



Picture of flooded homes

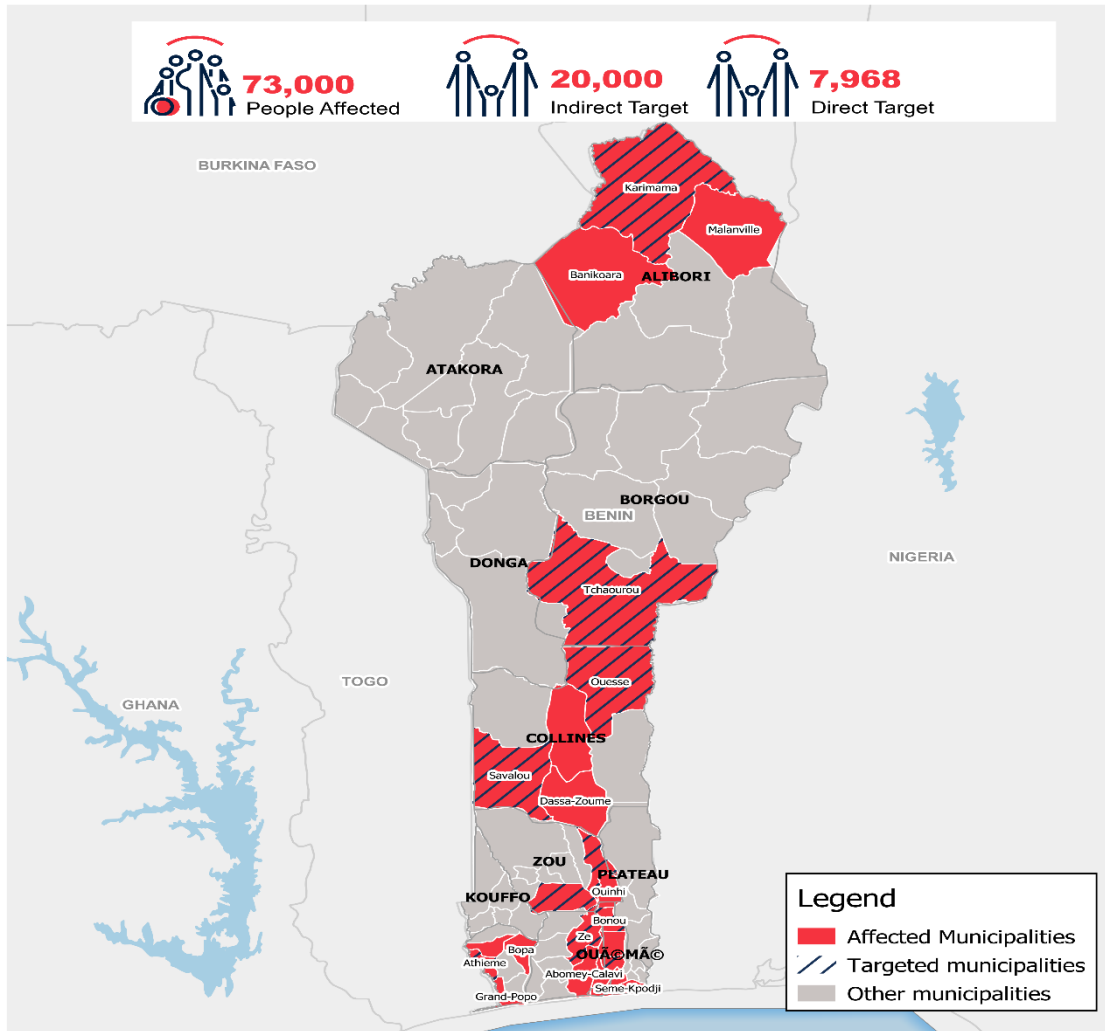
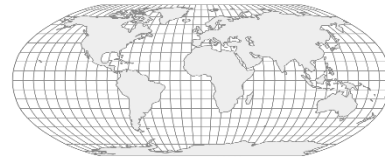
Appeal: MDRBJ017	DREF Allocated: CHF 349,028	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Floods
Glide Number: FL-2022-000332-BEN	People Affected: 72,579 people	People Targeted: 20,000 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 17/10/2022	Operation End Date: 28/02/2023	Operation Timeframe: 4 months
Benin Red Cross	Targeted Areas:	Alibori, Atlantique, Borgou, Collines, Mono, Oueme, and Zou	

Description of the Event



Benin : Floods

18/10/2022 • FL-2022-000332-BEN



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, Benin RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



MAP of most affected municipalities and targeted municipalities

What happened, where and when?

Heavy rains fell across some areas in the centre of Benin, with significant rainfall recorded throughout September 2022. Twenty-seven (27) municipalities out of 77 were flooded. Rivers Mono, Oueme and Niger in Benin overflowed their banks unprecedentedly. According to the situational report, Benin's National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) prepared and submitted to Government on 30 September 2022, this sudden increase in water levels, which occurred when the waters in the Nagbéto dam in Togo were released and intense rains fell, left four (4) people dead from drowning, thirty-five (35) from water-related accidents while three (3) others went missing. This situation caused widespread floods in Cotonou, Abomey-Calavi, So-Ava, Seme-Podji, Aguegues, Adjohoun, Bonou, Dangbo, Ouinhi, Zagnanado, Zogbodomey, Glazoue, Grand-Popo, Athiéme, Lokossa, Bopa, Tchaourou, Malanville, Karimama, Banikoara, Dassa-Zoume, Savalou, and Ze. Furthermore, many villages were flooded. Numerous social and community facilities, including over fifty primary schools, and a dozen colleges, were also submerged by floods.

In addition, several houses and crossing works have been destroyed or damaged. The report shared by the Government states that over 73,000 people have been affected and close to 1,400 houses damaged by the waters, including at least 670 that have been completely destroyed. Significant crop and livestock losses were recorded over thousands of hectares across 22 municipalities. The most hard-hit municipalities are the following: Ouesse, Savalou, Zogbodome, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Ze, and Athieme, totalling 71,270 people affected and 1,328 households rendered homeless by the destructions of their homes.

An emergency meeting of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was convened after the report was received on 30 September. The objective was to assess the situation and priority actions. A member of this platform, the Benin Red Cross attended this meeting. In the wake of this meeting, partners and members agreed on a series of recommendations to reduce flood exposure and assist affected families. Prominent among these recommendations were rapid evaluation of the situation followed by actions to resettle communities affected by the flood and in need. Due to this situation, these zones were placed on red alert. Forecasts provided by the Weather Office during this meeting show that torrential rains are still expected right till the November, even now that these zones have been placed on red alert. Several meetings were organized locally where decentralised Red Cross structures are found. Local officials and our local committees also declared a state of emergency in several municipalities. Only the Government has been able to provide highly limited assistance to most municipalities and local officials direct pressing needs to Red Cross branches.



Left: Houses flooded; right: people displaced

Scope and Scale

According to the FLOOD SITREP No. 041/MISP/ANPC of 29 to 30 September 2022, the number of houses partially and completely damaged is 1,462, the number of poultry killed is 609, the number of cattle killed is 583, the number of affected water points is 161, the surface area of damaged crops is 18 769.93 hectares, the number of schools and colleges rendered inaccessible is 120 and number of health centres shutdown is 11. These floods have disrupted life in communities and 41 deaths have been recorded in various zones. The damage is significant both materially and agricultural systems wise due to the loss of crops engulfed by flood waters and livestock losses still being assessed. Community life has been affected both economically, socially, health and food-wise with assistance needed in the short and medium term. The damaged socio-economic infrastructure including roads, bridges, and dams destroyed will impact the income-generating activities of communities, the socio-economic fabric and access for the movement of populations and eventual support. The same applies to the water level in some areas.

The 10 most affected municipalities are: Ouesse (124 people), Savalou (1,590 people), Zogbodomey (1683 people), Zagnanado (6,584 people), Tchaourou (850 people), Karimama (15,087 people), Dangbo (2,700 people), Bonou (20,519 people), Ze (1,807 people) and Athieme (20,326 people). Persons with reduced mobility, the elderly, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers are those most affected by mobility challenges. The other segments of the population highly affected are people who have lost their houses, livestock, and crops. In this context, goods

could often become scared, or prices increase locally. These are all factors that could lead to the vulnerability of households that have already been weakened by the resilience they have had to demonstrate following these floods and can barely cater to their basic needs relating to health, access to water, dignity and shelter. Like in most similar situations, this compels communities to engage in unconventional practices and run risks whose effects would worsen the current situation in a context with low health coverage, and limited assistance provided by the government and other partners, most of whom continue resource mobilization.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRBJ016

Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation

The main lessons learnt from the DREF operation carried out in 2021 in response to floods in Benin have been considered and guided strategic planning for this DREF. They are mostly hinged on strengthening the planning method as well as the internal and external information monitoring and sharing system. These lessons will provide project teams with the necessary measures to implement in a bid to render the current response more effective and efficient right from planning till reporting. Among other things, the goal of this response is to:

- Define, upstream, internal management and supervision mechanisms together with community leaders through meetings during planning to clearly spell out the priorities that will be highlighted in the plan, budgetary relevance, roles, and responsibilities under the operation as well as mechanisms for information sharing with various parties involved.
- Beneficiaries will be identified together with the community and not only by NS personnel and volunteers, so that communities take part in beneficiary selection.
- The process for list validation and verification will also be clarified right at the start.
- Provision of continuous updates concerning project activities to local officials will be reinforced especially with respect to distribution activities to avoid the divergent information councils send to communities.
- Proper entry into the community through an appropriate CEA and the creation/strengthening of community feedback mechanisms; For example, feedback mechanisms should be improved to include wider dissemination of guidelines in the community and among beneficiaries (leverage the existing system created during the COVID19 operation).
- Weekly tracking of activities in target municipalities.
- Prioritize the protection of responders by performing risk briefings right at the start of the response; PPEs are given to all NS volunteers and personnel involved in operations.
- Share information with branches and build their capacity for monitoring not monopolized by the head office, which turned to be costly and cumbersome, adversely affecting implementation and reporting time as well as the effectiveness of communication to communities relating to activities.
- Mixed response teams that consider gender and diversity should be composed for assistance to succeed.
- Collaboration and regular updates together with other actors should be ensured so that planning strategies complement one another, and all stakeholders perform implementation.

Current National Society Actions

<p>Assessment</p>	<p>The Benin Red Cross started from the onset of this disaster working hand in hand with officials nationally, municipally, and locally to support the evaluations and general coordination that made it possible to generate the data that was used under this planning.</p> <p>Community meetings are organized at various levels across the country where the NS is actively represented and contributes technically and operationally for data collection and proposed responses.</p> <p>The Benin Red Cross is divided into offices/branches installed in each region to conduct activities across the country. These offices in turn leverage the 79 local committees present in the 77 municipalities of Benin and that serve as community outreach in each of the municipalities with a total mobilization of over 12,000 volunteers trained and that provide support. These local committees are supervised and supported by regional offices together with regional and municipal platforms for civil protection and disaster management, enabling the Red Cross to promptly respond in crisis-hit communities all over the country. Mechanism supervised from the head office. All offices have been activated so that information on the flood is updated regularly.</p> <p>Government shared the SITREP/report on 30 September.</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</p> <p>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</p>	<p>In total, 100 volunteers in the affected 20 local committees were mobilized and organized into teams to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct sensitization drives on hygiene and sanitation promotion. • Help officials' clean sites for resettlement of those affected. <p>Volunteers provide assistance to affected families through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support during evacuations in the most hard-hit municipalities. • Organization of resettlement sites. • Support for communities already engaged in reconstruction efforts and the concrete search for shelters.

Movement Partners Actions Related to the Current Event

<p>IFRC</p>	<p>Through its cluster in Abuja, the IFRC has a bureau in Benin to support the Red Cross. It receives technical and financial support.</p> <p>During the operation, the IFRC provides technical and financial (operations, funds, etc.) support for development and implementation. It also supports the NS by deploying an RDRT and information will be shared with all operation stakeholders.</p>
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ICRC	Although the Benin Red Cross does not have an ICRC office in Benin, it works with the ICRC Bureau in Lomé. Through its Lomé Bureau, the ICRC was informed about the flood situation in Benin. Once it is finalised, this plan will be shared with all movement components. Security issues will be managed with ICRC support.
Participating Societies	National N/A

Other Actors Actions Related to the Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>As things stand, officials at various levels involved in civil protection are spearheading the advocacy session for resource mobilization to deal with the increasingly worrying situation.</p> <p>As a priority, the government is targeting over 22 municipalities. The NS has targeted the most affected municipalities. So far, no partner has targeted the 10 areas where we plan to deliver assistance generally, except for Athieme, included in the government's preliminary plan for distribution of food received from an NGO. However, the needs in Athieme are quite considerable given that close to 20,000 people are affected and in the time being, only the NS is planning to deliver assistance in this locality. As concerns shelters, no aid has been planned or provided by other partners. And with respect to this aspect, the government is still working to mobilize resources.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>Benin has a National Platform that brings together several international organizations, including the United Nations bodies, national organizations, and other formally structured associations. This platform, where the Red Cross is an active member, is led by the Benin Ministry of Interior and Public Security.</p> <p><i>Direct-Aid Benin</i>, an association, has donated 2000 basic food kits to the Benin National Civil Protection Agency for disaster-hit residents in the municipalities of Malanville, Karimama, Kandi, Nikki, Adjohoun, Athiémé, Grand-Popo, Zangnanado plus 8 engine-powered boats.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

It is an auxiliary of the State in humanitarian affairs and member of various platforms (at national, *department* and local levels) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In this capacity, it actively takes part in various planning and update meetings at National and *département* level.

Information is shared through the national disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation platform, which hosts the Benin Red Cross, UNDP, Caritas Benin, Plan International Benin, and other NGOs. Assistance plans are shared through this platform and are all coordinated under the Government's lead through the civil protection agency.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Health

Given that health centres have shut down, this situation will worsen if diseases break out. Rather than go to the hospital for proper healthcare because they don't have money, the homeless are compelled to sleep in make-shift shelters. Those who have felt the pinch of this hazard are those living in villages exposed to high risks of floods until November. This situation will lead to the development of parasites or worms, and mosquito breeding grounds, which will in turn lead to the advent of diseases in the various areas notably waterborne diseases, and malaria to which the elderly, pregnant women and new-borns, persons with reduced mobility, and children are most vulnerable.

To avoid the outbreak of diseases in the ten (10) municipalities, it will be necessary to provide information on primary health care through the creation of Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities as well as the training of volunteers on CBHFA, for prevention and health promotion in target municipalities, to strengthen preventive measures through sensitization sessions, educational talks and health education on various health risks. To mitigate risks relating to the outbreak of malaria in the affected population, the most exposed households will at the very least need mosquito nets. This relates to the 1,328 people who lost their property and houses in the collapse.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Priority WASH needs include access to water, behaviour change in the face of bad practices in households and society, access to the vital minimum as concerns hygiene, indispensable support for environmental sanitation resources, water treatment and reduction of risks relating to use and treatment of water sources.

- 1) The need to access potable water following destruction of several water sources; Given that home-based water storage is a priority, special emphasis should be placed on service and equipment to ensure that households have the vital minimum to treat water.
- 2) Over 160 water points have either been affected, flooded, or contaminated by water and waste carried along by the rise in water levels. According to the report of 29 September, 122 are found in Athieme, 9 in Bonou and 26 in Dangbo. Several water points have also been contaminated in other municipalities and routine use of water from streams is a distinctly high risk given that they are unstable throughout the rise and fall in water levels. Community-oriented support measures for immediate access to potable water and treatment of water sources that are still usable is crucial both for hygiene and the health risk. With volunteer support, communities will have to take environmental sanitation measures both around existing latrines, water points and households.
- 3) Sensitization on best practices is still essential to promote latrine use, notably latrines with seats in target zones notably in lake areas and for sensitization on hygiene promotion.
- 4) Support for hygiene and sanitation to improve on the living conditions of households and the surroundings. Aimed at reducing the places where mosquito larvae can grow, community cleaning of waste, technical support for maintenance of latrines etc



Community Engagement and Accountability

The participation of 1,328 households from the community will be ensured in 10 municipalities through regular community meetings, organisation of focus groups with women, youths, etc. in response activities and feedback will be collected regularly and implemented. The results of the needs assessment survey and available secondary data will be used to provide information on the needs of the affected population and on how to involve

communities as well as receive feedback during and after the duration of the operation. For every activity or operation, a feedback system is created by CEA and PMER teams alongside suggestions boxes, a complaint number, and a community satisfaction survey. Thanks to these tools, reactions (non-sensitive) will be processed and documented in real time while Red Cross volunteers are engaged in the community, by using the question-answer guide for volunteers. When the volunteer or Red Cross personnel cannot provide answers, these complaints or concerns will be shared with the competent official (actors) and the answer will be given to the community member through his/her preferred/trusted communication channels through assistance lines and meetings. Sensitive complaints received through the feedback mechanism will be processed confidentially and forwarded to an expert for better handling, while protecting the complainant. Collected feedback will be analysed weekly at the head office, while a monthly report will be made available to all actors and technical officials to discuss updates and recommendations from feedback results to improve on the programme/operations. Planning and the response to affected communities will also involve considerations on cultural specificities and community structures, gender and diversity inclusion, promotion of minimal CEA actions. RC volunteers will go from door to door to listen, answer and document people's concerns, while respecting existing COVID-19 protocols. Community engagement will also involve informing them about their right to complain and provide feedback during the operation. A feedback and complaints management system will be created in collaboration with communities and will be widely publicized to be sure everybody knows the system and is comfortable using it. The feedback and complaints system will be essential to identify 'risky behaviour,' such as dangerous hygiene practices, failure to use mosquito nets and honesty problems in target communities during distribution activities. This feedback will make it possible to better meet the needs of the operation. An on-line refresher training course will be organized for all head office personnel and an in-person training for all selected RC volunteers on the concept of CEA, including the code of conduct, and communication skills to enable them to implement a participatory approach. During the CBHFA training, emphasis will be placed on the concept of CEA. The main subjects, feedback analysis and recommendations will be approved at the head office and shared with all relevant stakeholders based on the results of the feedback.



Shelter Housing and Settlements

Out of the 10 most affected municipalities identified in the evaluation report, seven (7) municipalities are highly affected from the standpoint of shelter, access to housing and basic needs. The municipalities are: Zogbodome (145 houses completely destroyed and 84 only partially), Zagnanado (25 houses destroyed), Karimama (272 houses destroyed); Dangbo (150 houses completely destroyed and 300 only partially), Bonou (32 completely destroyed and 194 only partially); Ze (19 completely destroyed and 24 only partially); Athieme (15 completely destroyed and 68 only partially). In total, 90% of the households in these municipalities have lost their houses based on the entire data collected. This represents 1,328 houses highly affected by the floods. The houses that have completely collapsed are mostly found in Dangbo, Karimaman and Zogbodomey. Most of the houses in the affected areas were built with clay and tree branches, leading to their complete or extensive destruction, and consequently the displacement of affected populations.

Over 650 completely destroyed houses and 670 partially destroyed houses have been recorded. Since 2021, the Government has already allocated sites for resettlement of households at risk of flood. However, there is still reticence to relocation. This was already identified as feedback during the flood response in 2021. Several households are still attached to their dwellings located on riverbanks for reasons relating to easy access, their source of revenue, access to water for family use but most especially traditional ties. Sensitization on risks and community engagement will have to be strengthened to promote settlement in sites but given the current state of things, the Benin RC will consider this fact in the selection of shelter beneficiaries by prioritizing those who wish to settle in camps.



Livelihoods and Basic Needs

The main families affected are farmers and fishermen, who lost their produce and their means of livelihood when water levels rose. They are followed by households that suffered the highest material damage. As concerns revenue -affecting loss of farms and equipment, the ten municipalities of Ouesse, Savalou, Zogbodome, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Ze, and Athieme were the most affected, losing 6, 000 hectares of farmland. The crops lost correspond to harvests for the coming seasons and reserves these families stored in their houses destroyed by flood waters. The crops and stocks destroyed are notably maize, soja, yams, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, chilli, and cotton. Midterm efforts will be necessary for them to recover their livelihoods but, in the meantime, these families will need food aid, which is a vital response for most. Volunteer capacity building will be conducted to ensure appropriate support during the various activities.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The SITREP FLOOD No. 041/MISP/ANPC of September 29-30, 2022 is currently the only available data document on assessments and is based on a rapid needs assessment done with the support of the branches. A detailed and in-depth needs assessment is required to clarify any gaps and confirm and update the data from the various sources collected. It will be carried out with the participation of the affected population and the local authorities. Surveys and focus group discussions with different groups of people, including women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities, will be conducted to verify the information already available and provide updated information on the actions of other stakeholders. It will also examine the risks that may hinder the operation and the capacities of the target populations, while taking into account the specific needs and risks of people of different ages, genders and disabilities. 160 volunteers (15 per zone and 1 focal point) will be trained to conduct rapid surveys using mobile tablets.

Overall objective of the operation

The goal of this operation is to assist 20,000 people (3,300 households) in municipalities most affected by the floods of 28 September, by giving them assistance, emergency health and WASH services, as well as material assistance through provision of shelter and immediate food aid to 1,328 households among the most vulnerable. This will refer to priority actions carried out in Ouesse, Savalou, Zogbodomey, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Ze, Athieme, and Adjohoun over 4 months.

Response strategy rationale

The underlying idea behind the response will be hinged on meeting the basic needs of 1,328 priority households and prevention of disease risks in affected communities, by targeting at least 20,000 people exposed to disease risks due to the damage that occurred.

To ensure the relevance of the response, the BRC will kick-start activities by conducting detailed needs assessment over 07 days during which it will endeavour to spell out, together with community committees, coordination, and information mechanisms. A head office delegation will also support this mission in 5 municipalities to organize high-level coordination meetings with the various stakeholders, mainly local officials who will provide the support and access needed to facilitate implementation. This phase for evaluation and detailed schedule by municipalities will be coupled with identification of beneficiaries and rapid market assessment.

As concerns the proposed assistance, the BRC will focus on meeting the priority needs already identified in the assessment shared on 30 September 2022 while keeping in mind that the situation could change based on results from the needs and markets assessment to be conducted.

At this stage, the plan will consequently include immediate food aid made up of a kit that can meet basic grain

needs for 6 weeks, the provision of essential kits for households: Basic household equipment, hygiene kit, necessary to access potable water and services for prevention of disease risks and reporting of detected cases by working on sensitization actions through volunteers, messaging services, social media and community engagement for sustainable change of practices. NDRT trainers will train volunteers on CBHFA, shelter, hygiene-based prevention, CEA, and protection to support harmonious and effective implementation of activities. With the capacity building received from the BRC in shelter, funding, and logistics under the MDRBJ016 response, the BRC will bear, through the head office and its NDRT dedicated to the operation, the technical support that could be strengthened through ad hoc missions from IFRC delegation. As concerns food assistance, 1,328 households will receive food assistance. The BRC has calculated a food basket for a family of 6, based on the minimum essential energy benefit. Market assessment and monitoring will enable us to identify existing models for support to communities. Every family will receive a food and non-food kit. Every food kit will be made up of maize, rice, garri, beans, and oil while the non-food kit will be made up of a bucket, blanket, mats, and soap. Most people live off agriculture, fishing, and trade. This support is vital for women. Local purchases will also boost these various income-generating activities.

The shelter response will be carried out only in the municipalities of Zogbodomey, Karimama and Dangbo, which recorded the highest number of homeless people displaced due to the houses destroyed. Five hundred (500) households are supposed to receive shelters. However, funds will be made available to branches to support, in 10 councils, efforts for reconstruction/rehabilitation or spontaneous construction by communities. The same support will be given to households that are not physically able to rebuild. Their house will be available. A kit will include wood, nails, and sheets of zinc. This support will be meant for households that wish to go to the resettlement sites allocated by the government through councils. Volunteers will be made available to communities to support and monitor the various constructions. Wood will ideally be acquired locally.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

There will be 2 targets under this operation: a direct target and an indirect target.

1) The direct target will refer to 7, 968 people, representing 1, 328 most affected households, whose houses were destroyed. This represents 7 municipalities out of the 10 most affected municipalities. These households are distributed as follows:

2) The indirect target will refer to 30% of the total population affected and at risk for cases of disease and hygiene, representing 20,000 people.

This target was identified based FLOOD SITREP No. 041/MISP/ANPC of 29–30 September 2022 provided by the Benin National Agency for Civil Protection and members of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation platform, local elected officials and BRC volunteers.

Per sector, it is worth noting that for responses in the areas of health and hygiene, the direct target is 1,328 and 7,968, with an indirect target of 20,000 for mass and remote sensitization. As concerns shelters, the target is as follows: Dangbo (120), Karimaman (150) and Zogbodomey (130), which recorded the highest number of destroyed houses.

Each household (1, 328 HHs) was estimated to have six people on average and the disaggregated data are culled from demographic data pending the detailed assessment.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Selection criteria will consider those who are most at risk, based on vulnerability analysis, prioritizing those with special needs namely the elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities and the sick, while recording those who fall sick following floods. The mechanism for active involvement of communities in the process is considered fully. Final beneficiaries will be identified through Village Assemblies that will approve the beneficiary criteria proposed by the Benin Red Cross and the list of beneficiaries. As such, to select the most vulnerable beneficiaries, a committee will be created with the participation of community members through their representatives, as well as community, religious and state leaders. This committee will respect criteria set out transparently and under close supervision

from the BRC. A second opinion will be sought to approve documents from committees. Beneficiary selection will be verified and approved by a broad-based representation of the community and then published. The purpose of this support is to help relocate those who wish to stay in resettlement sites.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	10,240	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	5,423	55.60	44.60
Men:	9,760	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	5,169	0.92	
Total targeted population:	20,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for these operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Resettlement site flooding due to continuous flooding could compromise implementation of activities.	The Benin Red Cross will work with platform members to ensure that resettlement sites have appropriate drainage systems.
The proliferation of potentially epidemic diseases, like cholera.	The Benin Red Cross will extensively invest in health promotion and disease prevention.
The current COVID-19 pandemic may also be a risk at operational and community level. Population movements and concentration in residential areas may widen the spread of the virus.	The Benin Red Cross will give volunteer protective equipment and apply prevention measures with the population.
The security situation with non-State armed groups operating in borders areas with Burkina Faso, Niger, and Nigeria, may interfere with national security and overall deployment of the operation.	The Benin Red Cross will constantly provide teams with security updates and applicable regulations. Most volunteers in these zones will be trained on safer access, safety, and security. However, community self-monitoring mechanisms in disaster-affected zones will be underscored for volunteer safety. The Benin Red Cross will maintain good relations with security agents, and, during implementation, the NS will give volunteers refresher training, as necessary.
Inaccessibility of response zones because access roads have been flooded.	This will require proper means of transport (engine-powered boats and safe canoes).


Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Some municipalities, among the 10, border Niger, Burkina Faso and Nigeria. The unstable security situation in east Burkina Faso has driven the threat of cross-border militancy and banditry as well as kidnapping in the Benin's north that borders Burkina Faso and Niger. The porous border with Burkina Faso and Niger, where the W forests and Pendjari national parks are found, is vulnerable to incursions from the non-State armed groups operating in the Sahel and exploiting this favourable terrain. The risk of kidnapping is quite high during road trips in the remote areas of the national parks along the border. Personnel is also exposed to an increased risk of attacks and banditry across the entire length of the country's long and porous eastern border with Nigeria, due to the presence of criminal armed groups. Petit and violent crimes are risk for personnel.

In Cotonou, armed crime especially with knives and road accidents are frequent, notably due to the huge number of 'zemidjans' (scooter taxis) circulating. Roads outside Cotonou are poorly lit in some places, and it is ill-advised to travel at night on these roads. Nigerian pirates have made it a habit of attacking ships off the country's coasts. Efforts will be made so that volunteers and personnel involved in the operation are protected and insured within this framework. Security management will be based on the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian values of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Furthermore, the following security measures will be implemented:

- Regular security updates will be organized, and information shared.
- Field activities will be monitored in real time using the information management system of the BRC.
- Other ICTs will be used for communication during surveillance missions.
- A security risk assessment specific to a zone will be performed for every operational zone if IFRC personnel is deployed there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.
- All IFRC members have, and RC/RC personnel and volunteers are encouraged to, take IFRC Stay Safe on-line courses i.e., this refers to the Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security on-line classes.
- All personnel and volunteers have to take the security course and comply with the Code of Conduct.
- All personnel members, especially volunteers, will be insured against RCRC-related risks through the IFRC.

Planned Intervention

	Shelter Housing and Settlements	Budget	CHF 100,508
		Targeted Persons	3,000
Indicators		Target	
Percentage of shelters built in resettlement sites		80	
Number of households assisted with construction		500	
Number of constructions supervised		2	
Number of households receiving shelter items		500	

Priority Actions:

As concerns shelters, the target is as follows: Dangbo (120), Karimaman (150) and Zogbodomey (130). The purpose of this support is to help resettle those who wish to stay in resettlement sites. The following activities will be carried out:

- Purchase of materials needed to build shelters for the 500 most vulnerable households by prioritizing those who want to be resettled on sites already identified by councils.
- Donation of shelter items for 500 households.
- Supervise the construction of resettlement shelters.
- Support to households that are not physically able to rebuild their houses.
- The experience acquired during the shelter surge deployed under MDRBJ016 will be leveraged during implementation of construction activities thanks to Focal Points empowered in this light;

**Livelihoods and Basic Needs****Budget** CHF 64,545**Targeted Persons** 7,968**Indicators****Target**

Number of PDMs performed

10

Number of market assessments performed

1

Number of households that have received in-kind food aid

1,328

Priority Actions:

- Identify beneficiaries of livelihoods and basic needs based on set criteria.
- Perform market assessment and monitoring.
- Purchase of food and non-food items approved in branches or in the capital based on the market assessment report. Provide non-food kits (blankets, mats, soap, buckets with lids).
- Post-distribution monitoring.

**Health****Budget** CHF 41,359**Targeted Persons** 20,000**Indicators****Target**


Number of radio messages broadcast

50


Number of radios mobilized

5

Number of unpaid workers and employees trained on PSS	225
Number of people reached by PSS	250
Number of mosquito nets distributed	2656
Number of volunteers trained: on epidemic control and CBHFA	225
Priority Actions:	<p>Based on the operational logic developed above, prioritized activities under this response will be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 15 trainers in First Aid, Community-Based Health and the fight against epidemics for volunteers, Psychosocial Support and CBHFA for 10 Days with the support of 4 trainers. • Training of 210 first aid workers on First Aid, Community-Based Health, and the fight against epidemics for volunteers and CBHFA with the support of one trainer. • Purchase of 2 mosquito nets for 1,328 households. • Distribution of mosquito nets with 5 volunteers and a focal point for 2 days and one day to visit 10 municipalities. • Community sensitization on malaria prevention Deployment of 200 volunteers and 10 focal points for 4 door-to-door outings. • Deliver psychological support to those affected by the crisis or the disaster before 10 volunteers over 10 days. • SMS on GMS networks through numbers registered during beneficiary identification. Over 4 months, this method will contribute to broadcast and curb the access difficulties faced by some zones to be sensitized. • Broadcasting of prevention messages over the radio for 50 days; Five (5) radios at least that can cover 10 municipalities will be selected.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Budget	CHF 19,602
		Targeted Persons	20000
Indicators		Target	
Number of target communities trained to use hygiene kits		10	
Number of hygiene kits distributed		13,28	
Number of households that receive soap and hygiene items		1,328	
Number of IEC materials printed		225	

Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities;	20,000
Number of Aquatabs distributed	1,328
Number of vulnerable households that have increased access to appropriate and lasting water, sanitation, and hygiene services	1,328
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to 1, 328 households thanks to distribution of Aquatabs. • Design/printing of IEC promotion material on WASH and Health messages to be given to 200 volunteers and 10 focal points. • Provide a hygiene kit each to 1, 328 households. • Trained the population of targeted communities on the use of the hygiene kits distributed deployment of 200 volunteers and 10 focal points for 2 outings. • Distribution of soap for 3 months in addition to 2 kits every month • Sensitize the target population - before and after distribution - on the use of the distributed kits; deployment of 200 volunteers and 10 focal points for 2 outings. • Support activities for sanitation and cleaning as well as engage community committees, and household heads on maintenance of good practices. • Chlorinate the 50 wells identified.

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 64,342
		Targeted Persons	20,000
Indicators	Target		
Governance Supervision	4		
Number of missions/Organize two joint BRC/IFRC missions to monitor activities.	2		
Number of Missions conducted by head office personnel to monitor activities	5		
Number of meetings with stakeholders	6		
Number of meetings with offices	4		
Number of executives trained on procedures	20		
Number of capacity-building activities	30		
Number of volunteers insured	250		

Priority Actions:

- Provide insurance to cover branch volunteers and employees.
- Activities for capacity building relating to disaster response and risk reduction with NS (refresher training for the National Disaster Response Team - NDRT) bringing together 30 participants over 6 Days.
- Make sure principles and rules, the emergency response framework and emergency appeal and DREF procedures are properly understood and applied. (Training of technical executives) Organize an operation preparatory and planning meeting with office officials and National Staff Organize 6 coordination meetings with the government and stakeholders on preparatory activities (sensitization) required for the coordination process at national level and with respect to States.
- Purchase and distribution of t-shirts, Vests (Bibs) and Life Jackets for volunteers
- Deployment of 6 BRC local staff to support field activities with volunteers.
- Buy and distribute protective equipment for volunteers and supervisors.
- Mission from head office personnel to monitor activities Organize two joint BRC/IFRC missions to monitor activities.
- Governance
Supervision Logistics
Support
- Purchase of operating fuel
- Car renting
- Part-time deployment (Incentive) Project Manager
Full-time deployment (Incentive) Assistant Project Manager
Full-time deployment (Incentive) Accountant
Full-time Deployment (Incentive) Logistician



Community Engagement and Accountability

Budget

CHF 29,605

Targeted Persons

7963

Indicators

Target

of quality control missions

5

of satisfaction surveys

1

of lessons learnt workshops

1

of GSM messages

7968

of interactive radio sessions

10

# of focal points deployed	10
# of volunteers deployed	200
# of radio messages broadcast in local languages on the floods	50
# of community feedback systems	2
Priority Actions:	<p>Community feedback systems (including rumours and/or perceptions) are created, and feedback is considered and used to improve the operation.</p> <p>Radio messages on the floods broadcast 50 times in local languages</p> <p>Deployment of 200 volunteers and 10 focal points for Sensitization Campaigns on floods and lifesaving gestures and risks of waterborne diseases and how to prevent them</p> <p>Creation of a system for collection of community feedback, complaints, and perceptions</p> <p>Organization of 10 interactive radio sessions</p> <p>Broadcast - via GSM SMS - of messages on risks relating to water-borne diseases and how to prevent them</p> <p>Community feedback systems (including rumours and/or perceptions) are created, and feedback is considered and used to improve the operation.</p> <p>Workshops to build on gains, lessons learnt and experience sharing</p> <p>Create internal interdepartmental communication and updates on the progress of the operation</p> <p>Household Satisfaction survey</p> <p>Quality control mission</p>

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

This operation mobilizes the following human resources:

- In local committees (200 volunteers, 10 focal points)
- Among branch staff (3 RSE, 3 CEA)
- At national level (DM, Deputy DM, Accountant, RPSE, RS)

The National Directorate for Relief and Disasters will coordinate the operation with on-site support from personnel of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Deployment could be conducted in case there is a need to increase the rapid response personnel to support this operation.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

To successfully implement field activities, the logistics department, together with the operations coordinator, will plan the buying and delivery of the items and tools needed for training courses and workshops. It will be tasked with launching call to tenders to acquire material for the operation and acquisitions will be performed in collaboration with the IFRC Cluster to respect DREF rules and guidelines. Meticulous use and appropriation of logistical procedural tools such as requisitions, CBAs, POs, BLs, contracts, receiving slips, vendor registration, vendor, and consultant assessment form, should precede any purchase. Transport chain management makes it possible to locate vehicles to support field supervision missions with efficient fuel management using tools such as the vehicle log sheet, the transportation request, the mission order, the vehicle card, driver data sheet, etc.

How will this operation be monitored?

Through its Relief and Disaster department, the BRC will supervise all operational aspects, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and operation reporting in the municipalities affected by floods, thanks to its national network of branches and volunteers. BRC branches will be responsible for close monitoring of the operation, but supervision will be provided by its head office to guarantee the responsibility, transparency, and financial management of the operation.

The BRC's PMER team will design a monitoring and evaluation plan to provide regular and timely monitoring of all operation activities. An Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) and an Activity Tracking Table (ATT) will be put in place for close monitoring. A report template will be updated to report on the indicators set out in all report levels, with a report field clearly set aside for effective monitoring of activity implementation. Given that Aquatabs will be distributed, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be performed to collect and analyse information that makes it possible to verify the effectiveness of approaches, to obtain community feedback for future implementation and to collect as well as document examples of successes. A PDM report will be prepared when monitoring ends.

Through the PMER officer, the IFRC's national delegation bureau in Abuja (ACCD) will provide technical support to the PDM, LLW and programme management to make sure operational objectives are met and reports are properly drafted. The IFRC's CEA delegate will also provide support to make sure complaint mechanisms are created for assistance and sensitive complaints so that community feedback is received and considered to inform the operation. During implementation of this DREF, two monitoring visits will be organized under the supervision of the Cluster Head.

A DREF lessons learnt workshop involving the various implementation actors will be organized towards the end of the operation to make sure feedback is received from volunteers and target communities and operation implementation strengths and weaknesses are identified to better plan and inform future responses. A report will be prepared on this workshop and shared with relevant stakeholders.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

The BCR's communication strategy is built around volunteers. A communication channel has been created and enables information sharing in the network of volunteers across the country. Given that digital is indispensable these days, it is part of the BRC's communications tools and makes it possible to improve on the visibility of the institution's actions to others partners locally and internationally.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRBJ017 - BENIN RED CROSS Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations		255,618
Shelter and Basic Household Items		100,508
Livelihoods		64,545
Multi-purpose Cash		0
Health		41,359
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		19,602
Protection, Gender and Inclusion		0
Education		0
Migration		0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		0
Community Engagement and Accountability		29,605
Environmental Sustainability		0
Enabling Approaches		93,410
Coordination and Partnerships		0
Secretariat Services		29,068
National Society Strengthening		64,342
TOTAL BUDGET		349,028

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:**

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- **IFRC Appeal Manager:**

Bhupinder Tomar, Head of delegation, Bhupinder.TOMAR@ifrc.org

- **IFRC Project Manager:**

Francis Salako, Program coordinator, francis.salako@ifrc.org

- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

Nicolas Boyrie, DREF Lead, nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)