



Collapsed houses in Boulsa

Appeal: <b>MDRBF019</b>	Country: <b>Burkina Faso</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 420,150</b>	
Glide Number: <b>-</b>	People Affected: <b>7,684 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>4,200 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>22-06-2024</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>3 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>30-09-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>15-07-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Boucle Du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Hauts-Bassins**

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

07-06-2024

## What happened, where and when?

Since April, there have been floods in several parts of the country, the worst of which occurred in Boulsa in the province of Namentenga, in the Centre-Nord region.

On the night of 29 May 2024, the town of Boulsa was hit by torrential rain between 8pm and 10pm. The rain, accompanied by strong winds, caused extensive material damage and loss of life (07 deaths, including 3 children under the age of 10 and 2 adults, a 35-year-old woman and a 50-year-old man, and 42 injured people treated in the various health centres. Two children under the age of 15 were evacuated to Ouagadougou for more appropriate care.

According to initial reports, as of 07 June, more than 1,000 households had been affected. This has been confirmed by the current registration, which shows a provisional total of more than 1,147 households, or 7,648 people affected, and 925 houses either completely or partially destroyed.

Burkina Faso is a country vulnerable to extreme rainfall and flooding, with major humanitarian consequences. Every year during the rainy season, thousands of people are affected. The country has in-country response capacity, but support remained needed. Official data from Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) received on 13 June 2024 indicates the affected households that required assistance and local Government expressed their request for support to the NS.



Local committee volunteers collecting data

## Scope and Scale

The province of Namentenga, like the other provinces of the Centre-Nord region, is experiencing a very difficult humanitarian situation as a result of the security crisis in Burkina Faso. Following attacks by Unidentified Armed Groups (GANI), thousands of people have settled in

the town of Boulsa and are living in total poverty. This situation, combined with the structural poverty of the local communities, has exacerbated their living conditions.

This flooding has further increased the vulnerability of the communities living in Boulsa, particularly the internally displaced people, who have suffered greatly from the consequences of the floods. They are also among the communities most affected by this situation, given the precariousness of the shelters they occupy. More than 448 emergency shelters have been damaged. They have also lost all their essential household items and a large part of their food stocks, obtained thanks to the solidarity of the host communities or humanitarian aid. It should also be noted that the people most affected are women, children and the elderly. Most of the displaced households affected are currently living in very difficult conditions, having lost virtually everything, and are hoping for humanitarian assistance to help them cope.

The host communities are also affected because the situation also had a major impact on their homes and their materials which were destroyed or severely damaged by the houses collapsed or impacted. More than 477 houses have been destroyed, as well as livelihoods lost through the destruction of small businesses and the loss of animals. This situation increases their degree of vulnerability, especially as they have long used their resources to support the displaced populations in their care. This could have a negative impact on social cohesion, as some host households find themselves in a precarious situation and require emergency humanitarian assistance to cope.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society (CRBF) has not carried out similar operations in the current affected areas over the last three years. However, flood response operations have been carried out in other parts of the country. Based on these past interventions the following some lessons were learnt and integrated to the risk management and operational approach. This includes:

- The signing of framework contracts with suppliers of items at national and local level has greatly contributed to reducing the response time in areas affected by crises and disasters. From that learning, the CRBF has established suppliers' contracts for frequent basic sectors interventions and items which ensure a quick response.
- The pre-positioning of funds and stocks such as essential items, shelter kits at local level have considerably reduced response times. NS' existing stocks will be quickly dispatched according to the needs.
- The introduction of a community-based EWS system makes it easier to share information within communities and to pass it on to the central level.
- The integration of CEA and PGI at all levels is essential as it gives direct access to community and real-time information that make it possible to identify information gaps, rumors and belief, /address them as early as possible. Failure to ensure this constant two way engagement in an inclusive way could slow down or hinder the dissemination of true information and jeopardize the impact by limiting capacity to adjust our actions. It also guarantees equitable access for the most vulnerable people, the various represented groups (cultural, religious and others criteria which are really important in the context of the country) throughout our humanitarian operations.



# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

31-05-2024

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	Given the scale of the situation, the CRBF intends to use its contingency stock of shelters and AMEs to provide a rapid response to those affected. Hence a multi-sectoral targeting exercise is underway to identify the needs of vulnerable households for multi-sectoral assistance (food security, shelter and essential household items, washing, etc.).
<b>Assessment</b>	In the early hours of the disaster, the Namentenga provincial committee passed on the information to the national headquarters. It also took part in crisis meetings at local level and deployed volunteers to help collect data on the ground from people affected by the disaster. These actions contributed to the drafting of the first situation report, which was shared with the entire humanitarian community.
<b>Other</b>	The volunteers deployed in the field provided psychosocial support to those affected by the disaster through home visits. They also helped affected communities to identify certain items under the rubble. More than 1,000 people in the town of Boulsa were reached by this action.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	The Niamey cluster has been informed and is monitoring the situation closely. IFRC staff in Burkina Faso are supporting the CRBF in the ongoing response.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	Partners National Societies (PNSs) have also been informed and a situation report has been shared with them. The contingency kits that will be deployed have been put in place thanks to the ECHO PPP project with the support of the IFRC and the PNSs (Luxembourg, Spanish and Belgium Red Cross Societies).

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC is supporting the BFRC in its response to this flood by supplying AME kits and taking charge of volunteers for various interventions. As part of this, it has supported data collection in the field and the deployment of volunteers to provide psychological first aid care. The ongoing targeting will also be financed by ICRC funds.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	Acknowledging the extend of the damages with preliminary information, a crisis meeting of the departmental emergency relief and rehabilitation council was held to assess the situation and coordinate initial assistance. The meeting was attended by the prefect of Boulsa, representatives of technical services including humanitarian action, community leaders, the provincial Red Cross committee and others. The local authorities are also coordinating data collection and shared the first situation report with the entire humanitarian community. The Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Rehabilitation (National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation) has also been affected, but so far there has been no large-scale response.



## UN or other actors

The United Nations are present through UNOCHA. OCHA was on the ground at the time of the situation and is supporting the coordination and the response through technical clusters platform. Some meetings have been held to this end, and positioning of partners as of the time of this planning indicated that The Norwegian Refugee Council is planning to build 600 emergency shelters for the 3,000 displaced people affected by the situation.

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

- At local level, the Boulsa Departmental Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation is coordinating the response with the support of the Provincial Directorate for Humanitarian Action. It has been holding regular meetings since the beginning of the situation and communicating information to humanitarian organizations.
- Coordination is also taking place at central level through national platforms and clusters. Cluster meetings have been held to better coordinate any response. The positions of the various partners are recorded at this level and communicated to all humanitarian organizations. This encourages complementary actions and minimizes conflicts of competence and duplication of assistance in the field.
- Technical clusters remain active and regular meetings held as necessary
- Shelter cluster and Cash working groups will be regularly engaged to the intervention coordination.

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

The worst damage was to shelters and essential household items losses or damages. More than 925 houses were totally or partially destroyed, creating a loss of houses but also a destruction of their belongings. This situation is forcing these households to seek precarious solutions to find alternative accommodation. The need for shelter and essential household items was expressed as a priority by households, given that the rainy season is about to set in, while the majority of affected households are made up of women and children, not to mention the elderly. The intervention planned by NRC covers the emergency shelter needs of 3,000 people. However, there is still a shelter gap for more than 4,684 people. This operation aims to build and/or rehabilitate 600 shelters for 2,600 people.

In defining shelter priorities, it is also necessary to take into account a number of elements linked to the Burkina context. These include the shelter intervention framework defined by the shelter cluster; demographic data and household structure; socio-cultural considerations and cultural practices to be respected, etc.

- In the affected localities, both Sahelian-type shelters and emergency shelters with a gable structure are used, depending on priorities and practices, preferably linked to culture and household structure. The Sahelian type shelter is highly valued by the Peulh communities, who are among the internally displaced people affected by this incident, representing a vulnerable group that should not feel neglected, while the local Mossi communities much prefer the gable type, which is more in line with their cultural habits.
- Shelter kits are generally provided according to household size to match the requirements of the shelter cluster and what is already being done in the country by partners.
- With an average of 07 persons per household in Burkina Faso from National statistic, it is learnt to be higher in rural areas such as those affected by flood. For this reason, any shelter planning must take into account the fact that, as the standard shelter kit is designed for a household of 05 individuals, the NS need to adapt any distribution and design of shelter to the actual proportion of individuals per households in the affected areas. From an operational point of view, it is therefore necessary to take this into account to respect communities while ensuring a balance with resources and emergency standards. NS aligned with shelter clusters will consider an average of 07 people per household. Otherwise, the shelters built will not be able to offer the minimum of dignity and respect for cultures, contexts and existing standards applied by shelter cluster.

There is also a consideration of the sensitivity of the context. It is necessary to analyze and take into account that the structure of households is also defined by marital and cultural practices which mean that a household of 7+ people is likely to be made of different wives and their children with each wife and her kids representing a part of the same households. This cultural aspect usually brings a high number of individuals, reaching sometimes 17 to 11+ members. Also require integrating that specific dynamic in the definition and integration of the shelter support. This is what is done by shelter cluster and existing standards will be applied to aligned with what is already done.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Food stocks and the livelihoods of affected households were not spared by the water and wind. The granaries in which some households stored their food were destroyed, depriving them of their sources of food for the next few months. The situation is more alarming for displaced households, who have lost everything. Water and wind have also swept away animals and destroyed businesses, which were

the only sources of income for some households.

More than 7,684 people are in need of immediate food and to access necessary essential human relief. As of the time of this plan, there were no deployment or positioning for food assistance to the affected families. The disruption of their life by this event and the losses they are going through is a huge impact to their capacity to cope with this and access the basic needs in the coming weeks. A support needs to be organized for the first weeks while they recover and put in place some resilience to the situation.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Most disaster-stricken households have lost their water transport and storage containers, which were left under the rubble of their houses or blown away by the wind. Some households say they no longer have a single container to fetch water from the fountain, and have to borrow from their neighbours.

This situation is also contributing to a lack of respect for hygiene and sanitation rules, which could be at the root of the proliferation of water-related diseases and poor hygiene.

To date, there are no plans to intervene in Wash. As a result, all the people affected remain in need.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Most of those affected are women and children, as well as the elderly. There are also a large number of internally displaced people living in very difficult conditions. Specific actions need to be taken to guarantee the dignity and, above all, the inclusion of these groups in the various interventions.

Displaced communities are characterized by their own cultural practices and habits, which must be respected if the assistance provided is to be accepted, but also if social cohesion is to be promoted between the different households and within each household. Polygamy and cultural preferences must be included in the definition of planning. Some polygamous households adopt housing structures that promote cohesion and reduce the risk of violence within households.

The different ethnic groups affected must all be included and considered to avoid any exclusion feeling and conflict to emerge and jeopardize the impact or trust. On the basis of rapid assessments and the lists available to date, the affected community includes the Mossi and the Peulh, all of whom have customs that must be considered fairly and harmonized.

The definition of the strategies implemented in this area, whether in terms of shelter or other humanitarian assistance, take into account these parameters, which are necessary to maintain inclusion, cohesion and adherence while providing assistance with respect and dignity for the communities.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

The ethnic and cultural characteristics of the communities affected means that all the representatives of each of the groups must be involved on an equal footing to ensure smooth communication with all the people affected. Communications must also be adapted and take into account the sensitivity of the beneficiary groups.

CRBF's vision is to actively involve communities in the humanitarian response process. For this reason, the use of the CEA approach in this operation remains crucial to achieving the objectives of the intervention.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The information contained in the assessment report is not exhaustive. The registration of affected households is still underway and is being carried out by the provincial directorate of humanitarian action. According to recent data provided by the authorities, there are more than 300 households that have not yet been registered. Targeting planned by the BFRC will also provide a more complete picture.

[Assessment Report](#)



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The general aim of this operation is to help improve the living conditions of 4,200 people (600 households) affected by the floods in Boulsa by providing assistance in the areas of shelter and essential household items, food aid and hygiene and sanitation, for three months.

## Operation strategy rationale

The implementation of this intervention will be based on the multi-sectoral targeting currently underway, which will enable the most vulnerable households to be identified. The CRBF based on that identification will focus on the following goal in coordination with existing and planned support from other partners:

- Preserve the dignity of 4,200 disaster victims by providing emergency shelter and essential household items
- Provide food assistance to 600 flood-affected households for 02 months
- Improve hygiene and sanitation conditions for 7,000 flood victims in Boulsa

The CRBF has solid experience in implementing emergency operations. The NS is one of the main actors involved in the rapid response in Burkina Faso and has put in place tools to considerably reduce the time to respond. These include framework contracts for the supply of shelter, AME, Wash and Dignity kits. With the suspension of cash transfers in Burkina Faso, a framework contract is also being signed with food suppliers in the CRBF's intervention zones. As part of this operation, these framework contracts will be used to enable the rapid implementation of actions to benefit affected populations.

The intervention will take place as follows:

### 1. Construction/rehabilitation of emergency shelters (Target: 325 households):

- Rehabilitation of 100 IDP emergency shelters damaged by strong winds using 200 tarpaulins and local materials as necessary after technical assessment. A technical assessment will identify the real needs in terms of rehabilitation.
- Distribution of 250 Sahel-type shelter kits to 125 Peulh households. A 14 m<sup>2</sup> kit can accommodate 04 people, so each household will receive 02 kits, given that the average household size is 07 people. The CRBF will use the kits from its emergency stock, which will be replenished thanks to this operation.
- Distribution of 200 shelter kits for the gable structure type to 100 Mossi households. Since a 17.5 m<sup>2</sup> kit can accommodate 05 people, each household will receive 02 kits, average household size being 07 people. Thanks to the framework contracts, the kits ordered will be delivered directly to the field within a maximum of 14 days.

The CRBF is already implementing operations in Boulsa where the two types of shelter proposed are provided for vulnerable IDPs and this is in line with the shelter cluster requirements. The National Society has chosen to use both types of shelter in response to the cultural practices and preferences of the different groups in the locality. The fundamental difference is the structure and capacity of the shelter, which requires a specific list of materials, all of which are available locally. But the tarpaulins remain the same in standard and quality. Shelter kits and the construction of emergency shelters are generally provided in Burkina Faso according to household size. Therefore, to harmonize planning at this stage, the NS is planning for an average of 07 people per household receiving 02 kits, so that the shelters to be built correspond in size to the number of individuals. However, a precise identification of the number of people per household will be carried out and any household of less than 5 people will receive only 01 kit, while households of more than 5 people will receive 2 kits. This will ensure consistency and alignment with international standards for shelter dimensions and capacity, while respecting the context and standards in the country (please refer to need analysis for further details).

The capacity of the volunteers on the local committee already exists and only a rapid refresher will be necessary to strengthen the teams involved in providing technical support to the beneficiary communities for the construction and rehabilitation of these emergency shelters.

### 2. Distribution of essential household items (Target: 600 households or 4,200 people)

The beneficiaries of the emergency shelters (rehabilitation and construction) will also be provided with essential household items. The kits will be purchased and transported directly to the field under the framework contract. Volunteers will be responsible for packaging and distribution to beneficiary households. The proposed kits meet the standards of the shelter and AME cluster in Burkina Faso.

### 3. Food assistance (Target: 600 households or 4,200 people)

The food assistance component will meet the needs of 600 households for 60 days. Assistance will be provided in kind distribution. Existing framework contracts with pre-validated suppliers are being activated and used for quick purchase and transport of foodstuffs in the field. Food distribution will take into account the dietary preferences of beneficiary households.



4. Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (Target: 4,200 people directly, 2,800 indirectly)

- The WASH intervention aims to reach 600 households, i.e. 4,200 people, through the direct distribution of wash kits (20-litre plastic jerrycan, hand-washing kettle, piece of laundry soap, piece of toilet, 1 15-litre plastic bucket, children's WC pot).
- Households will also be made aware of the importance of promoting good hygiene and sanitation practices by volunteers who will be trained and equipped for this purpose. This activity will reach a total of 7,000 people, including the direct beneficiaries of this operation as well as non-beneficiary households and other communities.

- Distribution of dignity kits (target: 4,200 people, including 600 women and girls)

To promote menstrual hygiene in affected households, 600 women and girls of childbearing age will be provided with dignity kits. Volunteers from the provincial committee will raise awareness of how to use these kits.

5. Strengthening the local committee

Branches and mobilized team in general will have targeted capacity strengthening, ensuring mobilized response team members received the appropriate trainings, materials and the local Red Cross branch in Namentenga get the equipment to facilitate the set-up of the emergency operation center at branch level. This DREF operation will support the following specific actions:

- Acquisition of equipment for branches' Operation centers/departments (chairs, tables, etc.) for meetings and operational coordination.

- Updating the database of volunteers and members, taking into account the data from the operation.

- Training volunteers and members of the provincial committee on various topics (operational security, safer access, and Code of Conduct).

- Development of the provincial committee's administrative and financial management capacities, mobilization of funds for disaster assistance.

As part of the implementation of these activities, the CEA approach will be used extensively through the full involvement of communities. Community leaders will also be closely involved in the implementation of the activities, with regular reports on the progress of the operation. Appropriate channels will also be set up to facilitate the feedback and dissemination of information.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The direct target of this operation will be 600 households, representing 52% of households affected by this crisis. They will be distributed as follows

- 600 households will receive WASH and AME kits

- 325 households will benefit from shelter rehabilitation and construction (100 households for rehabilitation and 225 for new construction).

- 600 women of childbearing age will receive NFI kits

- 7,000 people will benefit from the WASH, CEA and PGI awareness-raising campaigns. The awareness-raising campaigns will reach the 4,200 direct beneficiaries of the operation, as well as 2,800 other affected people who will not benefit directly from the operation.

When selecting beneficiaries, the emphasis will be on the vulnerability criterion. Priority households will be those with people with special needs, including pregnant or breastfeeding women, children under the age of 5, people living with disabilities, women or children heading households, the elderly, and internally displaced people affected by the floods. Internally displaced people already living in difficult conditions are more affected by this situation than the host community.

People who have already received assistance from any organization will not be beneficiaries or may receive additional assistance in relation to uncovered needs. To facilitate this, the administrative authorities, technical services, community leaders and beneficiary representatives will be fully involved throughout the targeting process.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Targeting will begin on the basis of the main registration list of disaster victims being finalized by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. The NS will analyze these master lists, verify them and count the number of people per household. Target households will then be selected on the basis of their level of vulnerability. The criteria defined in the previous section will be applied to take into account the most vulnerable people. Necessary comparisons and verifications will be made with the NRC to ensure that there is no duplication. For each area, the selection will combine the real needs of the beneficiaries and their specific vulnerabilities.

In terms of shelter assistance, this intervention takes into account that more than 925 shelters have been destroyed. These shelters housed more than 7,800 people. That's an average of around 07 people per household, although some households may have more. Hence the need for precise identification to bring assistance to line with the standard of kits per household. A technical assessment will





also be carried out to ensure that the content of the distribution is in line with actual needs and the required quality.

The targeting of this operation also takes into account the fact that NRC's intervention covers the needs of 3,000 people, leaving a gap of more than 4,800 people. The NS will provide shelter for at least 2,275 people.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	699	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	1,485	Urban	-
Men	645	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	1,371		
Total targeted population	4,200		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Attacks by Unidentified Armed Groups would constitute a major risk, resulting in inaccessibility to the area or the displacement of beneficiaries to secure areas.	The CRBF regularly monitors the situation in this locality and intends to strengthen the capacity of the local committee to ensure the continuation of operations in the event of an attack or blockade of the area.
Social and political unrest: The socio-political context in Burkina Faso can be volatile given the recent changes in the country's political administration. In the event of further socio-political unrest, this operation could be affected by some measures taken by the authorities.	To cope with the possible impact of this risk, CRBF has an emergency stock that it could deploy on the ground until the situation returns to normal. A continuous monitoring of the context is critical and adequate adjustments will be done if significant changes occur.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Analysis of the security situation in the intervention zone:

The commune of Boulsa is the capital of the province of Namentenga, one of the three provinces of the Centre-Nord region. It is located 160 km from the capital Ouagadougou and its main town (Boulsa) is accessible by unpaved roads and is considered an orange zone. Humanitarian activities are carried out there on a regular basis. The Burkinabe Red Cross is currently carrying out activities there. However, apart from Boulsa, the other communes in the province remain red, and humanitarian actors are absent because of the prevailing insecurity in the area.

Potential attacks by Unidentified Armed Groups (GANI) in the intervention zone constitute the main security risk in the target area. Burkina Faso has been facing a security crisis since 2016, marked by GANI (groupes armés non identifiés) attacks. This crisis now affects most of the country, including the province of Namentenga. However, the town of Boulsa has so far been spared the attacks, although it is home to a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Attacks by the GANI during the implementation of the operation would constitute a major risk, as the area could be under blockade and beneficiaries could also move to other localities. However, the CRBF regularly monitors the situation in this locality and intends to strengthen the capacity of the local committee to ensure the continuation of operations in the event of an attack or blockade of the area.

Measures

- Minimum security regulations are in place for Burkina for the staff and personnel deployed and operating in the at-risk areas.
- Regular briefing and updates will be ensured for all personnel and volunteers
- Security context monitoring will be done, and situation update shared accordingly within the various units engaged
- Procurement, distribution, dispatching and missions will involve the security focal point for risk assessment and to defined adequate lower risk planning
- Volunteers will be insured and received security briefing aligned with stay safe personal security. Other staff will receive these trainings



that will be aligned with their level of responsibility in the operation.

- Visibility and clear communication with partners, local authorities and community representatives will contribute to the safety and access of the teams' members.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 209,752

**Targeted Persons:** 4,200

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people assisted in emergency shelters	2,275
# of people receiving assistance with essential household items	4,200
Percentage of households that have received planned emergency shelter kits and essential HH items	100
Percentage of households claiming that shelter support received - shelter kits and EHI- were appropriate to their needs	95

### Priority Actions

- Targeting of beneficiary households and identification of detail individual per household to be completed to ensure detailed distribution plan can be defined in alignment to standards.
- Technical evaluation of the shelters to be rehabilitated and confirmation of the quality of the materials at local level for the launch of additional purchases.
- Distribution of tarpaulins for the rehabilitation and construction of emergency shelters.
- Training volunteers to build and rehabilitate emergency shelters
- Distribution of construction and rehabilitation kits to households. The contents of the kits to be given to each household are as follows
  - 01 tool kit, 02 tarpaulins and the materials required for rehabilitation according to the technical assessment. 100 beneficiary households
  - 02 complete shelter kits (one kit including 02 tarpaulins, frame, tools and fixings); local materials for the construction structure of Sahelian-type shelters. 125 beneficiary households.
  - 02 complete shelter kits (one kit including 02 cribs, 01 tool kit and fixings); local materials for the construction of gable-type shelters for 100 beneficiary households.
- Support for households to build and rehabilitate emergency shelters
- Distribution of essential households' items kits to beneficiary households
- Coordination with partners and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs on shelter assistance.
- Conduct technical monitoring of shelter focal points with support from the federation's shelter manager.
- Conduct a PDM and integrate the learnings to the post evaluation exercise of this DREF during the Lessons learnt. workshop and end of operation debriefings with branch teams.





## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 92,016

**Targeted Persons:** 4,200

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people receiving food assistance	4,200
Percentage of households receiving food assistance in line with their eating habits	95

### Priority Actions

- Targeting of beneficiary households
- Procurement and transport of food
- Food packaging
- Distribution of food to beneficiary households.
- Organize a PDM that cover the livelihood assistance to evaluate the impact and relevance of the intervention.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 26,359

**Targeted Persons:** 4,200

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people receiving water, hygiene and sanitation assistance	4,200
Percentage of households claiming to have received adequate assistance in Wash	95

### Priority Actions

- Targeting of beneficiary households
- Purchase and transport of wash kits
- Packaging and distribution of kits to beneficiary households
- Training volunteers in the promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices
- Creation of image boxes
- Organize a PDM that cover the WASH assistance to evaluate the impact and relevance of the intervention.
- Organization of awareness-raising sessions for affected households.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 13,898

**Targeted Persons:** 600



## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of women and girls receiving dignity kits	600
Number of staff and volunteers trained and that adhere to minimum standard of PGI and safeguarding	50
Number of people made aware of GBV	4,200

## Priority Actions

- Targeting of beneficiary households
- Training volunteers in ERP and PEAS,
- Acquisition of dignity kits
- Raising community awareness of gender-based violence
- Distribution of dignity kits to women and girls
- Ensure inclusion of the communities, all groups represented from the affected communities in the targeting validation, the PDM and the group discussions.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 12,780

**Targeted Persons:** 4,200

## Indicators

Title	Target
% of complaints handled	100
# of meetings organised with community leaders	2
# of people trained in CEA	50
# of people reached by community mobilisation activities	4,200

## Priority Actions

- Activation of the listening table and the complaints management and feedback committee
- Organization of meetings with community leaders and beneficiary representatives
- Training volunteers and staff in the ECA
- Community mobilization for distribution and awareness-raising activities.
- Support for the CRBF green line
- Communication and visibility



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 7,063

**Targeted Persons:** 4,200

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring visits by IFRC	2
# of shelter updates/meetings	3

## Priority Actions

- Ensure the organization of shelter activities and quality monitoring of shelter through technical support from Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) and regional office as required. Regular meetings and deployment for monitoring technical aspects.
- Organize and report on the lessons learned workshop.
- Maintain regular communication with the intervention team and remote support
- Joint Monitoring of activities with the NS (operations, PMER, and finance)
- Support for branch focal points
- Volunteer insurance



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 58,283

**Targeted Persons:** 4,200

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of committees strengthened	1
% of trained and insured volunteers deployed	100
# Financial management and reporting training	1
# database optimised and managed under this operations and teams in the zone	1
# follow-up and coordination meeting	9
# Briefing of intervention teams on activity planning and DREF requirements	1
# Lessons learned workshop held and reported	1

## Priority Actions

- Briefing at the start of the operation to ensure that everyone involved understands.
- Training volunteers and members of the provincial committee on various topics (operational security, safer access, Code of Conduct, etc.).
- Developing the capacity of the provincial committee in administrative and financial management, fundraising for disaster assistance and reporting.
- Regular monitoring of activities by the branches and technical managers at head office.
- Deployment of technical NDRT members for shelters and distribution activities.
- Ensuring the availability of equipment and the movement of teams for the various activities: vehicle hire, vehicle fuel, allowances for NS specialist staff (wash, shelters, communication/CEA, security, and SAME);
- Guaranteeing the day-to-day management of the project and compliance with the standards, norms and requirements for a DREFF operation.
- Contribution to the NS's administrative costs.
- Contribute to the equipment for the operationalization of the branch with the acquisition of materials such as chairs, tables, ITC that will ensure operation centers have minimum setting to centralize the response. The branch will also be able to organize working sessions and coordination meetings, etc.



- Update the database of volunteers and members and ease the management of data for this operation. Assess the value of effective data management will be a plus.
- Conduct a lessons learned workshop with the report on the lessons learned and recommendations.

## About Support Services

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

This DREF operation will be coordinated by the Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordination, which will be supported by other NS technical and support services departments, including the coordination team in charge of Food Security and Livelihoods, the Communication, Wash, shelter and Security coordination.

Support services such as logistics and the finance and administration coordinator will also be called upon.

Implementation in the field will be carried out by provincial committees and local volunteers.

- In total, seven (07) national staff, two (02) NDRT volunteers and 40 volunteers will be mobilized.
- The 5 staff members are sector specialists (Wash, shelter, communication/CEA/PGI, security, SAME) who will support the operation in their respective sectors to ensure the effective implementation of activities in the field.
- The two focal points are the managers of the local Red Cross branch in Boulsa, who will be involved in the entire implementation process.
- The two supervision missions will be carried out by the CRBF's senior managers to ensure better results (DM, PMER, etc.).

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.

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

The CRBF will use its administrative and financial procedures for acquisitions and services within the framework of this operation. However, it will comply with DREF rules and regulations.

Existing framework contracts with suppliers will be used for most acquisitions under this operation. This will considerably reduce response times. For the rest, invitations to tender will be issued at national level, with strong preference given to local suppliers who meet the conditions.

Purchases will be made in accordance with standard IFRC procurement procedures. Logistical responsibilities will include the supply of products and their transport to target localities for distribution to beneficiaries.

### How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored at two levels. The first will be at local level, through the provincial committee and the NDRT volunteers who will be deployed throughout the operation. The technical departments will be fully involved in implementing the activities.

The second level of monitoring will be carried out by head office, with regular field visits to ensure that the operation is running smoothly. The IFRC could be involved in this to see how the operation is progressing in the field.

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

The CRBF usual communication channels and media will be used to publicize the event. Articles will be produced and distributed by the local media and on the CRBF's various digital platforms.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRBF019 - CROIX-ROUGE BURKINABE Burkina Faso\_Floods

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>354,805</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	209,752
Livelihoods	92,016
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	26,359
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	13,898
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	12,780
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>65,346</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	7,063
National Society Strengthening	58,283
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>420,150</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:**

Yacouba GUEBRE, Coordonnateur Préparation et Réponse aux Catastrophes, yacouba.guebre@croix-rouge.bf, +22676964002

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Thierry Balloy, Head of Delegation, thierry.balloy@ifrc.org

**IFRC Project Manager:** Seydou Yaye, Programme Manager, yaye.seydou@ifrc.org

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Seydou Yaye, Programme Manager, yaye.seydou@ifrc.org

**Media Contact:** Léa BALIMA, Coordonnatrice communication, lea.balima@croix-rouge.bf, +22670094141

[Click here for the reference](#)

