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Operation Update Report no. 1

Benin: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF I (<i>select / delete as appropriate</i>) n° MDRBJ016	GLIDE n° FL-2021-000145-BEN
Operation update n° 1; 16 February 2022	Timeframe covered by this update: du 22 October au 6 February 2022
Operation start date: 22 October 2021	Operation timeframe: 06 months, 30 April 2022, 2 additional months
Funding requirements (CHF): 0 CHF	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 331,836
N° of people being assisted: 9,000 people (1,500 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: no partners	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Agency for Civil Protection, the municipalities and health centres, and the National Solidarity Support Fund	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The Red Cross of Benin (RCB) launched this DREF operation on 22 of October 2021 to respond to humanitarian needs due to heavy rains and floods in the 10 municipalities of Karimama, Malanville, Zangnanado, Zogbodomey, Ouinhi, Aguégues, Dangbo, Athiémé, Grand-Popo, and Zè.

The current operations update is to support a two-month no cost extension to enable the National Society (NS) to complete some remaining activities that could not be fully implemented due to delay disruption in the procurement and implementation and the challenge to complete information collection and monitoring needed for the implementation.

The two-month extension will then allow to complete the ongoing distributions kits recently delivered, ensure ongoing awareness campaigns ended and by the month of April, organize the end monitoring activities with post distribution activities (like follow-up of the use of kits in communities) and Lessons learned workshop with all the partners.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains fell during the month of September in Benin. Thirty-eight (38) out of seventy-seven (77) communes suffered from rising water levels. At least nine (09) flood-related deaths and dozens more due to water-related accidents were recorded. Many socio-community infrastructures, including more than 50 elementary school and a dozen colleges, were affected. Several houses were destroyed or damaged, and crossing structures. Significant agricultural and livestock losses were recorded.

This situation has led to widespread flooding in the communes of Karimama, Malanville, Zangnanado, Zogbodomey, Ouinhi, Aguégues, Dangbo, Athiémé, Grand-Popo, and Zè, with several villages currently under water. This situation has placed these areas on red alert.

A session of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was urgently convened by the Minister of the Interior, President of the Platform, under the aegis of the Minister of State in charge of Development and Coordination of

Government Action, to take stock of the situation. As a result of this session, a series of feasible recommendations were agreed upon with partners to reduce exposure to flooding and assist affected families.

According to Benin Meteorology, heavy rains has continued until November 2021, and water released slowly inside the communities areas. From the launched of the DREF operation in October 2021, the situation has not changed much on the affected localities. As Part of the mobilisation to respond to this disaster, NS along with other partners has coordinate efforts to support communities. Since RCB launched this operation, the situation of flooded areas is as follows: 608 households were sheltered in shelters for a total of more than 28,000 people affected and 43 deaths recorded according to Red Cross data. Viral and cash crops damaged in more than 80 villages. In the affected communities, there are suspected cases of waterborne diseases, diarrhea, and increased prevalence of malaria in the various localities. The damage in terms of infrastructure was mainly on destroyed or damaged houses; difficult access to infrastructure and markets; and sanitation problems during and after the flood.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field and a member of various platforms (national, departmental, and local) for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, RCB quickly positioned itself alongside the authorities at national, municipal and local levels to support assessments, overall coordination and provide assistance to the affected families.

The DREF operation launched on 22 October 2021, was implemented in collaboration with local authorities with aim to transfer ownership and competences. The authorities have been involved in all phases of the operation for sustainability of the achievements. For example, the rapid assessment was jointly organized by the RCB local committees in the affected municipalities. Since the start of the disaster, the NS has conducted sensitization sessions and have kept the coordination with all relevant partners and local authorities. All the activities conducted are summarised below:

- Mobilization of volunteers and sensitization since the first days of the disaster, prior the DREF launched. Some 50 volunteers from the 10 local committees affected have been organized to conduct awareness sessions on hygiene promotion and sanitation and to assist the authorities in preparing the relocation sites for the affected. Two hundred (200) volunteers are involved in this activity.
- Community meetings are organized at various territorial levels where the NS is actively represented.
- Assessment in the affected localities from 8 to 14 November 2021
- Procurement for food and Households Items (HHI) to be distributed
- Launch of distribution activities under each sector
- Coordinating with authorities and partners
- Support temporary relocation before shelter construction

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The RCB receives institutional and technical support from the IFRC through its Country Cluster Delegation based in Abuja. In addition, as part of the COVID-19 Emergency Appeal, the National Society has received funding and benefited from a series of training sessions on public health, community engagement and information management with support from IFRC technical teams, that will also be replicated in this response. These training sessions allowed for a relevant and efficient management of the COVID19 operation in communities. Learnings from the COVID-19 operation have been used for the design of this response, particularly in respect to Public Health promotion and prevention and risk communication and community engagement.



Affected families relocated in a classroom
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The Netherlands Red Cross is informed and is closely following the situation on the ground. It has mentioned availability to support RCB on this operation, if necessary, and in complementarity to this operation.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

Government:

The humanitarian assistance provided by the Government to the floods and hazards affected populations is composed of bags of rice, oil cans, boxes of sardines, mats, mosquito nets, bags of corn, bags of beans, boxes of pasta, life jackets, packs of sheet metal and packs of spikes. This assistance from the Government will be distributed to approximately 70,000 disaster victims in 25 municipalities of the country. Following a programme set up by the National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC), localities whose mayors or prefects had formulated requests for assistance, will receive donations of food and non-food items. The RCB was present during these distribution activities.

Despite the government's support, the population is struggling to recover from this situation. The waters have receded in some places, but the damage is still visible. The disaster activities have slowly resumed. Psychosocial support is provided to the population and awareness sessions are organized by the local committees to prevent the occurrence of epidemics in the different areas.

The National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC) in collaboration with municipal authorities have identified sites for the relocation of affected people and are actively organizing to this effect. Several other local humanitarian organizations are mobilizing to assist the affected populations, however, coordination arrangements in the field are yet to be defined, despite a virtual platform that were set up, in which RCB participates. Each actor on the platform presents his actions to avoid duplication, and all these are coordinated by the National Agency for Civil Protection.

National Agency for Civil Protection has supported NS during the needs assessment and beneficiary identification to avoid duplication of actions.

As highlighted in the EPoA, all actors was mobilized for a coordinated response with their partners which include Plan International, Caritas Benin among others. The Humanitarian Organization for Islamic Mutual Aid Benin has provided food kits of 60kg to 260 households in one locality.

Except the RCB, all the other actors do not have greenlight to operate by themselves, hence the coordination of all actions placed under the government response. See below the summary of actions provided after the detailed assessment in November 2021.

Municipalities	Organizations that intervened	Support provided
Athieme	The Ministry of Social Affairs The National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC)	Food: Bags of rice, cans of oils, bags of corn, bags of beans, cartons of sardines, cartons of pasta. Other equipment: Impregnated mosquito nets, plastic mats, life jacket, pair of boots However, this support is far insufficient compared to the needs
Grand-Popo	The Ministry of Social Affairs and Caritas	Food: Bags of rice, vegetable oils, bags of corn, cans, pasta Non-food: Plastic buckets, sheets, thrift stores, impregnated mosquito net basins, mats However, this support is far insufficient compared to the needs
Ze	Ministry of Social Affairs in partnership with the NGO ORE	Two hundred and thirty (230) food kits However, this support is far insufficient compared to the needs
Zogbodomey	Support from the Prefecture of Zou	Prefecture: A few bags of rice
	The Ministry of Social Affairs	Ministry of Social Affairs: Food kits covering 35 households
	The Town Hall	With a budget of eight million seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand (8,770,000) FCFA
	Future support from: The ANPC	Coming soon
Zagnanado	OHEAI, Prefecture of Zou, Ministry of the Family and ANPC	Food kits, sleeping materials, Clothing kits and hygiene kits
Ouinhi	Government, the mayor and his deputies and the prefect	Food kits, clothing kits and motor pumps
Aguegues	No structure at the moment	RAS

Dangbo	ANPC	Nutritional kits
Malanville	ANPC	Food: 1 bag of corn, 1 bag of cowpea, 1 bag of rice, 12 cartons of sardines, 10 cartons of spaghetti No living: 50 mosquito nets, 50 mats
	UNICEF	200 hygiene kits for women
Karimama		To live and not to live

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Based on the initial rapid assessment results mentioned [published DREF EPoA](#), NS has conducted a detailed assessment which has provided further information on affected population, basic needs, health risks, gender, disability and other diversity related factors that may hinder access to assistance. Globally, needs analysis remain in the assessment report with more than 28,025 affected households. Details provided in the assessment report shows the below situation that the operation has managed to respond by maintaining the same target.

Municipalities	Displacement of affected households	Losses of sinisters	Needs
Athieme	Communities have moved from their usual locations to host families in their respective villages. The districts have relocation sites but are not equipped and operated due to the health situation.	The destruction of maize, peppers, cassava crops etc. Loss of livestock Partial or total destruction of habitats (huts and tents) The access roads to the villages are not passable	Food kits. Boats, motorized canoes, life jacket, boots. Support for income-generating activities. Mosquito nets, disinfectants, mats, blankets. Sheets of sheet metal, wood, nails to rebuild habitats that have been stripped, or partially destroyed. Awareness of waterborne diseases.
Grand-Popo	During the disaster, no households moved.	The destruction of agricultural production. The partial or total destruction of certain habitats. Some basic socio-community infrastructures are affected (especially the access roads to the villages).	Food kits (cereals, rice, corn, beans, oils). Non-food needs (mats, kitchen utensils, etc.). Awareness on waterborne diseases Assistance in the development of relocation sites
Zè	During the disaster most of the populations remained in the usual places.	The loss of livestock especially in Aglangbin. The devastation of crops in all affected localities. Partial or total destruction of habitats (mostly clay) including Awassou, Akpomey and Aglangbin	Food kits (cereals, rice, corn, beans). Mosquito nets, disinfectants Sheets of sheet metal, wood, nails to rebuild habitats that have been stripped, or partially destroyed
Zogbodomey	During the disaster, many villagers moved from their usual locations to the Kpokissa Centre site.	The destruction of maize, peppers, cassava crops, etc. Losses of poultry and small ruminants. Partial or total destruction of habitats. The access roads to the villages are not passable.	Food kits (cereals, rice, corn, beans, and oils). Mosquito nets, disinfectants, mats, blankets. Sheets of sheet metal, wood, nails to rebuild habitats that have been stripped, or partially destroyed. Awareness on waterborne diseases
Zagnanado	No displacement was observed.	Fields and food	Nutritional kits, clothing, sleeping materials, hygiene kits and financial support for AGR for certain households
Ouinhi	Some trips in the district of Tohoue	Granaries, houses, three deaths, drilling and crops.	Short-cycle seeds, Nutritional kits, clothing, sleeping materials, hygiene kits, sheet metal.
Aguegues	No displacement was observed.	Houses, crops, small livestock, food reserves	Nutritional kits, school kits, support for AGR

Dangbo	No displacement was observed.	Loss of human life, fields, houses, granaries and vegetable crops	Nutritional kits, clothing, sleeping materials, hygiene kits and shelters
Malanville	Part of the population was displaced, the others remained on the spot	Homes, poultry, crops, kitchen utensils, fishermen's nets	Food and non-food, support for habitat restoration, household utensils
Karimama	Part of the population has been displaced	Fields of corn, millet, squash, chili and rice, Shelters, a loss of human life.	Aquatabs, empty can, paracetamol, soap, mosquito net, ORACEL, blanket, 2-seater mats, iodized salt, oil, beans, corn, rice, cartotary, sparadra, CTA, ranger, salt serum, bleach, tent, life jackets, boots, nose patch

Targeting

The ongoing response is focused on providing basic needs to 9,000 people (1,500 households) most affected in the ten municipalities confirmed as: Karimama, Malanville, Zangnanado, Zogbodomey, Ouinhi, Aguégoués, Dangbo, Athiémé, Grand-Popo, and Zè. As planned in the targeting section in [the DREF EPoA](#), this target was identified jointly with the National Agency for Civil Protection, members of the risk reduction and climate change adaptation platform, local elected officials and RCB volunteers during the rapid assessment. The selection criteria listed was applied and selection was completed through a selection committee with the involvement of community members through their representatives, community, religious and state leaders.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Scenario 1 The torrential rains stopped, and no water is released from the Nagbéto dam, which leads to considerable decrease in the water level of the Mono, Ouémé and Niger rivers. This would lead to slow reduction of the phenomenon and limit the already colossal damages on the ground.	No further damages are recorded No additional persons affected.	This operation will be sufficient to address the current needs, with the provision of health, WaSH, Shelter and LLH services, and with a maximum response time of three months. Awareness and community surveillance activities will be maintained until the end of the season.
Scenario 2 The heavy rains continue until November with no release of water at the Nagbéto dam and a stabilization of the water level in the three rivers (Mono, Ouémé and Niger).	Additional damages are recorded. The number of affected persons increases. WaSH situation deteriorates, further exposing the affected to water-related diseases.	Alongside the response, the National Society will continue to improve the preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures put in place for local committees and communities to better cope with a possible release of water that may occur at any time and cause the river to overflow. Awareness and community surveillance will be reinforced.
Scenario 3 The torrential rains continue until November and force the CEB authorities to release water at the Nagbeto dam	Increase in the number of affected localities and, by extension, the number of affected populations. Massive displacements are recorded. Further destruction of infrastructure and livelihoods. Unsanitary conditions lead to outbreak of cholera. Heightened risk of death within affected communities due to floods and related effects.	Programmatic review of the operation to update activities, increase the timeframe and possibly request a second allocation or launch an Emergency Appeal. Awareness raising, community monitoring, relocation and community livelihoods activities will be carried out to address the situation.

Scenario planning remains the same, and the applied scenario on his operation remains the scenario 1. Despite identification of more affected population, the localities affected remain the same and the strategy of NS to assist has not changed, focus on the most vulnerable considering the other actors' intervention. See more details of scenario above.

Operation Risk Assessment

The risk assessment for this operation presents the following possible cases:

- Inaccessibility of the intervention areas due to flooding of access roads. This would require appropriate means of travel (canoes and/or motorized boats).
- Flooding of the relocation sites due to continuous flooding could jeopardize the implementation of activities, hence RCB will work with agencies to ensure the sites have appropriate drainage systems.
- The proliferation of diseases with epidemic potential, such as cholera. The RCB will invest largely in health promotion and disease prevention.
- The current COVID-19 pandemic may also be a risk at operational and community level. According to [Africa CDC](#), Benin has recorded 24,560 cases as of 22 October, with 161 deaths and 21,993 recoveries. However, a spike in cases was registered in August and September (almost 50% of the cases recorded). Population movement and concentration in settlements may increase the spread of the virus. The RCB will provide protective equipment for volunteers and attempt to enforce prevention measures among the settlement population.
- The security situation and militants operating in bordering areas of Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria may interfere in the national security and overall development of the operation. The RCB will constantly update the teams on security information and applicable regulations. Most volunteers in these areas are trained on Safer Access, safety and security. RCB has a good relationship with the security forces and during implementation, the National Society shall retrain its volunteers as required.

The operation risk analysis remains the same. Since the operation was launched, the intervention, staff and volunteers have not been impacted by the risk listed in the EPoA, except some access challenges. However, the NS will continue managing any potential risk coming up and will apply the mitigation measures detailed in the DREF EPoA. For the remaining activities, COVID-19 prevention measures will be reinforced with mask and hydro alcohol gel distributed to staff and volunteers, vigilance will be required on security issue and the coordination with security forces and government ensured.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective

The objective of this operation remains to provide relief to assist 9,000 people (approximately 1,500 households) affected by the floods through a holistic package of emergency shelter construction, the provision of community health promotion and prevention activities, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services, and food support. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) serving as a holistic pillar to all sectors for an appropriate and community sensitive response. Two hundred (200) volunteers are involved in the response (20 per area in the 10 affected municipalities). The requested operational timeframe is revised to 06 months, 02 additional months for optimal implementation and completion of activities.

Proposed Strategy

The overall strategy remains the same as planned in the [DREF EPoA](#). More details are available in the same section of the EPoA. The RCB is still implementing activities in the various sectors and this extension will support distribution, post-distribution monitoring, completion of Awareness campaign and organisation of the Lessons Learned Workshop.

A detailed needs assessment has been conducted with the participation of the affected population. The used methodology consisted of meeting with local authorities, decentralised state structures and Red Cross volunteers; and organising a working session with the prefectural authority prior data collection in the field started simultaneously with site visit by the supervision team. Surveys and focus group discussions with different groups of people, including women, girls, men, boys and people with disabilities have been conducted to verify information already available and provide updated information on the actions of other stakeholders.

IFRC Abuja Country Cluster Delegation, through the PMER Officer provides technical support to the Post Distribution Monitoring, Lesson learned Workshop and in programme management to ensure that the operational goals are met, and reporting done appropriately. The IFRC CEA delegate also provides support to ensure that complaints mechanisms are set up for the CVA so that feedback from the communities are received and acted upon to inform the operation. One of the two planned monitoring visits has been conducted by IFRC.

A DREF lessons learned workshop involving various implementing actors will be organized towards the end of the operation to ensure that feedback from volunteers and target communities is obtained, and strengths or weaknesses of the implementation identified to better plan and inform future responses. A report of this workshop will be produced and shared with all relevant stakeholders.

S/N	Activities	Status	November	December	January	February
1	Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to shelter and	Completed				
2	Procurement of the emergency shelter items to the affected population	Completed				
3	Post Distribution Monitoring					
4	Identification and mobilization of volunteers for shelter intervention	Ongoing				
5	Training of volunteers on emergency shelter construction including CEA	Completed				
6	IEC Materials printing	Completed				
7	Procurement of food and non-food items Kits	Completed				
8	Training of volunteers for accountable distributions	Completed				
9	Market Assessment	Completed				
10	Training of volunteers on CBHFA and ECV	Completed				
11	Establish communication and engagement with communities related to case	Ongoing				
12	Deworming for children	Completed				
13	RCCE IEC materials for volunteers	Completed				
14	Health and hygiene promotion campaigns on prevention and control of common communicable diseases in emergency situations (Including	Ongoing				
15	Train volunteers on simple ways to assess levels of dehydration	Completed				
16	Volunteer Incentives for Health Promotion and disease prevention	Completed				
17	Procurement and Distribution of Mosquito Nets	Completed				
18	In coordination with health authorities, undertake detailed assessments to identify health needs, number/type/location of damaged health facilities	Ongoing				
19	KAP Survey	Completed				
20	Volunteer Incentives for Deworming for children					
21	Accommodation for Volunteers from other municipalities for support to					
22	Identification of and training for volunteers in psychosocial support	Completed				
23	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster	Completed				
24	Conduct training for RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and	Completed				
25	Distribute (2 aqua tabs per day x 1500 families x 90 days)	Ongoing				
26	Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage, and safe use of water treatment products	Ongoing				
27	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and	Ongoing				
28	Construct 100 toilets	Ongoing				
29	Ensure toilets are clean and maintained through community mobilization	Ongoing				
30	Solid waste disposal units	Ongoing				
31	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).	Completed				
32	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement	Completed				
33	Design/Print IEC materials	Ongoing				
34	Procure 1500 hygiene kits, sufficient for 03 month(s) to 6000 people.	Completed				
35	Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits.	Ongoing				
36	Ensure that volunteers are insured	Completed				
37	PPEs for Volunteers (Face masks, Hand Sanitizers etc)	Completed				
38	Visibility for RC Volunteers, Communities and Staff	Ongoing				
39	Lessons Learnt Workshop					
41	Needs Assessment	Completed				

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People targeted: 9,000

Male: 4,320

Female: 4,680


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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
households assisted with safe and appropriate emergency shelter	1,500 HHs	0

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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Households receiving shelter items	1,500	0
Volunteers trained on Shelter	50 volunteers	200
Shelter needs assessments conducted	10 municipalities	10
Market assessments conducted	10 municipalities	10
Monitoring visits conducted to monitor the distribution of shelter and food items	10	0
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		
Households supported to construct emergency shelter	1,500	0
Volunteers trained on construction of emergency shelter	100	200
People reached who report they were satisfied with the support/assistance provided	80 %	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Globally, activities related to the emergency shelters are ongoing for the construction, but trainings are completed. Ten (10) focal persons per zone were trained and a total of 190 volunteers also received a step-down training in the different committees in each of these zones.</p> <p>Currently, RCB is waiting for the construction materials before deploying the volunteers for the activity. The procurement process is completed and RCB is waiting for the delivery of materials and equipment by the supplier to start the construction of the different shelters.</p> <p>Five (05) focal points per commune have been identified to accompany the beneficiaries of these different kits which are made up of sheet metal, wood and spikes. In the implementation strategy, we have already contacted the local elected officials and the beneficiaries in the 10 target communes of the project. For the construction of the shelters, the activities will take place simultaneously in the communes and for a period of two weeks. These activities will be completed by 15 March 2022.</p> <p>Once the construction completed, the follow-up of the construction by the volunteers and the satisfaction survey will be conducted.</p>		

 <p>Livelihoods and basic needs People targeted: 6,000 Male: 2,880 Female: 3,120</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Households with fulfilled basic needs	80% or 4,800	100
Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Households provided with in-kind food support:	1,000	100
Market assessments conducted	1	1
PDM conducted	10 municipalities	00
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>All the kits have been purchased and the distribution of food has already started and plans to reach 1,000 households with a rescheduled end date for this activity on 13 February 2022. A distribution planning is set and share with municipalities. Each kit consists of 10 kits of corn, 05 Kg Rice, 05 Kg Gari, 05 Kg Beans, and 02 Litre Oil. Each commune will benefit from 100 kits. The different beneficiaries have been identified by mutual agreement with local authorities and this in a clear and available database. Two teams are constituted for the distribution with five volunteers in each local committee. We have already made a commune that has hosted the launch of this distribution operation.</p>		



Health

People targeted: 9,000

Male: 4,320

Female: 4,680

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The target population that are aware of health risks;	60%	10%

Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Communities/HHs reached with health risks information	1,000	100
Assessments conducted to identify health needs	01	01

Outcome 2: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The target population who was observed conducting prevention measures	80% of 7,200	00

Output 2.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Volunteers trained: on epidemic control and CBHFA	200 v	200
Under 5 years old children dewormed	75%	200 children
# of volunteers deployed to conduct RCCE	100	100
RCCE activities conducted	50	10

Output 2.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented

Of relocation sites implementing vector control measures	05	0
Of mosquito nets distributed	3,000 - 2 per HH	300
Of surveillance activities conducted	300	50

Output 2.3: Transmission is limited through early identification and referral of suspected cases using community-based surveillance, active case finding, and/or contact tracing

Households to be assisted	1,500	150
Vols trained on community-based surveillance	200	200
Ill patients referred	as necessary	10

Output 4.6: Improved knowledge about public health

Households to be reached	1,500	150
Hygiene promotion campaigns conducted	01	0
IEC materials produced and distributed	200	200

Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

People reached with PSS	as necessary	150
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Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

Volunteers and staff trained on PSS	200 volunteers	140
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A specific health need assessment was conducted to identify any needs post-disaster. Each local committee has already planned activities. Planning for follow-up health activities is being requested from the Local Committees for outreach from 14 to 28 February 2022.

The ongoing sensitization are based on the following themes:

- 1- Diarrheal diseases and modes of transmission
- 2- Malaria and its prevention methods
- 3- Water treatment methods and the use of Aquatabs
- 4- Hand washing techniques

- A total of 200 volunteers were trained to conduct health activities in the community.
- A deployment of 200 volunteers for 5 days for mass sensitization.
- Door-to-door sensitization started on 6 February and will continue.
- Concerning distribution, each household will receive two 2-person mosquito nets.
- Reporting tools are developed and sent to local committees for volunteer outings.
- A training of 50 volunteers on psychosocial support was completed on 31 January 2022.
- Support will be provided specifically to people who have been identified by our local committees.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 9,000

Male: 4,320

Female: 4,680

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Vulnerable households with increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services	1,000	150

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained:	70	200

WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Households with access to safe water	1,500 HHs or 9,000 people	150
Aqua tabs distributed	270,000	27,000
Communities trained on safe water storage and use of water treatment products	10 communities	00

WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Households with access to adequate sanitation	100	00
Toilets constructed	100	00
Toilets equipped with handwashing facilities, etc.)	100	00
community cleaning activities conducted	20	00

WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

People reached by hygiene promotion activities	9,000	40%
Hygiene needs assessments conducted	01	01
IEC materials printed	200	200

WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Households that receive soap and hygiene materials	1,000	150
Hygiene kits distributed	1,500	150
Communities trained on the use of hygiene kits	10	00

Progress towards outcomes

The distribution of the hygiene kits ended on 13 February 2022. Beneficiaries will be visited by volunteers during sensitization sessions to train them on the use of the different kits. The 200 kits of IEC materials are already available in the local committees.

The hygiene kit is composed of 03 sponges, 02 soap dishes, 10 bath soap and 03 laundry soap (Omo), and will be made available to 1,500 households.

Each household will benefit from 180 tablets of Aquatabs, and 1,500 households are targeted. As of today, 150 households have received their kits. Training sessions have been concluded for 10 focal persons from the various local committees. In the Athiémé municipality alone, the distribution of relief materials has commenced. Distribution in the remaining nine municipalities is yet to start. This is expected to be completed in March 2022.

Strategies for Implementation

Outcome 1: 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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers mobilised	200	200

Output S1.1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of staff	20	15
Number of surge deployed (<i>new indicator</i>)	02	

Output S1.1.2: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Number of staff	20	10
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Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Number of staff	20	05
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Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Number of staff	20	05
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Progress towards outcomes

The NS has organized working sessions at general secretariat level, and several working sessions with IFRC colleagues for exchanges for a coordination of actions. For each session the progress of activities is required. Supervision activities are regularly done with governance members along with by the Secretary General. A field visit with IFRC team from Cluster delegation was also done in January. The last transfer to NS should allow the implementation of the remaining activities.



Field visit in ATHIEME, roads @RCB

D. Financial Report

Out of the total of CHF 331,836 allocation for this DREF, the actual balance is CHF 205,507 with total expenditure of CHF 126,329. Details per cost category are available in the attached interim financial report



MDRBJ016-DREF
Benin Flood Interim R

Contact information

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

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In IFRC Geneva

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise Daintrey, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org; phone: +254 110 843978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 232 081

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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**