with government and other stakeholders throughout the activities																
AP005	Acquisition of shelter kits and essential household items																
AP005	Distribution of essential household kits and messages																

AP005	Completion of PDMs and contract monitoring																		
P&B Output Code	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	# of volunteers involved in emergency shelter construction activities (Target: 15 volunteers)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP006	Training of volunteers on emergency shelter construction																		
AP006	Training and briefing of community building committees on emergency shelter construction																		
AP006	Support for emergency shelter construction with volunteer mobilization for 30 days																		



Livelihoods and basic needs

Targeted persons: 4,500

Men: 2,160

Women: 2,340

Requirements: CHF 68,151

Needs Analysis: Displaced households have not been able to bring food for the most part and have no source of income in Tougan. They live off the generosity of their hosts. Food needs were expressed as the priority by the displaced.

Population to be assisted: 750 households or 4,500 people

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

P&B Output Code	Outcome Livelihoods and basic needs 1: communities, particularly in disaster- or crisis-affected areas, are supported in their emergency livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households surveyed who report that cash transfers cover their basic food needs. # of households that received food assistance (Target: 750 households) 																	
Output Code	Output Livelihoods and basic needs 1.2: the most affected communities receive basic needs assistance for secure livelihoods, including food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households that received food assistance (Target: 750 households) % of surveyed households that report cash transfers cover their basic food needs (target: 750) % of surveyed households that report cash transfers cover their basic food needs (Target: 750) # of MDPs conducted (Target: 1 PDM) 																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP008	Targeting Beneficiary Households with Community Inclusion - Taking Action with Red Rose																		
AP008	Focus group with community members for consultations with families on who should be targeted																		
AP008	Identify and sign contract with cash transfer provider																		

AP008	Sensitization of households on how to use the funds																
AP008	Transfer of funds to beneficiary households																
AP008	Organization of a PDM and monitoring of contracts - include with the Red Rose																



Health

Targeted persons: 4,500

Men: 2,160

Women: 2,340

Requirement: CHF 19,383

Needs Analysis: Health services are overwhelmed, so health centers also need support to build their capacity.

Some IDPs were traumatized during the attacks and others are showing signs of stress related to the loss of their livelihoods. As a result, some leaders have called for action in terms of psychosocial support for them. In addition, the displaced populations are highly exposed to water-borne diseases due to the unsanitary conditions of the makeshift shelters and even in the communities where they have settled due to the high level of promiscuity.

Population to be assisted: 750 households or 4500 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: Ministry of Health, WHO and Sphere standards are relevant during implementation and IFRC minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of the target population reached by sensitization # of posters and IEC distributed 																
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population																	
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP011	Health and hygiene promotion campaigns on the prevention and control of common communicable diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea and other epidemics that may occur during emergencies.																	
AP011	Reproduce and distribute IEC materials on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion, complemented by the use of social media and youth as behaviour change agents (YABC).																	
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.2: Disease prevention and vector transmission	# of nets purchased (Target: 22500)																
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Purchase and distribution of 2,250 mosquito nets for 750 households																	

P&B Output Code	Health Output 6: Psychosocial impacts of the emergency are mitigated.	% of people with PSS needs receiving PSS services (Target: 50%)															
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population and RCRC volunteers and staff	% of volunteers reached by PSS services (Target: 100%)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Provide PFA to individuals in distress, including referral to basic and specialized services.																
AP023	Provide PSS to frontline staff and volunteers.																



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Targeted persons: 4,500

Men: 2,160

Women: 2,340

Requirements: CHF 64,002

Needs analysis: The supply of drinking water is very difficult for IDPs, some of whom do not have the means to obtain water from standpipes; many use well water. Storage containers are missing in some households or are simply unsuitable. Latrines are also insufficient, and many households practice open defecation.

Population to be assisted: 750 households or 4,500 people

Programme standards/benchmarks : Sphere standards for feeding will be used

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of waterborne disease risk in targeted communities	# of households that received WASH assistance (Target: 750 households)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
P&B Output Code	• WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water in quantity and quality that meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of households that received aquatabs (Target: 750 households) • # of aquatab tablets distributed (Target: 33,750) • # of people sensitized on the use of aquatabs (Target: 4,500 people) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Distribute aquatabs water treatment tablets at home																
AP026	Provide training to the population of the target communities on the storage of drinking water and the safe use of water treatment tablets																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for identification and use of hygiene products provided to the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion and sanitation (Target: 750 households) • # of people sensitized on hygiene and Sanitation (Target: 750 households) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP030	Train volunteers on hygiene promotion																	
AP030	Design/print IEC materials and 10 image boxes																	
AP030	Organize awareness sessions on hygiene and sanitation																	
P&B Output Code	WASH output 1.5: Hygiene-related items (ESSENTIAL HOUSEHOLD ITEMS) that meet Sphere standards and training on the use of these goods is provided to the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of households that received Wash kits (Target: 750 households) • # of women and girls who received dignity kits (Target: 562 women and girls) • # of sanitation kits given to committees (Target: 10) • # of sanitation kits given to health centres (Target: 5) 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Targeting households to receive WASH kits																	
AP030	Acquire Wash and Dignity Kits																	
AP030	Distribute Wash and Dignity Kits																	
AP030	Train target communities on how to use the distributed kits.																	
AP030	Conduct a PDM																	
AP030	Purchase and make available 5 sanitation kits to committees to support health centres and communities in maintaining water points																	
AP030	10 sanitation kits for latrines and water points in areas heavily populated by IDPs.																	
AP030	Voluntary and community mobilization for sanitation activities																	



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 4,500

Male: 2,160

Female: 2,340

Requirements (CHF): 1,534

Needs analysis: Tougan's IDPs are 7,842 displaced students, including all grades, which means that many children are displaced. In addition, with schooling needs, there are many households with female heads of household and the need to consider inclusion factors in the context of this crisis.

Population to be assisted: 4,500 displaced persons with the following important vulnerable groups: the most vulnerable with 2,340 women. In terms of inclusion, the consideration of communities is essential to promote the integration of the project within them.

Programme standards/benchmarks : IFRC protection standards will be applied.

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	Number of PGI briefings provided to staff (Target: 01)															
	Output Code																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP035	Briefing volunteers on the concepts of gender protection and inclusion;																
AP035	Sensitization of community leaders and local leaders on protection																
AP035	Hold basic ½ day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on addressing SGBV (or integrate a session on addressing SGBV in standard/sectorial trainings)																
AP035	Include in sensitization messages prevention messages including messages against gender-based violence in all targeted communities and host populations.																

Implementation Strategies

Budget (CHF): 42 650

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated so that National Societies have the legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills and capacities to plan and implement activities	% 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	• # of volunteers equipped with protective equipment (Target: 54 volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers receive adequate training in safety, PGI, and the operation																
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																
AP040	Ensure that all staff and volunteers are informed and sign the code of conduct																
AP040	Provide visibility items for volunteers (T-shirts, bibs, etc.)																

P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of articles distributed on the operation (Target: 3 articles) • # of dissemination channels used (Target: 4) • # of lessons learned workshops (Target: 01) 															
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP042	Communication works to ensure media coverage of volunteer activities																
AP042	The logistical support of the NS is ensured for the implementation																
AP042	The follow-up of the operation is ensured at the operational and support level																
AP042	Lessons learned workshop																
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: Improved compliance of NS with principles and rules for humanitarian assistance	% of feedback revised (Target:90%)															
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP084	Community meeting to validate criteria and beneficiary lists																
AP084	Implement the CEA guidelines on the ground and in the communities																
AP084	Consult with communities on their preferred and trusted communication channels through focus groups																

D. Budget

The overall amount allocated for the implementation of this operation is 314,063 CHF (Swiss francs), as detailed in below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRBF016 - BURKINA FASO - POPULATION MOVEMENT

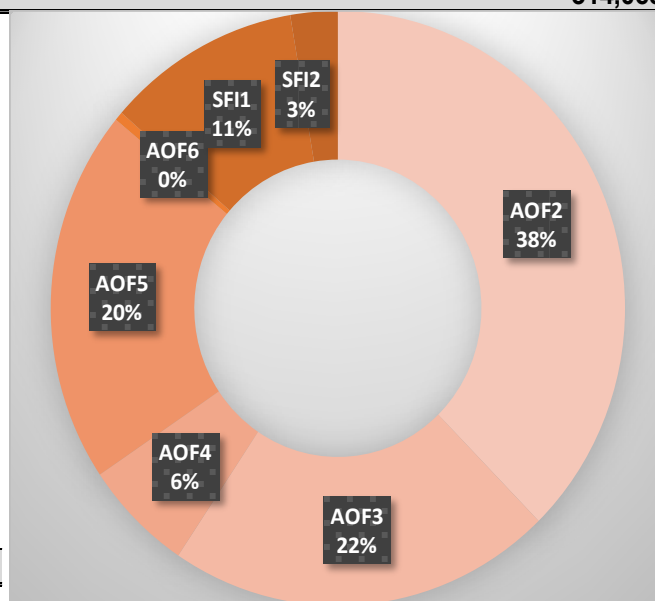
29/11/2021

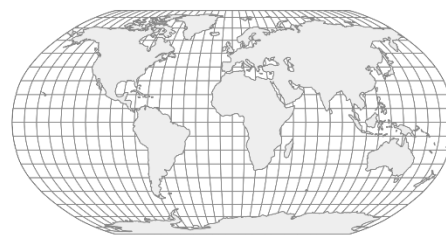
Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	55,120
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	49,304
Medical & First Aid	14,400
Teaching Materials	4,368
Other Supplies & Services	51,200
Cash Disbursement	63,032
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	237,424
Distribution & Monitoring	4,720
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,400
Logistics, Transport & Storage	13,120
National Society Staff	7,920
Volunteers	13,135
Personnel	21,055
Professional Fees	896
Consultants & Professional Fees	896
Workshops & Training	11,040
Workshops & Training	11,040
Travel	5,520
Information & Public Relations	2,000
Office Costs	960
Communications	1,680
Financial Charges	1,200
General Expenditure	11,360
DIRECT COSTS	294,895
INDIRECT COSTS	19,168
TOTAL BUDGET	314,063

Budget by Area of Intervention

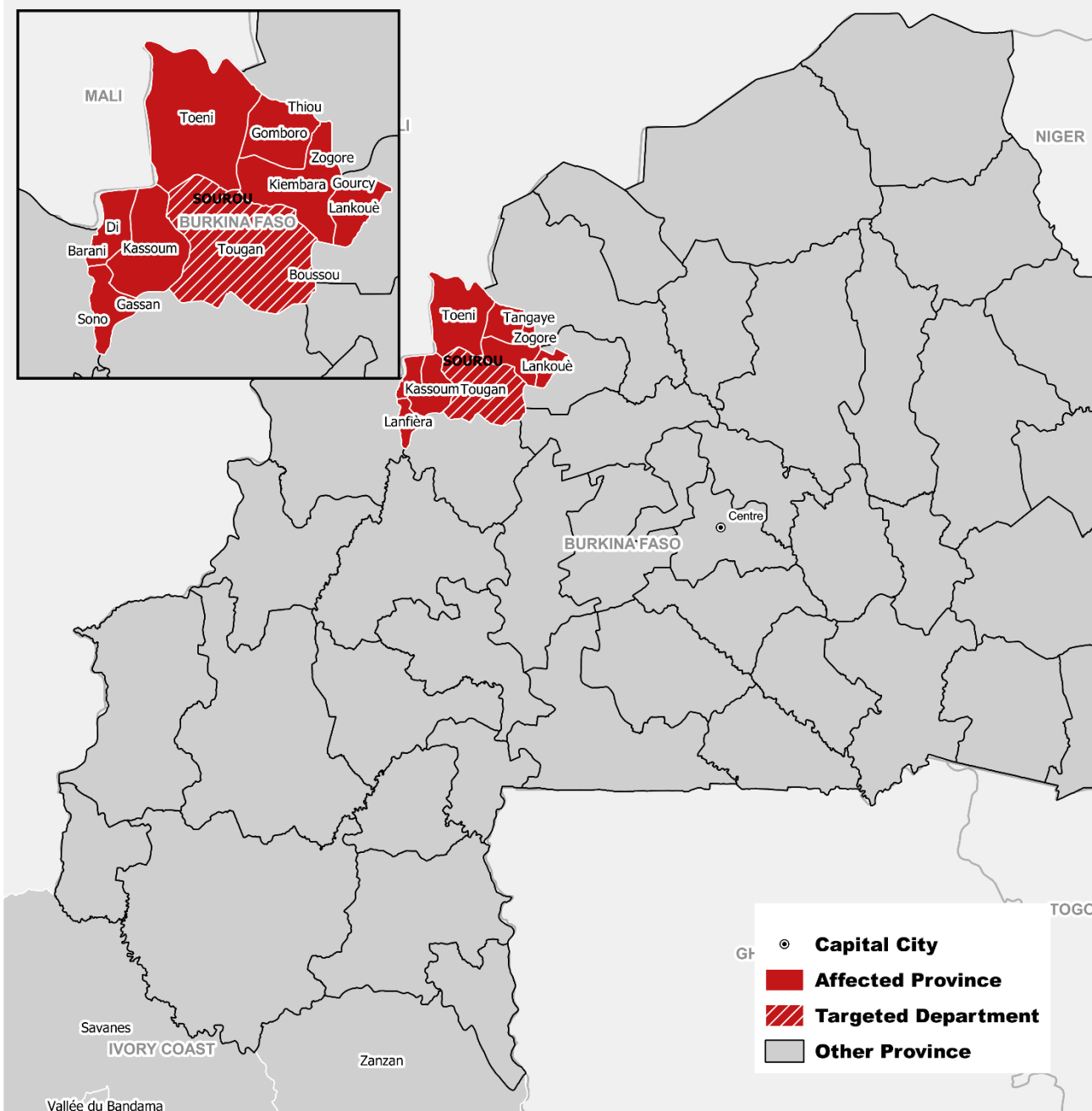
AOF2 Shelter	118,343
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	68,151
AOF4 Health	19,383
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	64,002
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,534
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	34,309
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	8,341
TOTAL	314,063





Burkina Faso : Population Movement

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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 1 2 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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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