



Collapsed houses in Boulsa

Appeal: <b>MDRBF019</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 420,150</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>7,684 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>4,200 people</b>	People Assisted: <b>4,200 people</b>
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>24-06-2024</b>	Operational End Date: <b>30-09-2024</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>3 months</b>

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

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

07-06-2024

## What happened, where and when?

Burkina Faso is particularly vulnerable to extreme rainfall and seasonal flooding, which continue to have severe humanitarian consequences each year. Since April 2024, several parts of the country have experienced flooding, with the most devastating incident occurring in Boulsa, located in Namentenga Province in the Centre-North region.

On the night of 29 May 2024, the town of Boulsa was struck by torrential rains accompanied by violent winds between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., resulting in significant loss of life and extensive material damage. Seven individuals died—including three children under the age of ten, a 35-year-old woman, and a 50-year-old man—and 42 others sustained injuries. Among the injured, two children under the age of 15 required evacuation to Ouagadougou for specialized medical care.

According to initial assessments as of 7 June, over 1,000 households were affected. This was later confirmed through detailed registration, which recorded a provisional total of 1,147 households—or 7,648 individuals—impacted by the floods. Additionally, 925 houses were either completely destroyed or severely damaged.

Despite Burkina Faso's existing national response capacities, the scale of the disaster exceeded local resources. On 13 June 2024, official data from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) confirmed the scope of the impact and prompted local authorities to formally request support from the National Society. Emergency assistance was rapidly provided to the most affected households, including temporary shelters, essential household items, and psychosocial support. Most displaced families were able to return to their homes or were safely relocated. Coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners enabled the restoration of access to basic services in affected areas. The operation concluded with enhanced local preparedness and stronger community engagement in planning for future flood responses.



AME kit distribution



Shelter installation kit

## Scope and Scale

The province of Namentenga, like the rest of the Centre-North region, is facing a highly complex humanitarian crisis driven by escalating insecurity in Burkina Faso. In the wake of attacks by Unidentified Armed Groups (UAGs), thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have fled to the town of Boulsa, where they are now living in conditions of extreme poverty. This influx has placed additional strain on already structurally vulnerable host communities. The situation was further exacerbated by the devastating floods that struck Boulsa, compounding the hardships faced by both displaced and host populations. IDPs, already residing in precarious emergency shelters, were among the most severely affected. Over 450 of these shelters were damaged, and many families lost all essential household items and large portions of their food reserves—resources previously obtained through community solidarity or humanitarian aid. Women, children, and the elderly make up the majority of those most impacted. Many displaced households now live in dire conditions, having lost nearly everything, and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance to rebuild their lives.

Host communities have also suffered extensive losses. More than 477 homes were destroyed, along with key livelihood assets such as small businesses and livestock. These communities, which had already mobilized much of their own limited resources to support the displaced, now find themselves increasingly vulnerable. The cumulative impact of these shocks' risks undermining social cohesion, as many host households are themselves slipping into precarious circumstances and likewise require emergency humanitarian support. This convergence of conflict-induced displacement, structural poverty, and climate shocks underscores the urgent need for a comprehensive, inclusive, and well-coordinated humanitarian response.

## National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?

No

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

### Secretariat

Following the rapid deterioration of the situation in Boulsa, an alert was issued on the IFRC's GO platform, accompanied by a request for DREF funding to support a swift emergency response. The Niamey Cluster closely monitored the situation in coordination with regional partners.

In Burkina Faso, IFRC teams already on the ground promptly provided technical and operational support to the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (CRBF) to strengthen the response, particularly in the areas of planning, monitoring, and logistics for humanitarian interventions.

As part of this operation, pre-positioned contingency kits were deployed to rapidly address the urgent needs of affected populations. These kits included essential household items (EHIs) such as tarpaulins, plastic sheets, mats, blankets, cooking utensils, buckets, soap, and jerry cans.

A total of 500 kits were distributed to 500 households—approximately 3,500 individuals—in the most severely affected areas of the Boulsa commune. These distributions enabled a rapid response to the immediate needs of displaced and disaster-affected families, especially those who had lost their homes and belongings.

The operation, now concluded, not only delivered effective emergency assistance to the affected populations but also contributed to strengthening the operational capacities of the CRBF in disaster management, particularly in coordination, logistics, and community mobilization.

### Participating National Societies

The IFRC teams present in Burkina Faso immediately supported the Burkina Faso Red Cross (CRBF) in implementing initial response activities, including coordination, volunteer mobilization, and operational monitoring.

Partner National Societies (PNS) were also informed of the situation. A situation report



was shared with them to ensure coordination and transparency. Moreover, their support proved crucial in the deployment of contingency kits.

These kits had been pre-positioned as part of the PPP ECHO project, implemented with the joint support of:

- The International Federation (IFRC), responsible for overall coordination and logistics;
- The Luxembourg Red Cross (CRLUX), in charge of procurement and strategic pre-positioning;
- The Spanish Red Cross (CRE), providing technical support for disaster preparedness;
- The Belgian Red Cross (CRB), strengthening stock capacity and operational monitoring.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) made a significant contribution prior to the activation of the DREF. Notably, it funded the initial needs assessment, providing a preliminary analysis of the situation and helping to identify priority intervention areas. Additionally, the ICRC supported the distribution of relief kits pre-positioned within the stocks of the Burkina Faso Red Cross (CRBF), enabling a rapid response to urgent needs identified on the ground, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. This early support laid the operational foundation for the subsequent deployment of the DREF and ensured a more effective and timely emergency response.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>Given the extent of the damage, an emergency crisis meeting of the Departmental Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation was held to organize the situation assessment and coordinate initial assistance efforts. Participants included the Prefect of Boulsa, representatives from technical services including humanitarian action, community leaders, the provincial committee of the Red Cross, and others.</p> <p>Local authorities also coordinated data collection and shared the initial situation report with the entire humanitarian community. The National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation was also informed; however, no large-scale intervention has been observed to date.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>In response to the humanitarian crisis caused by flooding in Boulsa, the United Nations, through OCHA, rapidly deployed teams on the ground to assess the situation and organize a coordinated response. An inter-agency coordination mechanism was activated, relying on the cluster system sectors (shelter, WASH, food security, etc.). Several coordination meetings were organized, bringing together humanitarian partners present in the area.</p> <p>Among the humanitarian actors expressing concrete support, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) positioned itself to intervene in the shelter sector. A targeted response was planned, including the construction of 600 emergency shelters to accommodate approximately 3,000 displaced persons affected by the floods.</p> <p>At the time of the closure of the operation implemented by the National Society's activity planning was underway, and interventions had not yet begun on the ground. Nevertheless, this mobilization demonstrates the commitment of humanitarian partners to a coordinated medium-term response.</p>

**Are there major coordination mechanism in place?**



At the local level, the Boulsa Departmental Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation coordinated the response efforts with the support of the Provincial Directorate of Humanitarian Action. Since the onset of the crisis, the council has held regular meetings and communicated information to humanitarian organizations.

Coordination also took place at the central level through national platforms and cluster mechanisms. Meetings were held within the clusters to better align potential interventions. The positions and planned activities of various partners were documented and shared with all humanitarian actors. This approach fostered complementarity of actions and helped minimize overlaps and conflicts of mandate on the ground.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

At the time of the disaster, the most urgent needs concerned emergency shelter and essential household items. More than 925 houses had been completely or partially destroyed, forcing households to relocate under precarious conditions as the rainy season began. The majority of those affected were women, children, and the elderly. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in emergency shelters found themselves without adequate protection.

By the end of the operation, shelter needs remained significant. Although the intervention enabled the construction or rehabilitation of 600 shelters benefiting approximately 2,600 people, a gap persisted for over 4,600 individuals still lacking a durable solution. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) positioned itself to intervene in the shelter sector. A targeted response was planned, including the construction of 600 emergency shelters intended to accommodate around 3,000 displaced persons affected by the floods.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

At the time of the disaster, the food reserves and livelihoods of affected households were critically compromised. Traditional granaries, which typically provide sustenance for several months, were destroyed by the flooding, leaving families without any food supply. Displaced households faced an especially dire situation, having lost nearly all their possessions. Additionally, many small businesses and livestock—vital sources of income for numerous families—were either swept away by floodwaters or damaged by strong winds.

In response to this urgent need, 600 food kits containing rice, salt, beans, soumbala, and sugar were distributed, reaching 6,595 of the most vulnerable individuals affected by the disaster.



### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Following the floods, many affected households lost their water transportation and storage equipment, which were often buried under debris or blown away by strong winds. Some households had no containers to collect water, forcing them to borrow from neighbors. This situation severely limited access to safe drinking water and adherence to hygiene practices, thereby increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

To address these challenges, 600 hygiene kits were distributed to 6,574 people. These kits included soap, buckets, jerrycans, and other basic items. In parallel, 25 volunteers were trained in good hygiene and sanitation practices and conducted awareness-raising activities with beneficiary households to promote preventive behaviors adapted to the local context.



### Protection, Gender And Inclusion

From the initial assessments, the affected population consisted mostly of women, children, and the elderly. A significant number of internally displaced persons were living in very difficult conditions. Specific actions were therefore required to guarantee the dignity and, above all, the inclusion of these vulnerable groups in all interventions.

Displaced communities were characterized by their own cultural practices and habits, which needed to be respected to ensure that the assistance provided was accepted and that social cohesion was promoted both between and within households. Polygamy and cultural



preferences were taken into account in the planning process, recognizing that some polygamous households adopted housing structures that fostered cohesion and reduced the risk of violence.

The various ethnic groups affected—including the Mossi and the Peulh—were all included and considered to prevent any feelings of exclusion or conflict that could undermine the response's impact and community trust. The strategies implemented in this area, whether related to shelter or other humanitarian assistance, reflected these cultural parameters to maintain inclusion, cohesion, and community ownership, while delivering aid with respect and dignity.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

The ethnic and cultural diversity of the affected communities required the equitable involvement of representatives from all groups present to ensure inclusive and effective communication with all beneficiaries. Communication messages and tools were adapted to respect the cultural sensitivities of each group.

The CRBF placed active community participation at the heart of the intervention. The integration of the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach was essential in fostering community ownership, thereby ensuring the relevance of the actions undertaken and the achievement of the humanitarian response objectives.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

The general objective 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 was based on the results of a multisectoral targeting exercise conducted by the Burkinabe Red Cross (CRBF), which identified the most vulnerable households across the different intervention sectors. The CRBF provided a multisectoral response, complementing assistance planned by other actors.

As of August 31, the operation had reached 7,318 vulnerable people, including 6,171 disaster-affected individuals. The breakdown of the response is as follows:

- 6,171 people received emergency shelter and essential household items to improve their living conditions and preserve their dignity;
- Food assistance covering two months was provided to 600 households, equating to 6,171 flood-affected people;
- 7,318 flood-affected people in Boulsa received water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.

This assistance was delivered promptly thanks to CRBF's extensive experience in emergency operations. The interventions started quickly due to the deployment of CRBF's contingency stock, which was subsequently replenished. Framework agreements held by CRBF for the supply of shelter kits, essential household items, WASH, and dignity kits facilitated timely implementation. Emergency procurement procedures were also utilized, notably for the acquisition and delivery of food supplies to Boulsa.

The following activities were carried:

-Construction/Rehabilitation of Emergency Shelters

Beneficiaries: 500 households, approximately 5,128 people. A technical assessment identified actual needs for rehabilitating damaged shelters. Materials for rehabilitating 146 emergency and semi-durable shelters were in the process of acquisition.

- 250 Sahelian-style shelters (14m<sup>2</sup>) were constructed for 164 households. Each 14m<sup>2</sup> shelter accommodates four people; households with more than four members received two kits, considering the average household size of seven persons. For polygamous households, the number of kits was adjusted according to the number of wives. The CRBF utilized its contingency stock, which was replenished through this operation.

- 200 gable-type shelters (17.5m<sup>2</sup>) were distributed to 200 households. Each household received one kit; priority was given to monogamous households and those living in shelters with insufficient space.

These two shelter types were chosen to adapt to local cultural practices and preferences, fully meeting the target communities' cultural habits.



Over 50 volunteers were retrained on construction techniques for both shelter types and provided technical support to beneficiary households during construction.

#### - Distribution of Essential Household Items

Beneficiaries: 600 households, approximately 6,171 people. Recipients of emergency shelters also received essential household items. This activity was conducted using CRBF's contingency stock, later replenished. Kits were transported from Ouagadougou, then packed and distributed by volunteers to vulnerable households.

#### - Food Assistance

Beneficiaries: 600 households, approximately 6,171 people. Food assistance covered 60 days. Food supplies were procured in Ouagadougou and transported to the field, where volunteers packaged and distributed them.

Each food kit included: 50 kg rice, 50 kg maize, 10 kg cowpeas (niébé), 5 liters of oil, 2 kg salt, 20 balls of soumbala (local seasoning), 2 kg sugar, and 1 kg dried fish. Kits complied with the Food Security Cluster guidelines and CRBF's emergency intervention standards.

#### - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Beneficiaries: 6,171 direct and 1,247 indirect beneficiaries. The WASH intervention targeted 600 households through direct distribution of hygiene kits containing 20-liter plastic jerrycans, handwashing basins, soap bars (laundry and personal hygiene), 15-liter plastic buckets, and child potty chairs. Kits were acquired through framework agreements and delivered to Boulsa. Volunteers organized packing and distribution.

To promote good hygiene and sanitation practices, 20 volunteers were trained in communication techniques. Equipped with visual aids, they conducted awareness sessions with households. This ongoing activity has reached 23,911 people, including direct beneficiaries and non-beneficiary households in surrounding communities.

#### - Distribution of Dignity Kits

Beneficiaries: 600 women and adolescent girls. To promote menstrual hygiene, dignity kits were distributed to 600 women and adolescent girls of reproductive age. Volunteers from the provincial committee sensitized recipients on kit usage.

#### - Strengthening of the Local Committee

National Society Development (NSD) activities were included to reinforce and develop the local Namentenga Red Cross branch. Actions undertaken included: procurement of furniture (chairs, tables) for meetings; updating the volunteer and member database to include data from this operation; training volunteers and provincial committee members on operational security, safer access, and the Code of Conduct; building the provincial committee's capacity in administrative and financial management, as well as fundraising for disaster assistance.

Throughout the implementation of these activities, the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach was strongly applied through full community involvement. Community leaders were also engaged, receiving regular updates on the operation's progress. Appropriate communication channels were established to facilitate feedback and information dissemination.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who was targeted by this operation?

The direct target of this operation was initially set at 600 households, representing approximately 4,200 people based on an average household size of seven. This target corresponded to 52% of the households affected by the crisis. However, during implementation, it became apparent that the average household size was larger than initially estimated. In fact, the 600 targeted households comprised 6,171 individuals. The distribution of beneficiaries was as follows:

- 600 households (6,171 people) received WASH and essential household items kits;
- 510 households benefited from shelter rehabilitation and construction (146 households for rehabilitation and 364 for new constructions);
- 600 women of reproductive age received dignity kits;
- 23,911 people were reached through WASH, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) sensitization activities.

The sensitization sessions reached the direct beneficiaries of the operation (6,171 people) as well as 3,740 additional affected individuals who were not direct beneficiaries as of September 30, 2024.

During beneficiary selection, priority was given to the most vulnerable households who had suffered the greatest losses. Households with specific needs—such as pregnant or breastfeeding women, children under five, persons living with disabilities, female- or child-headed households, elderly persons, and internally displaced persons affected by the floods—were prioritized.



The involvement of administrative authorities, technical services, community leaders, and beneficiary representatives was crucial during the validation of beneficiary lists. This collaborative process enabled the identification and consensual replacement of less vulnerable households initially included with more vulnerable ones, ensuring the fairness and relevance of the targeting.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeting of affected individuals was conducted based on the list provided by the Provincial Directorate in charge of humanitarian action in Boulsa. This list was first analyzed to identify and remove duplicates, followed by a field verification of the disaster status of households carried out by volunteers.

Once this step was completed, volunteers collected data directly from the households, which was then analyzed using vulnerability criteria to identify the most vulnerable households. This selection process was based on levels of vulnerability, applying specific criteria to determine the most in need within each intervention sector. The resulting preliminary list was then submitted to the committee for validation prior to planning the various distributions.

Coordination with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), which was active on the ground, facilitated the allocation of target beneficiaries. The Burkinabe Red Cross Society (CRBF) also received a list of vulnerable beneficiaries identified by NRC as part of this operation.

## Total Assisted Population

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

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
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	To mitigate the potential impacts associated with this risk, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (CRBF) maintained an emergency



unrest, this operation could be affected by some measures taken by the authorities.	stockpile, which was deployed on the ground until the situation stabilized.
Attacks by Unidentified Armed Groups would constitute a major risk, resulting in inaccessibility to the area or the displacement of beneficiaries to secure areas.	La CRBF suivait régulièrement la situation dans cette localité et avait renforcé les capacités du comité local pour assurer la poursuite des opérations en cas d'attaque ou de blocus de la zone.
<b>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</b>	
<p>The commune of Boulsa, the capital of the Namentenga province in the Centre-Nord region, is accessible via unpaved roads and is classified as an orange zone on the security scale. During the operation, no major security incidents related to Unidentified Armed Groups (GANI) were reported in Boulsa, allowing humanitarian activities, particularly those carried out by the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (CRBF) and the DREF, to continue uninterrupted.</p> <p>However, outside of Boulsa, other communes in the province remained classified as red zones where persistent insecurity prevented humanitarian actors from operating. The threat of GANI attacks remained the primary security risk in Namentenga province, especially in these peripheral areas.</p> <p>Although Boulsa was spared attacks during the intervention period, it hosted a significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), necessitating constant vigilance. The CRBF maintained regular monitoring of the security situation and strengthened the capacities of the local security committee to ensure the continuity of operations, even in the event of blockades or security incidents.</p>	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	<b>No</b>

## Implementation



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 86,332

**Targeted Persons:** 4,200

**Assisted Persons:** 6,171

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people receiving food assistance	4,200	6,171
Percentage of households receiving food assistance in line with their eating habits	95	100

### Narrative description of achievements

As part of the humanitarian response, food assistance was provided to 600 households, representing a total of 6,171 affected individuals. The food items were procured in Ouagadougou and transported to Boulsa, where each household received a two-month food ration. The kit included: 1 bag of maize (50kg), 1 bag of rice (50kg), 1 bag of beans (10kg), 5 liters of oil, 2kg of sugar, 20 balls of soubala, 2kg of fish, and 2kg of salt.

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey revealed a high level of satisfaction among beneficiaries, particularly regarding the quality of the food items received. All surveyed households stated that 100% of the food would be consumed within the household, demonstrating the relevance of the assistance. Additionally, 67% of households reported having shared part of their food with other vulnerable households, reflecting strong community solidarity.



Regarding the coverage of food needs, the results show a varied distribution: 27.31% of households reported that their needs were covered by more than 80%, while 4.20% indicated coverage of less than 10%. Furthermore, 5.46% of households estimated their needs were covered between 10 and 15%, 14.29% between 15 and 40%, 24.37% between 40 and 60%, and another 24.37% between 60 and 80%. These figures reflect a notable improvement in food security, although disparities remain among household profiles.

## Lessons Learnt

The signing of framework contracts in at-risk areas for the supply of food kits could be an alternative to the suspension of cash and also helps to reduce response times.

## Challenges

Satisfying 100% of the food needs of those affected by the flood was difficult to achieve, given the size of the households, which is larger than the national average. In addition, as a gesture of solidarity towards other households in need who had not been assisted, some beneficiaries shared their rations with them.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 24,750

**Targeted Persons:** 7,000

**Assisted Persons:** 23,911

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people receiving water, hygiene and sanitation assistance	4,200	23,911
Percentage of households claiming to have received adequate assistance in Wash	95	100

## Narrative description of achievements

The WASH intervention targeted 600 vulnerable households, reaching 6,171 people with essential hygiene kits that included jerrycans, buckets, handwashing stations, child potties, kettles, and soap. These kits were efficiently procured, transported, packaged, and distributed by trained volunteers from the Namentenga provincial committee. To ensure lasting impact, 20 volunteers were trained in promoting good hygiene and sanitation practices, using specially designed visual aids to support their community awareness sessions. Over two months, these volunteers conducted door-to-door visits and focus groups, educating 23,911 people on key topics such as water and food hygiene, personal cleanliness, environmental sanitation, and the dangers of open defecation. A post-distribution monitoring exercise was also carried out to evaluate the effectiveness and relevance of the assistance. Overall, these combined efforts significantly improved access to hygiene materials and raised community awareness, helping to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and improve health outcomes for the affected populations. Overall, this assistance was highly appreciated by the beneficiaries, as reflected in the results of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM). Data collected by volunteers directly from households showed a 100% satisfaction rate regarding the quality of the WASH kits. All beneficiaries confirmed that the kits were fully useful and met their needs. However, some affected households did not receive assistance due to the fact that humanitarian actors were unable to cover the entire need despite their considerable efforts.

## Lessons Learnt

The establishment of contingency kits in high-risk areas contributes to reducing both the response time and the costs of WASH interventions.



## Challenges

Beneficiaries and other community members who did not receive assistance were initially reluctant to participate in the awareness campaign conducted by the volunteers. It was necessary to repeatedly explain the selection criteria to help them better understand why they were not included on the lists for various forms of assistance.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 13,050

**Targeted Persons:** 4,200

**Assisted Persons:** 6,171

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of women and girls receiving dignity kits	600	600
Number of staff and volunteers trained and that adhere to minimum standard of PGI and safeguarding	50	50
Number of people made aware of GBV	4,200	6,171

## Narrative description of achievements

The integration of the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) approach within this operation directly benefited 6,171 disaster-affected individuals, including 600 women and girls of reproductive age who received reusable dignity kits comprising essential items such as sanitary pads, inserts, plastic buckets, cotton underwear, user guides, and other accessories. Complementing this distribution, 6,171 beneficiaries were sensitized on gender-based violence, thereby enhancing community awareness and prevention efforts. Additionally, 50 volunteers were trained on protection, gender, inclusion, and the prevention of abuse and sexual exploitation, ensuring an appropriately tailored response throughout the intervention.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) results revealed an exceptionally high level of satisfaction, with 97% of beneficiaries expressing approval of the kit quality and deeming them useful—particularly for dignity protection (96%), improved personal hygiene (89%), prevention of sexually transmitted infections (63%), and safeguarding against shame (55%). Beneficiary safety was meticulously ensured throughout the distribution process via a well-organized approach: distribution sites were located near residences, beneficiaries were called in scheduled groups to minimize waiting times and sun exposure. No incidents of mistreatment or exclusion were reported; 96% of participants felt completely safe, and no complaints were filed with the grievance committee.

Finally, targeted awareness sessions were conducted for women on the proper use of dignity kits, fostering autonomy and adherence to hygiene practices. This inclusive and respectful approach ensured high-quality assistance while strengthening social cohesion and the protection of vulnerable groups. No major challenges were encountered, and no specific lessons arose during this phase of the operation.

## Lessons Learnt

A clear and inclusive beneficiary targeting process, combined with effective communication and scheduling, significantly enhances community trust and ensures a safe, dignified, and efficient distribution, reducing risks of protection concerns and dissatisfaction.

## Challenges

Despite the high level of satisfaction with the dignity kits distributed, limited resources made it impossible to cover all affected households, leaving some vulnerable women and girls without assistance.





## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 8,026

**Targeted Persons:** 7,000

**Assisted Persons:** 23,911

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of complaints handled	100	100
# of meetings organised with community leaders	2	2
# of people trained in CEA	50	50
# of people reached by community mobilisation activities	4,200	23,911

### Narrative description of achievements

• Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) played a crucial role in the success of this intervention. Every effort was made to ensure strong community involvement while facilitating effective information flow. To this end, discussions were held with community leaders to present the activities, explain the selection criteria, and provide updates on the progress of the intervention. These leaders served as key intermediaries, relaying information to beneficiaries throughout the operation's implementation.

Community mobilization was further strengthened through the active support of these leaders. Notably, during the awareness-raising component, the target population more than tripled—from 7,000 to 23,911 people—thanks to their effectiveness.

Multiple feedback channels were established to facilitate communication, including a complaint and feedback committee activated at each distribution event. Additionally, a toll-free hotline was set up, with its number prominently displayed and shared during distributions. All volunteers involved in the operation—about fifty individuals—were trained on CEA principles to ensure full community participation and respect for beneficiaries' perspectives.

Overall, only minor complaints were received, all of which were promptly addressed through the feedback management committees. Most complaints related to requests for information regarding beneficiary selection, particularly questions about why some individuals were not selected. Calls to the hotline primarily consisted of expressions of gratitude and additional requests for assistance.

### Lessons Learnt

The CEA approach needs to be further strengthened in emergency interventions to ensure greater community involvement and, importantly, to improve understanding of beneficiary selection criteria, which are not always well accepted by households that are not selected.

The establishment of a joint monitoring committee—including the Red Cross, technical services, authorities, and community leaders—played a significant role in the success of the operations.

### Challenges

The delay in transmitting the lists of affected persons impacted the quality of targeting, as some vulnerable households could not be identified in a timely manner due to disruptions in the telephone network, which led to their replacement.



**Budget:** CHF 54,720

**Targeted Persons:** 7,000

**Assisted Persons:** 23,911

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

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

## Narrative description of achievements

The implementation of this DREF operation required significant mobilization of CRBF staff and volunteers. Over 20 staff members and 100 volunteers with diverse profiles were engaged to carry out the various activities. Volunteers received training in the relevant sectors, and an efficient monitoring mechanism was established. Specifically, each intervention area was led by a team leader who reported to a designated community-level focal point, a member of the local committee. This focal point then liaised with the national focal point, who interacted directly with the national sector leads. These sector leads reported to the Disaster Manager (DM), who in turn relayed information to the IFRC.

Regular field meetings were held to brief teams and track progress, and weekly situation reports were shared with all stakeholders. Monitoring missions were also conducted on-site to assess the quality and advancement of the interventions. The capacities of the local committee were strengthened through training in financial management and the provision of furniture to facilitate meetings.

At the conclusion of the operation, a lessons-learned workshop was organized, bringing together all stakeholders and receiving positive feedback from the authorities.

# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/06-2025/09	Operation	MDRBF019
Budget Timeframe	2024/06-2025/09	Budget	APPROVED

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/Nov/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBF019 - Burkina Faso - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 22 Jun 2024 to 30 Sep 2024

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>420,150</b>
DREF Response Pillar	420,150
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-410,463</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>9,687</b>

#### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	32,274	16,428	15,846
AOF2 - Shelter	196,950	201,512	-4,562
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	86,400	86,333	67
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	24,750	26,359	-1,609
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	13,050	13,898	-848
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>353,424</b>	<b>344,530</b>	<b>8,895</b>
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	66,726	65,933	793
SF12 - Effective international disaster management			0
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>66,726</b>	<b>65,933</b>	<b>793</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>420,150</b>	<b>410,463</b>	<b>9,687</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

The operation went smoothly and have no significant variance to explain.



# 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

**National Societies' Integrity Focal Point:**

Guébré Yacouba, Coordonnateur preparation et reponse aux catastrophes, yacouba.guebre@croix-rouge.bf, +22676964002

**National Society Hotline:** +22667958993

[Click here for reference](#)

