



image of flooded houses in Benin by BRCS

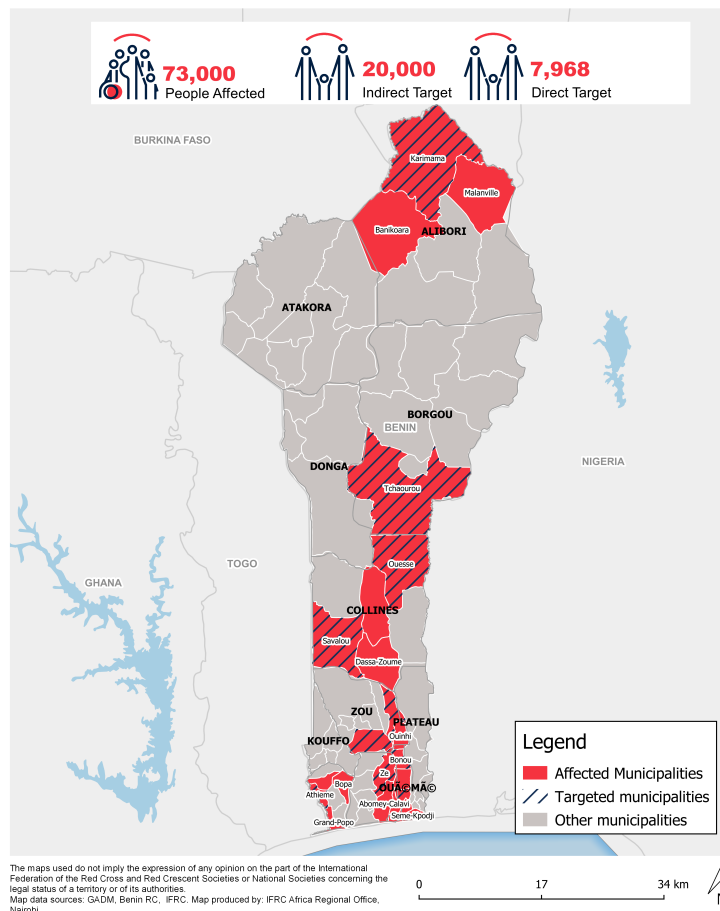
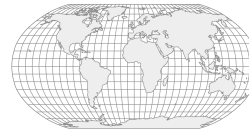
Appeal: <b>MDRBJ017</b>	Total DREF Allocation <b>CHF 349,028</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2022-000332-BEN</b>	People Affected: <b>72,579 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>20,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2022-10-17</b>	New Operational end date: <b>2023-04-30</b>	Total operating timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Additional Allocation Re-requested <b>-</b>	Targeted Areas:	<b>Alibori, Atlantique, Borgou, Collines, Mono, Ouémé, Zou</b>	

# Description of the Event



Benin : Floods

18/10/2022 • FL-2022-000332-BEN



MAP most affected municipalities by Benin RC

## What happened, where and when?

Heavy rains fell across the country in September 2022, 71,270 people affected and 1,328 households rendered homeless by the destructions of their homes. Numerous social and community facilities, including over fifty primary schools, and a dozen colleges, were also submerged by floods. Based on situational reports by Benin's National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) shared to partners on 30 September 2022, the consequences of this sudden increase in water levels with overflowing of Rivers Mono, Oueme and Niger caused widespread floods in 21 of the 77 municipalities including: Cotonou, Abomey-Calavi, So-Ava, Seme-Podji, Aguegues, Adjohoun, Bonou, Dangbo, Ouhi, Zagnanado, Zogbodomey, Glazoue, Grand-Popo, Athiémé, Lokossa, Bopa, Tchaourou, Malanville, Karimama, Banikoara, Dassa-Zoume, Savalou, and Ze. Many villages were flooded and dire needs recorded. Some 1,400 houses were damaged by the waters, and 670 destroyed. Significant crop and livestock losses were recorded over thousands of hectares across 22 municipalities. The priority affected communities needing immediate assistance being Ouesse, Savalou, Zogbodomey, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Ze, and Athieme, totalling around 72,000 people affected and 1,328 households rendered homeless by the destructions of their homes.

The Red Cross Benin (RCB), a member of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was urgently convened to support the series of actions agreed during the meeting held on 7 September with partners and members to reduce exposure to floods and assist affected families. A DREF allocation was made to contribute to the response.



By end of October, the floods situation was still dire and the National Agency for civil protection (ANPC) issued an update - SITREP INONDATION N°066/MISP/ANPC from 30 to 31 October 2022 - stating the red alert in several municipalities. A total of 40 municipalities have been affected. The damages recorded in the municipalities and triangulate by RCB include around 197,000 people affected, numbers of partially and fully damaged dwellings being 3,250; 4,461 heads of poultry lost or swept away; and 1,995 heads of livestock. The number of water points affected is 879, thousands of hectares of crops lands, the number of schools and colleagues inaccessible is 192 and 30 health centers are non-functional. The scale of the impact of floods was huge in Benin.

For now, the rains decreased and water released. The operation is ongoing providing emergency assistance to 20,000 people while National Society is mobilizing partners to complement the DREF allocation.



Flooded houses



Displaced families

## Scope and Scale

According to the FLOOD SITREP No. 041/MISP/ANPC of 29 to 30 September 2022, 1462 houses were partially and completely damaged, 609 poultry killed, 583 cattle killed, 161 water points affected, 18,769.93 hectares crops damaged, 120 schools and colleges were inaccessible and 11 health centres shutdown. These floods have disrupted life in communities and 41 deaths have been recorded in various zones.

An update of data from ANPC with access made possible to all the departments and municipalities was reported on media with 60 deaths from the beginning of floods in August. The flooding incidences across the 77 municipalities affected more than 197,000 people, and damaged or destroyed at least 3,000 houses and approximately 37,000 acres of cropland in 40 of the country's 77 municipalities as of late October 2022, according to the Government of Benin Agence Nationale de Protection Civile. The hardest hit municipalities cumulatively are Bonou, Athieme, Grand Popo, Ouinhi, Karimama, Ouesse, Savalou, Zogbodome, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Ze, and Athieme.

Media from branches and locally, data was triangulated to confirm the consequences of the floods season of 2022. 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.

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.

## Summary of changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification

Due to exogenous constraints, operational planning forecasts did not follow practical implementation in the field.

Constraints resulting on electoral period forced to postponed some of the activities. Indeed, from December to mid-January, Benin had legislative elections. To avoid confusion and assimilation of the assistance to the flood victims, the planned activities on the ground were not fully carried out. This reflected on the operational plan and agenda in the field. The Holiday season has delayed the community consultations that were required to ensure contribution of the communities to the construction of the shelters. This activity has not progressed as we would have liked. All the above resulted to a significant delay.

To finalize the few remaining activities and conduct the lessons learnt, the operation is extended for 2 months until 30 April 2023.

## Current National Society Actions





Beneficiary distribution

## Shelter, Housing And Settlements

To achieve the objectives set in this sector, activities were carried out in several stages including volunteer training, procurement, distribution and evaluation.

The first stage of training was the development of shelter construction modules including the CEA quick briefing modules. The second stage was conducted in two phases: the theoretical phase and the practical phase. During the theoretical phase, participants were given an introduction to the Red Cross, an introduction to the concept of shelter, an introduction to the AEC, the IFRC shelter kits and the Sahel Shelter Kit. The training was supported by PowerPoint presentations on the different modules. Plenary presentations were made for clarification, group work and role plays were organized to better learn the techniques. The presentations were followed by exchanges and knowledge sharing. At the end of the training, a construction model was made to evaluate the level of the participants. This two-day training session was attended by members of the different branches covered by the local committees, the ten focal points, volunteers from the target local committees. The focal points were mandated to train three volunteers each and to work with them in their locality with the support of the branches. Thus, a total of thirty (30) volunteers were trained to support the beneficiaries of the kits.

A total of 500 shelter kits were purchased in the different communes and distributed to the beneficiary households. The kits were composed of metal sheets, nails (n°7, 8 10 12 and 15), galvanized and rubber tips, wire and wood. Assistance from volunteers is given to all beneficiaries for the construction of the shelters.

Overall, activities in the shelter area are continuing. There is still the follow-up of the construction in some households in 3 localities.

## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Priority WASH needs include: access to water, behavioural change in relation to poor household and environmental practices, access to minimum hygiene requirements, essential support for environmental sanitation, water treatment and risk reduction, and water source treatment. To ensure that the affected population has access to clean water, the National Society distributed Aquatabs. Some 1,328 of these households received hygiene kits.

They are being sensitized on environmental sanitation and cleaning and engaging community committees and heads of households in maintaining good practices. To ensure that disaster victims have safe drinking water, the CRB has distributed Aquatabs to them. Also, 1,328 households received hygiene kits

	consisting of toothpaste, toothbrush, soap powder, palmida soap, sponge and soap dish. The community was sensitized on environmental sanitation and cleaning and community committees and heads of households were engaged in maintaining good environmental practices. All sensitization activities have been completed. What remains is the compilation of data in the kobo collet system designed for this purpose for global reporting.
<b>Assessment</b>	To be effective and efficient in its assistance to the victims of the 2022 floods, the RCB has carried out an assessment of the needs of the affected populations. This needs assessment has enabled the National Society to better orient its interventions to alleviate the suffering of the affected populations. In all cases, the 2022 floods caused a lot of damage in all the target localities. For most of this damage, the communities are experiencing difficulties to recover from their own and the dire needs resulting on the floods across the municipalities required humanitarian assistance.

## Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>IFRC</b>	Through its cluster in Abuja, the IFRC has a bureau in Benin to support the Red Cross. It receives technical and financial support. 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
<b>ICRC</b>	Although the RCB 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. , This plan has been shared with all Movement components. Security issues will be managed with ICRC support.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	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. 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. Concerning



	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.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<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>Direct-Aid Benin, 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> <p>USAID contributed to the overall floods response in Benin. The USAID support to RCB covered the following six municipalities: Cotonou, Grand Popo, Dangbo, Calavi, So-Ava and Ouinhi.</p>

### Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

RCB 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 department level.

As part of the implementation of this DREF, the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC), the Social Promotion Centres and the Communes, the National Platform for Communal Disaster Management, supported the coordination effort on the floods response across the country. These agencies have the lead in disaster responses in country and are members of the municipalities operational coordination of this DREF response.

The ANPC and NPCDM were involved in the beneficiary selection and validation under this operation.

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



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

Out of the 10 most affected municipalities identified in the assessment 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); and 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 population.

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 RCB will consider this fact in the selection of shelter beneficiaries by prioritizing those who wish to settle in camps.

Analysis of the assessment data reveals that for the 10 municipalities of intervention, out of 300 households surveyed, 130 had their homes partially destroyed, compared with 112 totally destroyed and 58 not destroyed. This gives a rate of 19.33% for the non-destroyed homes while those partially destroyed represent 43.33% and those totally destroyed are 37.33%. The construction of emergency shelters is necessary to improve the conditions of the vulnerable. This conclusion prompts NS to deploy some resource to assist the flood-affected communities.



## 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, feedback will be regularly collected 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 and receive feedback during and after the operation.

All selected Red Cross 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.





## 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.



## 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-born, 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.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The Assessment conducted by BRCS has showed the destruction of fields, the loss of livestock, the loss of other material goods; health complaints, the destruction of community infrastructures, access limitations due to road destruction or flooded, the destruction of granaries.

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, chili, and cotton. Mid term 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.

## Operational Strategy

### 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 following assessment as of 30 september 2022. This will refer to priority actions carried out in Ouesse, Savalou, Zogbodomey, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Ze, Athieme, and Adjohoun over 6 months.

This DREF operation was given priority to the most affected population in the above mention municipalities, given the result of the primary assessment shared 30 september by ANPC showing 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).

Coordination with the ongoing responses and Disaster management agency in-country has been ensured for this response. The ANPC supported the beneficiaries identification and validation process. Communities have been engaged to take part of the decision too through community committees created to represent the communities but also specific group discussion held in the various targeted municipalities.

the later update on the needs and affected population was then taken into consideration for priority response supported by USAID funds. Making possible to support more people across the country.

### Operation strategy rationale

The underlying idea behind the response was 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. This as the first emergency assistance to these communities.

This operation now aim to ensure detailed assessment and communities consultation inform the operational priority and the possible scale-up with others partners support following the cumulative impact with dire needs and more people affected.

To ensure the relevance of the response, the BRC has 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 RCB 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 RCB 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, gari, beans, and oil while the non-food kit will be made up of a bucket, blanket, matts, 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

For every activity, 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 analyzed 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 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.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The NS established 2 targets under this operation: a direct target and an indirect target.

1) The direct target referring 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 made of 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 RCB 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

An analysis of vulnerability was made and targeting- has been made with prioritization of those with special needs namely the elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities and the sick, while recording those who fall sick following floods.

Active involvement of communities in the process have been done. The community leaders and community committees have been engaged during meetings as well as group representative of women and family heads, to take part on decision making through the assistance. The criteria was validated by a representative group of local leaders and communities, the same for the contains of kits.

## 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 this 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

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 29,605
		Targeted Persons	7963
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of quality control missions	5	1	
Amount of satisfaction surveys	1	0	
Number of lessons learnt workshops	1	1	
Number of minimum GSM messages	7968	0	
Number of interactive radio sessions	10	10	
Number of focal points deployed	10	10	
Number of volunteers deployed	200	200	
Number of radio messages broadcast in local languages on the floods	50	50	
Number of community feedback systems	2	2	
Progress Towards Outcome			
<p>Participation of the 1,328 community households is ensured in the 10 communes through regular community meetings, organization of focus groups with women, youth, etc.</p> <p>Moreover, a feedback system is set up by the CEA and PMER teams, with suggestion boxes, a complaint number and a community satisfaction survey. Through these tools, (non-sensitive) feedback is processed and documented in real time during Red Cross volunteer engagements in the community, using the volunteer question and answer guide. When answers cannot be provided by the volunteer or Red Cross staff, these complaints or concerns are shared with the relevant authority (stakeholders) and the response is provided to the community member through their preferred/trusted communication channels via hotlines and community meetings.</p> <p>Feedbacks are also regularly collected and addressed by volunteers during their activities. It also helps inform the Branches priorities actions.</p> <p>What remains is the compilation of rumours in the kobo collet system designed to produce a global report.</p> <p>The lessons learned workshop is yet to be organized and community will be taking part as key informant priority for the post evaluation.</p>			

	National Society Strengthening	Budget		CHF 64,342
		Targeted Persons		235
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Governance Supervision		4	4	
Number of missions/Organize two joint BRC/IFRC missions to monitor activities.		2	3	
Number of Missions conducted by head office personnel to monitor activities		5	5	
Number of meetings with stakeholders		6	2	
Number of meetings with offices		4	5	
Number of executives trained on procedures		20	20	
Number of capacity-building activities		30	30	
Number of volunteers insured		250	0	
Progress Towards Outcome				
Disaster response and risk reduction capacity building activities with NS (refresher course for the National Response Team NDRT) with 30 participants for 6 days are organized. Ensure that the principles and rules, the emergency response framework and the emergency call and DREF procedures are well understood and applied (Training of technical staff). Preparatory and operations planning meetings with the heads of the branches and the National Staff are organized. For information sharing, 6 coordination meetings with government and stakeholders on preparedness activities (awareness raising) necessary for the coordination process at national and state level are organized.				

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget		CHF 19,602
		Targeted Persons		20000
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of target communities trained to use hygiene kits		10	10	
Number of hygiene kits distributed		1328	1328	
Number of households that confirmed receive soap and hygiene items		1328	1328	
Number of IEC materials printed		225	225	

Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	20000	1973
Number of Aquatabs distributed	1328	1328
Number of vulnerable households that have increased access to appropriate and lasting water, sanitation, and hygiene services	1328	1328
#of well reported by communities to have been treated with chlorine	50	

### Progress Towards Outcome


To ensure that the affected population has access to clean water, the National Society distributed Aquatabs. Some 1,328 of these households received hygiene kits.

They are being sensitized on environmental sanitation and cleaning and engaging community committees and heads of households in maintaining good practices. To ensure that disaster victims have safe drinking water, the CRB has distributed Aquatabs to them. Also, 1,328 households received hygiene kits consisting of toothpaste, toothbrush, soap powder, palmida soap, sponge and soap dish.

Community members were sensitized on environmental sanitation and cleaning and community committees and heads of households were engaged in maintaining good environmental practices.

All sensitization activities have been completed. What remains is the compilation of disaggregated data of the achievements using the kobo collect system for reporting and evaluation purpose.

For efficiency, chlorination started after the water has receded. Hence its implementation started early March and will continue till mid April.


	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 41,359
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	20000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of people reach with health prevention messages	20000	1328	
Number of radio messages broadcast	50	50	
Number of radios mobilized	5	5	
Number of unpaid workers and employees trained on PSS	225	225	
Number of people reached by PSS	250	150	

Number of mosquito nets distributed	2656	2656
Number of volunteers trained: on epidemic control and CBHFA	225	187

### Progress Towards Outcome

Within the framework of health activities, 20 volunteers were trained per commune on First Aid and community-based health and on the fight against epidemics, water-borne diseases and others with the accompaniment of trainers. A letter was sent to stakeholders to propose participants for PSSBC training. The quota given is summarised as follows:

fourteen (14) volunteers from the local committee, three (3) people designated by the communal administration (two (2) of your agents and one (1) member of the community), two (2) people designated by the Chief CPS (one (1) collaborator and one (1) member of the community) and one (1) person designated by the Chief Doctor. This training was organised in order to make useful arrangements for the prevention and administration of life-saving techniques. It lasted ten (10) days and was 75% focused on practice in the workshops. It should be noted that during this workshop, instructors and CRB staff were appointed as technical supervisors and administrative supervisors respectively. From now on, these members of the community know the mission of the Beninese Red Cross, master and know the risks and potential dangers in their environment (disasters, accidents, etc.). They are able to apply the different means of prevention in the community and in the different workplaces. They can also apply techniques, provide emergency care and promote Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights as well as Protection, Gender and Inclusion. However, we recommend the organisation of periodic refresher courses for participants in life-saving techniques for better flood management; the organisation of a simulation of a real emergency situation in first aid and, above all, the provision of materials for the success of the courses. In addition, they carried out a community awareness activity on the prevention of malaria, water-borne diseases and others. Both the door-to-door and radio communication strategies were used to raise awareness. The sensitisation of the target communities focused on diarrhoeal diseases and modes of transmission, malaria and its prevention, good hygiene and sanitation practices. All the sensitisation activities have been completed. What remains is the compilation of data in the kobo collet system designed for this purpose.

	<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 64,545
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	7968
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of PDMs performed in the 10 targeted areas	1	1	
Number of market assessments performed	1	1	
Number of households that have received in-kind food aid	1328	1328	

### Progress Towards Outcome

Firstly, volunteers from the Benin Red Cross (BRC) were trained to assess the needs of the victims and identify the beneficiaries. Then, in order to have a consensual list of beneficiaries with the agreement of the different communities, the CRB volunteers went to the field to identify potential beneficiaries.


A working session was organized with the local committee, the CPS and the Risk and Disaster Reduction Focal Point of the mayor's office on the choice of the most vulnerable villages that had not received support from other partners. The Red Cross teams, with the support of the community leaders, classified the disasters in these villages, taking into account the people most at risk, based on the vulnerability analysis, giving priority to people with specific needs, i.e. the elderly, pregnant women, children under 5 years old, people living with a disability and people who are ill, while ensuring that people who fell ill as a result of the floods are registered. Thus, the beneficiaries of livelihoods and basic needs were identified in the 10 communes according to well-defined criteria. Volunteers from the Beninese Red Cross visited markets and large shops in the targeted communes to obtain information from wholesalers on the price of maize, rice, beans, groundnut oil and gari, as well as their accessibility and availability.

A supervision of the distribution was also made by the supervisory team sampling some of the locations showing low capacity to manage to find out about the capacity, duration, means of supply of these products and the method of payment after purchase. These visits made it possible to assess the products available on the market in relation to the needs of the affected population; to study the accessibility of the markets to the population, to assess the capacity of local traders to meet the needs; to understand the exogenous factors likely to influence the market; to discuss with traders the methods of payment in the event of local purchases. Finally, the information was synthesized by the management team and the potential suppliers identified.

A specific monitoring for this distributions were settle following the learnings from previous livelihood distribution to ensure the quality control is conducted by the team on the selection of supplier for food and with the National agency quality control mandate by Government for any food distribution.

A total of 1,328 food and non-food kits were distributed to 1,328 households in each of the ten intervention communes. Each food kit consisted of 5kg of maize, 5kg of rice, 5kg of beans, 5kg of gari and 1 litre of groundnut oil.

The beneficiaries also received non-food kits consisting of mats, buckets and blankets. At this stage, all the kits have been distributed and there are no more activities to be carried out.

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget		CHF 100,508
		Targeted Persons		3000
Indicators		Target		Actual
Percentage of shelters built in resettlement sites		80		60
Number of households assisted with construction		500		300
Number of constructions supervised		2		1
Number of households receiving shelter items		500		350

### Progress Towards Outcome

To achieve the objectives set in this sector, activities were carried out in several stages including volunteer training, procurement, distribution and evaluation.

The first stage of training was the development of shelter construction modules including the CEA quick briefing modules.

The second stage was conducted in two phases: the theoretical phase and the practical phase. During the theoretical phase, participants were given an introduction to the Red Cross, an introduction to the concept of shelter, an introduction to the AEC, the IFRC shelter kits and the Sahel Shelter Kit. The training was supported by PowerPoint presentations on the different modules. Plenary presentations were made for clarification, group work and role plays were organized to better learn the techniques. The presentations were followed by exchanges and knowledge sharing. At the end of the training, a construction model was made to evaluate the level of the participants. This two-day training session was attended by members of the different branches covered by the local committees, the ten focal points, volunteers from the target local committees. The focal points were mandated to train three volunteers each and to work with them in their locality with the support of the branches. Thus, a total of thirty (30) volunteers were trained to support the beneficiaries of the kits.

A total of 500 shelter kits were purchased in the different communes and distributed to the beneficiary households. The kits were composed of metal sheets, nails (n°7, 8 10 12 and 15), galvanized and rubber tips, wire and wood. Assistance from volunteers is given to all beneficiaries for the construction of the shelters.

Overall, activities in the shelter area are continuing. There is still the follow-up of the construction in some households in 3 localities. Construction has been delayed in the other localities in the North for security reasons, which has made it difficult to provide support for the construction of the remaining 150 shelters. Measures have been taken and have made it possible to programme and finalise these constructions by 15 April 2023.



# 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 (227 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.

## Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

### 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. RCB 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 RCB'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.



# Contact Information

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

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