



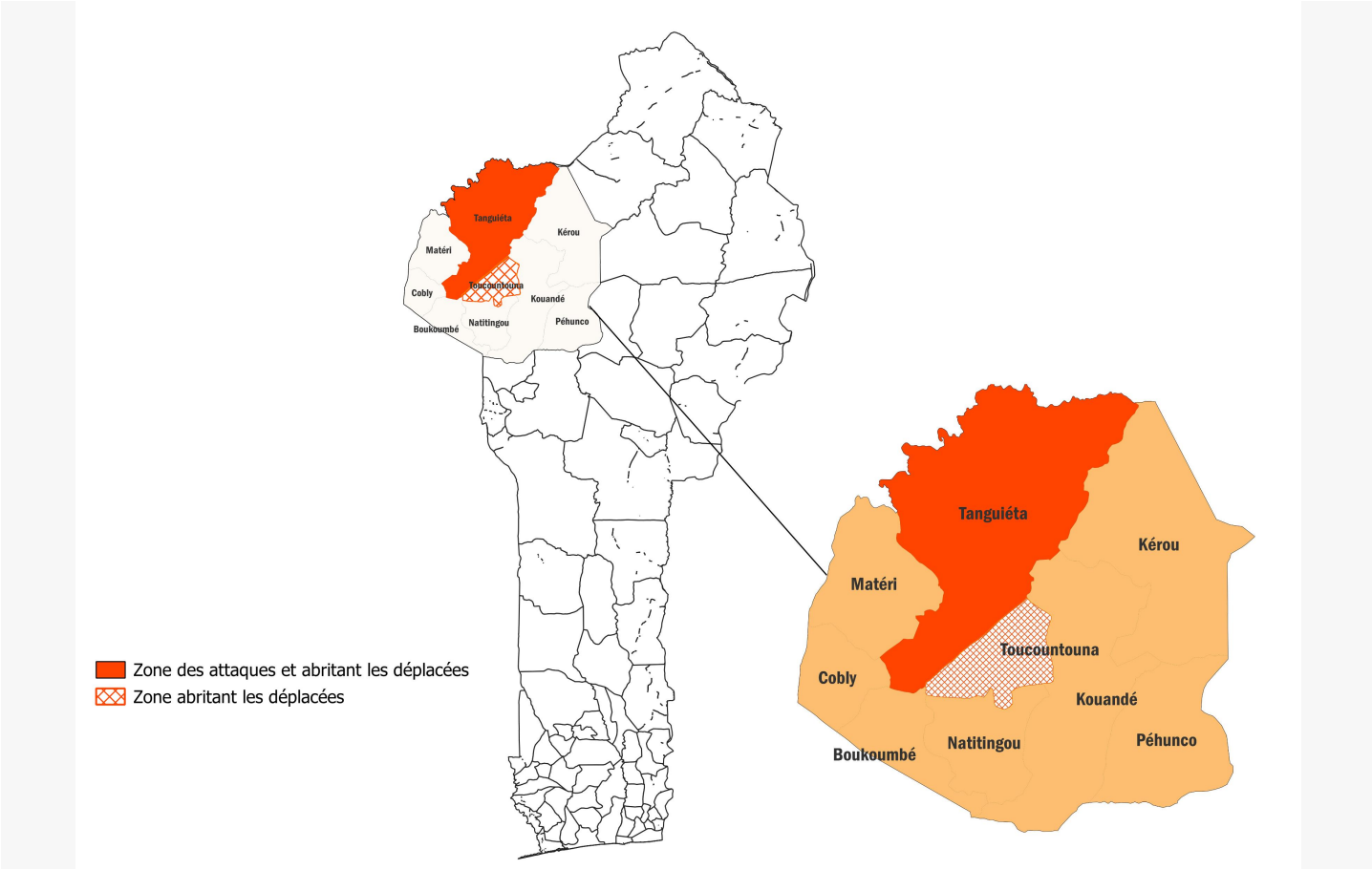
Assistance from RCB humanitarian aid workers

Appeal: MDRB022	Country: Benin	Hazard: Population Movement	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 215,172	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 102,168 people	People Targeted: 3,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 19-06-2025	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 31-10-2025	DREF Published: 24-06-2025
Targeted Regions: Atakira			

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

04-06-2025



Carte de la Zone Cible

What happened, where and when?

On the evening of Wednesday, 4 June 2025, the police station in Tanougou, located in the commune of Tanguiéta (Atacora department), came under armed attack during a heavy rainstorm. The incident resulted in multiple fatalities and injuries, sparking widespread fear and triggering mass displacement toward downtown Tanguiéta and surrounding villages. A rapid assessment conducted on 7 June 2025 confirmed the displacement of 571 households—approximately 4,404 people. Among them, 183 host families were identified in Tanguiéta. In the neighboring commune of Toucountouna, an estimated 1,323 individuals found refuge with 27 host families, corresponding to roughly 195 displaced households.

This was not an isolated incident. Just two weeks earlier, on the morning of Wednesday, 14 May 2025, the same police station in Tanougou had been targeted by a group of unidentified armed men. That attack led to the displacement of 409 households—around 3,046 individuals—by 1 June. In total, both attacks displaced approximately 766 households: 571 in Tanguiéta and 195 in Toucountouna. At least 210 host families are currently sheltering those affected, including 183 in Tanguiéta and 27 in Toucountouna.

These latest incidents are part of a broader and rapidly worsening security crisis in northern Benin. Since 2021, the country has faced growing instability spilling over from the Sahel, with the departments of Atacora and Alibori experiencing repeated attacks and successive waves of displacement. In 2023 alone, over 6,800 people were displaced due to violent events, and by October of that year, the Red Cross of Benin (RCB) had registered 19,059 displaced individuals across both departments. The trend continued into 2024 and 2025, marked by rising insecurity and humanitarian needs. Armed raids in January and April 2025 resulted in the deaths of more than 80 members of the security forces, further displacements, and heightened fear among local populations. As of early 2024, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that 12,501 people were internally displaced in Benin, 37% of whom were children.

Despite the gravity of the situation, the humanitarian crisis in northern Benin remains underreported and difficult to document.



According to the RCB and other field sources, living conditions in affected areas have steadily deteriorated over the past three years. Local authorities and humanitarian actors, including the RCB, face serious limitations in their capacity to respond, particularly in hard-to-reach zones.

These developments raise serious concerns about the protection and well-being of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the overstretched host communities now sheltering them.

The attack of 4 June highlights the urgent need to scale up humanitarian assistance. With more than 15,000 people currently displaced and pressure mounting on already vulnerable host families, immediate action is needed to prevent a deeper humanitarian crisis.



Beneficiary registrations



Exchanges with the beneficiaries

Scope and Scale

The humanitarian impact is severe. As of 2024, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) had risen from just over 2,000 in 2021 to nearly 13,000, not accounting for those displaced in early 2025 or those in inaccessible areas. Among the main displacement figures that National (NS) is able to collect, approximately 13,000 individuals remain displaced from 2021; 3046 people displaced in May (attacks occurred in May 2025) and 4,404 people displaced following attacks in June (571 families).

With the displacement taken place in 2025, it is estimated that at least 102,168 people are affected by the situation, including displaced individuals and host communities. Lives and livelihoods are increasingly at risk due to ongoing violence, repeated displacement, and the degradation of essential services. Most displaced and host populations live in rural areas near Pendjari and W parks—zones now heavily infiltrated by non-state armed groups. These communities face constant threats, repeated attacks, and cycles of fear and flight that erode their resilience.

The most vulnerable groups include women and children, who are at heightened risk of gender-based violence, exploitation, and school dropout; the elderly and people with disabilities, who struggle to access aid and services; and female-headed households, often economically marginalized and underrepresented in decision-making processes. Host families are also under pressure, sharing limited resources with incoming IDPs.

Findings from a recent multisectoral assessment underscore the urgent needs across critical sectors. In shelter, 56% of households do not own their homes, 29% rent but struggle to pay, and 65% live in overcrowded conditions, with an average of seven people per household. Main hosting locations are within the Atacora and Alibori departments. They are bearing the brunt of the displacement crisis and hosting thousands of individuals with limited resources.

Health access is constrained: although 77% live within 5 km of a health facility, only 44% use them due to financial and physical barriers, and 61% report limited or no access, often relying on self-medication. Water and sanitation conditions are dire: 55% face difficulty accessing water, household water storage averages just 33 liters compared to the 90-liter standard, and 85% lack functional latrines. Hygiene practices are weak, with only half the population aware of key handwashing moments and 31% not using soap and water. Access to education is disrupted, with 52% reporting difficulty due to distance or school destruction, and many children aged 5–17 out of school due to economic or physical constraints. Social protection coverage remains limited, despite new insurance schemes targeting informal workers. Meanwhile, violence, family separation, and loss of legal documents remain prevalent among displaced populations. Benin has no formal migration policy; displacement often occurs in disorderly conditions, leading to separation and exclusion from basic services.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Source 1	https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2023/01/27/au-benin-la-lutte-antidjihadiste-fait-craindre-une-stigmatisation-accrue-des-peuls_6159588_3212.html
2. Source 2	https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2023/01/27/au-benin-la-lutte-antidjihadiste-fait-craindre-une-stigmatisation-accrue-des-peuls_6159588_3212.html

About Support Services

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

This operation will mobilize the following human resources:

- At the level of the two local committees: 40 volunteers per municipality and 2 BDRT members for the implementation of activities in the field
- At the Atacora branch: the executive secretary for coordination and close monitoring of activities in the municipality
- At the national level: a disaster relief coordinator, an accountant, a planner, and the focal point for security and NDRT
- The RCB, through its Relief and Disaster Department, will supervise all operational aspects, including implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the assessment in the affected municipalities, through its network of volunteers.

Responsibility for closely monitoring the assessment will lie with the RCB branches but will be supervised by the national headquarters to ensure accountability, transparency, and financial management of the operation. The security focal point provides security information prior to the deployment of teams.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The NS has a volunteer base that fairly reflects the diversity of the communities that we serve. Volunteers are recruited directly in the intervention areas. This representativeness includes in particular the cultural and gender aspects. For each operation, a specific mechanism is put in place by the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) unit to ensure that these dimensions are taken into account through the training of volunteers, the use of tools for appropriate awareness raising and the establishment of feedback systems. We also ensure that we include volunteers from different ethnic groups and all genders, which strengthens community acceptance and improves communication with beneficiaries. The mobilization of volunteers in all intervention areas strengthens our presence within the community and the relevance of our humanitarian response.

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

To carry out activities in the field, the logistics department, in collaboration with the operations coordinator, will plan the purchase and delivery of items and tools needed for training courses and workshops. It will be responsible for issuing calls for tenders to acquire the equipment needed for the operation, and purchase will be made in collaboration with the IFRC cluster to comply with DREF rules and guidelines. The meticulous use and appropriation of logistics procedure tools such as purchase requests, comparative bids analysis (CBAs), purchase orders (POs), delivery notes, contracts, receipt slips, supplier registration, supplier and consultant evaluation forms, must precede any purchase. Transport chain management enables the location of vehicles to support field supervision missions with effective fuel management using tools such as vehicle logbooks, transport requests, mission orders, vehicle maps, driver data sheets, etc.

How will this operation be monitored?

The RCB, through its relief and disaster management department, will oversee all operational aspects, including implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the operation in the municipalities affected by the floods. This oversight will be made possible through its national network of local committees and volunteers.

The Red Cross local committees will be responsible for monitoring the operation at the local level, while overall supervision will be provided by the national headquarters to ensure accountability, transparency, and rigorous financial management of the operation. The



RCB Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (PMER) team will develop a monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure regular and timely monitoring of all activities implemented.

An indicator tracking table (ITT) and an activity tracking table (ATT) will be put in place to facilitate this close monitoring. A reporting template will be updated to enable systematic reporting of data on the defined indicators, with a section dedicated to effective monitoring of the implementation of activities.

Given that CASH will be distributed, a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be carried out to collect and analyze information to verify the effectiveness of the approaches used, obtain feedback from communities to improve future interventions, and document good practices. A PDM report will be produced at the end of this monitoring activity.

The IFRC national delegation office, through the SDM officer, will provide technical support for PDM implementation, program management, and the capitalization workshop to ensure that operational objectives are met and that the reports produced are of high quality.

As part of this DREF operation, monitoring visits will be organized.

A lessons learned workshop, involving the various implementation actors, will be organized towards the end of the operation to collect feedback from volunteers and targeted communities, identify strengths and weaknesses in implementation, and draw useful lessons for planning future humanitarian responses. A report from this workshop will be prepared and shared with relevant stakeholders.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The CRB's communication strategy revolves around volunteers. A communication channel has been created to enable information sharing within the network of volunteers across the country. Digital technology is indispensable nowadays, and it is one of the NS communication tools, helping to raise the profile of the institution's activities among other local and international partners.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	
Lessons learned:	
Key lessons from past DREF flood operations in Benin—especially on planning, monitoring, and information sharing—have been fully integrated into this response. These will help improve efficiency and coordination from planning to reporting. - Improved Planning and Management: Internal management and supervision mechanisms will be defined early with community leaders. Planning meetings will clarify priorities, budgets, roles, and communication protocols among stakeholders. - Community Engagement and Accountability: Beneficiaries will be identified through a participatory process to strengthen accountability and local ownership. Validation and verification procedures will be defined from the start. - Coordination with Partners: Strong coordination with humanitarian actors will avoid duplication and ensure complementary actions, with regular information sharing throughout the operation. - Communication and Inclusion: Regular updates will be shared with local authorities to reduce misinformation. An adapted communication strategy and feedback mechanisms will ensure transparency and community trust. Response teams will reflect gender and diversity to ensure inclusive support.	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No



Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

04-06-2025

Coordination	Faced with the escalation of violence in northern Benin, it has become imperative to strengthen coordination and joint efforts within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to enable the Red Cross of Benin to respond effectively to the ongoing humanitarian crisis. In this dynamic, an online coordination meeting was held on 11 June 2025, bringing together the Movement's partners. The main objective of this meeting was to take stock of the humanitarian situation and examine the possibility of submitting an emergency funding request through the DREF (Disaster Response Emergency Fund), and to ensure strong complementarity of the response of the Movement's actors, in particular with the activities underway or planned with the ICRC. Following the discussions, the Movement's partners unanimously approved the submission of this DREF request. Furthermore, the RCB actively participates in coordination meetings with other humanitarian actors operating in the departments of Atacora and Alibori, alongside the ICRC and the CRLux. The NS plays a key role in this coordination framework and Participating National Societies (PNSs) by supporting community interventions and facilitating coordination operational on the ground.
Assessment	The RCB has activated the local committees of Tanguiéta and Toucountouna in the targeted municipalities to ensure regular monitoring of population movements. Constructive exchanges are also being established with local authorities, particularly town halls and one-stop social protection offices, with the aim of a coordinated response to the situation. These actions aim to strengthen coordination and obtain accurate information to better meet the needs of the members.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	Through its Abuja cluster, the IFRC has an office in Benin to support the Red Cross. This office receives direct technical support. The IFRC has deployed an assessment coordinator to support the National Society in the needs assessment process. During the operation, the IFRC will provide technical and financial support (operations, funds, etc.) for development and implementation. The IFRC will also continue to support the NS during the implementation of the response in terms of coordination and resource mobilization. This approach aims to complement the support already provided by the Luxembourg Red Cross, to better meet the needs of displaced households in terms of emergency accommodation.
Participating National Societies	In Benin, two National Emergency Response Teams (PNS) are established: the Flanders Red Cross and the Luxembourg Red Cross. As part of the humanitarian response to the forced displacement situation in the commune of Tanguiéta, the Luxembourg Red Cross provided the RCB with 50 emergency shelter kits and 50 non-food item (NFI) kits, intended to cover the essential needs of displaced households. In addition to this material support, the Luxembourg Red Cross is also responsible for organizing and financing the training of volunteers deployed in the field, with a view to strengthening their capacity to to attend to the population affected. Other National Societies, although not established in the country, are involved in seeking funding for this situation in the North of the country and in coordinating on the issue.



ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which has historically had a presence in Benin through its regional mission based in Lomé, has strengthened its commitment by opening a dedicated mission in the country on 20 December 2024. This increased presence aims to intensify support for humanitarian actions for vulnerable populations, particularly in regions affected by the security crisis.

The ICRC was actively involved in the multi-sectoral assessment process and in planning the humanitarian response. In partnership with the Red Cross of Benin, the ICRC is implementing programmes in the areas of health, economic security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and restoring family links (RFL) in the departments of Alibori and Atacora.

The ICRC is also implementing a capacity-building programme for local RCB committees on safer access, risk management, and operational security. The ICRC's expertise will be used to expand the scope of activities as part of the response plan's implementation, while supporting the RCB in humanitarian coordination, to foster collective and effective action with all partners.

The activities funded by the ICRC cover assistance to displaced people from 2024 to early 2025. Planned or ongoing activities include:

- In-kind food assistance and seed distribution to 2,000 displaced households;
- Vaccination and treatment of animals in 1,500 households;
- Distribution of essential household items kits (EHI) to 1,500 households.
- Training of 150 people from farming or market gardening households in economic security;
- Rehabilitation of 10 to 13 boreholes equipped with hand powered pumps;
- Construction of the headquarters of a local committee in the north of the country;
- Restoration of family links for people separated due to displacement;
- Strengthening the capacities of volunteers in security and operational communication.

In connection with the current event for the displaced people of Tanougou and the host families, in partnership with the RCB and in complementarity with this DREF, the ICRC plans to implement, after an evaluation, the following activities:

- Distribution of NFIs for 1000-1500 HH;
- Assessment of protection/IHL issues in relation to recent attacks (ICRC);
- Evaluation and provision of RLF services;
- Potential response Wathab/Health.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	Municipal authorities, accompanied by national political authorities, including the First Vice-President of the National Assembly, went to the field to reassure communities and express their support, accompanied by a detachment of para-commandos to strengthen security in the area. A municipal security council brought together defense and security authorities as well as heads of decentralized state structures and representatives of the consultation framework of humanitarian organizations to take stock of the situation and propose measures to strengthen the co-production of security. Another working session led by the mayor and the Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Point brought together the various neighborhood and village chiefs to take stock of the displaced in each of their areas of jurisdiction. This session allowed for data sharing. During this same session, the invited humanitarian organizations were asked to develop a humanitarian response plan within 24 hours. In response, the Beninese government, through the Beninese Civil Protection Agency (ABPC), organized a coordination meeting on Wednesday, 4 June 2025 with the aim of coordinating the response to Natitingou
UN or other actors	Several humanitarian actors have mobilized to provide a coordinated response to the needs of displaced persons and host families. Following the coordination meetings, humanitarian actors have taken the following decisions: - Solidarités International plans to provide non-emergency cash assistance, subject to a prior socio-economic analysis. - Plan International Benin is committed to distributing food assistance worth 40,000 FCFA per person for one month, specifically targeting 216 people. This positioning has been confirmed.



- The World Food Programme (WFP) is planning to provide food assistance for a period of three months via cash. The cash distribution is being handled by the Red Cross of Benin. This position has been confirmed.
- UNICEF will join forces to provide food and non-food assistance for three months to 284 displaced people.
- Regarding assistance to host families, UNICEF has expressed its intention to provide three months of food aid, while indicating that it can no longer supplement the aid intended for displaced persons. CONACEE Africa plans to provide one month of assistance to 50 host households, in addition to UNICEF's efforts.
- UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Solidarités International (SI), Plan International Benin (PLB) and Handicap International have committed to providing non-food assistance.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place? -

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The needs identified by the rapid assessment in the "Housing and NFI kits/household goods" sector are as follows:

- Low capacity of host communities to accommodate all displaced persons.
- Cramped spaces in homes and average household size of seven people per household due to the presence of guests in households.
- Inadequacy of household kits (compared to Sphere humanitarian standards.)



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

A large proportion of Benin's population lives in poverty and has limited access to basic social services such as education, healthcare, and sanitation.

The lack of resources and opportunities for economic growth exacerbates this situation, particularly in rural areas of Benin.

In terms of food security and livelihoods, the needs assessment identified the following problems:

- Poor eating habits in the affected community, justified by an unacceptable food consumption score for 65%, or 22% with a borderline consumption index and 43% with a poor consumption index. About 50% of the affected people eat less than two meals a day.
- Low capacity of affected communities to obtain food, whether through their own harvests or on the market.

The response strategy would be based on building community capacity in the area of food security to ensure the production and accessibility of food

products. Educating communities on balanced food consumption and rational use is also relevant. Cash transfers are an effective way to address this community need.



Health

Given the overcrowding within the compounds and the often large size of displaced households, the risk of disease spreading is high. In order to

prevent the emergence and transmission of pathologies, it is essential to disseminate information on Primary health care, through the implementation of community health and first aid activities. This will include the training of local volunteer teams dedicated to prevention and health promotion in the affected municipalities.

Strengthening preventive measures will also involve organizing awareness-raising sessions, educational conferences, and health education activities on the main health risks to

which displaced populations are exposed. To reduce the risk of malaria, particularly in highly endemic areas, the targeted distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets will be necessary, particularly for the most vulnerable households.

Furthermore, in order to bring health services closer to displaced and hard-to-reach communities, it will be appropriate to implement advanced strategies, including the mobilization

of a vehicle that can act as an ambulance. Special attention should also be paid to displaced children, particularly due to the lack of clothing and other basic necessities.

The establishment of a community surveillance system will enable the early detection of acute or suspected cases, thus facilitating a rapid response. Finally, psychosocial support will be provided to affected populations through appropriate psychological support mechanisms to mitigate the emotional and psychological effects of the crisis.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The forced displacement of populations risks increasing pressure on existing socio-community infrastructure, particularly in areas where access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation remains precarious, despite ongoing improvement efforts.

In view of this situation, it is imperative to implement initiatives aimed at supporting host and displaced communities in the search for local and sustainable solutions to these challenges.

Awareness-raising activities will be organized to promote good hygiene practices and encourage the proper use of water treatment tablets such as Aquatabs. These actions will help reduce health risks associated with the consumption of unsafe water and improve hygiene conditions in reception areas.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The diversity of groups hosted in the villages of the southern Atacora municipalities raises specific issues of integration and acceptance, characteristic of any displacement situation.

It is therefore essential to take these sociocultural dynamics into account in communication strategies with communities to ensure an appropriate and inclusive response.

While the first waves of displacement were relatively limited, their impact on protection, gender, and inclusion issues remained marginal. However, since the massive influx of displaced populations, particularly from the Mi group, a thorough reassessment of protection risks has become essential.

It is now crucial to strengthen the dissemination of targeted messages on protection, violence prevention, gender equality, social inclusion, mutual acceptance, and peacebuilding within both host and displaced communities. Joint assessment reports indicate a high prevalence of female-headed households and children among the displaced, with some women having lost their spouses or children in the context of the violence they suffered.

The majority of those registered are children, requiring priority attention to child protection. The persistent instability in the department, exacerbated by refugee movements, requires a coordinated response based on respect for the principles of protection, gender, and inclusion.

Particular attention should be paid to the most vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities or reduced mobility. These populations must benefit from increased support, both in terms of protection and psychosocial and social support.



Migration And Displacement

The report notes that Benin does not have a migration policy document. However, there are laws and regulations that address migration issues, in the form of sub-regional agreements, notably within ECOWAS and UEMOA, as well as international conventions and agreements.

The real challenge in migration management is the formulation of a migration policy that must be implemented through specific programmes and the establishment of an institutional framework to better coordinate the work of the different structures involved in the field of migration.

During population movements, people forced to leave their communities do not take any of their livelihoods with them. Sometimes, they leave in disarray, and some family members are separated from their loved ones. During the event that triggered the displacement or during the movement, affected communities face several challenges, including separation from their loved ones, a lack of inadequate capacity to meet basic needs (food, drinking water, sanitation), as well as protection and psychosocial support needs.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement and accountability are key factors in the success of a humanitarian intervention. Within the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, the CEA has been institutionalized in all components and is becoming widespread in all national security forces. The RCB has not remained inactive. However, despite the existence of a team and some mechanisms for managing community feedback, the



following challenges remain:

- Low capacity of volunteers, particularly in some thematic areas (PGI, CEA, PSEA, and IM) which are essential to the plan response at the decentralized level.
- Poor operationalization of the effective community feedback mechanism, especially in municipalities of intervention.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The needs identified in the previous sections come from the multi-sectoral assessment conducted by the NS, with the technical and financial support of its partners.

Based on the results of this rapid assessment, a comprehensive response plan has been developed, although it is not yet funded. Furthermore, reports submitted by local Red Cross committees confirm the needs identified during this assessment.

Given that internally displaced persons are mostly hosted within host communities, the pressure on the latter's already limited resources has increased considerably. In this context, the humanitarian response must be inclusive, targeting internally displaced persons, asylum seekers/refugees, and host families. Although the NS is present in the targeted municipalities, its operational capacity remains limited, particularly in terms of logistics, equipment, human and financial resources. A strategic strengthening of its capacities would therefore contribute significantly to the effectiveness of the response.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The operation aims to provide assistance to 3,000 people, or approximately 500 households made up of 50% internally displaced households and 50% host families, through cash transfers to cover their immediate needs. A total of 50 host households will receive specific assistance in terms of emergency accommodation, accompanied by basic health services and hygiene promotion activities. This intervention will contribute to improving their living conditions by facilitating access to quality basic services, adapted to their specific needs and respecting their fundamental rights, in the Atacora department, in northern Benin for 4 months.

Operation strategy rationale

This intervention plan is specifically designed to meet the humanitarian needs of the groups most affected by the current crises by considering the gaps not covered by current efforts in the communes of Tanguiéta and Toucountouna.

The humanitarian shelter intervention strategy aims to transform identified vulnerabilities into real community capacities, with a particular emphasis on strengthening local skills in the field of emergency shelter and the management of non-food items. This approach will also promote the establishment of a standardized national framework for shelter related interventions. The 50 shelters will have an area of 21 m2 and will be built within host households using wood, nails, iron wire, zinc sheets, and loincloths. The Luxembourg Red Cross has provided the NS with 50 shelter kits and 50 NFI kits and is responsible for training volunteers. It is planned to deploy 20 volunteers already trained by the AICRL, with the support of local artisans, to implement shelter-related activities. These volunteers will be supervised by more experienced peers, including members of the RDRT and NDRT shelter teams. With the kits currently being ordered, field deployment can begin quickly upon receipt of the materials.

In the area of livelihoods, the cash transfer (CTP) response strategy will focus on strengthening community capacities to ensure sustainable food security by promoting local production and improving access to food. Educating communities on balanced consumption and the rational use of food resources is also an essential component. Cash transfers are recognized as an effective and appropriate means of meeting the immediate needs of the populations affected. It is planned to provide cash assistance to 500 households, representing approximately 3,000 people. This assistance will take the form of three successive transfers. The amounts have been differentiated according to the status of the households:

- 37,000 FCFA per transfer for host families, to support the additional costs associated with welcoming displaced persons
- 58,000 FCFA per transfer for displaced households, whose needs are greater due to their increased precariousness.

These amounts were determined based on the needs identified during the multi-sectoral assessment and take into account national standards, the minimum food basket, and the cost of essential goods available on local markets, carried out by the World Food Programme. A market assessment study was already conducted last year by the ICRC, which provides a basis for this operation.

The health strategy is based on the organization of mobile clinics and the implementation of advanced service delivery strategies, accompanied by regular information for communities on available services and their access methods. These exchanges will also make it possible to identify the obstacles encountered by populations in accessing care, to adjust interventions and improve health coverage. The strategy provides for the organization of four training sessions for volunteers and community members on Basic First Aid, to strengthen their capacity to intervene effectively in the event of an emergency.



At the same time, community awareness campaigns will be conducted to inform and mobilize the population around good health practices. Finally, the implementation of advanced integrated strategies for the delivery of health services will ensure expanded and coordinated access to care, optimizing the coverage and quality of health services in targeted areas with the support of the health system.

Regarding the WASH sector, the strategy aims to promote access to and use of drinking water and sanitation facilities, as well as to strengthen hygiene practices within communities through participatory approaches. Local governance of water resource management and sanitation infrastructure will be encouraged, with the active involvement of communities and local administrative authorities. The hygiene promotion strategy will be based on conducting awareness-raising sessions directly in the beneficiaries' homes, to ensure targeted and effective dissemination of good practices. At the same time, volunteers will be specifically trained in hygiene promotion to strengthen their skills and capacity to intervene within communities. Finally, the use of educational tools such as PHAST kits will be implemented to facilitate the interactive and participatory transmission of key hygiene related messages.

The protection response will implement actions aimed at guaranteeing children's fundamental rights, particularly through education, health, and the security of administrative documents. It will also integrate measures for the prevention and comprehensive management of violence in all its forms, while promoting peaceful coexistence and humanitarian values in the community. The strategy for the prevention and management of gender-based violence (GBV) and psychosocial needs is based on several complementary axes. It first provides for the creation and management of play areas adapted for children, to provide them with a safe and stimulating environment. At the same time, a significant effort will be made on capacity building, with the training of 42 volunteers and staff members of the RCB in specific concepts related to GBV prevention. Information and awareness campaigns will be organized to raise awareness among communities about the issues of GBV, children's rights, and other related topics. To foster intergenerational dialogue, discussion forums will be established for young and old people, encouraging the sharing of experiences and mutual understanding. Finally, psychosocial support sessions will be offered to communities, particularly to bereaved individuals, and to RCB volunteers and staff, to support their resilience and emotional well-being in the face of difficult situations.

On a sustainable level, the strategy provides for the training and deployment of qualified volunteers to ensure the efficient management of Humanitarian Service Points (PSH).

A specific operational manual will be developed to harmonize practices and guide implementation in the field. The installation of essential logistical and technical systems including equipment, work tools and appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will guarantee the quality, effectiveness and accountability of interventions.

Finally, community mobilization will be at the heart of the strategy, based on an inclusive and participatory approach designed to strengthen the commitment and accountability of local actors. This approach will include the organization of focus groups with the targeted populations to gather their perceptions and needs, as well as capacity-building workshops for the volunteers and actors involved, particularly on the community communication approach (CEA). Awareness campaigns will be conducted to provide information on feedback

mechanisms, complaint management, and to promote dialogue and social cohesion through regular community meetings. Radio broadcasts and awareness spots will focus on the values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, while encouraging peaceful coexistence.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This response plan aims to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most affected populations in the municipalities of Tanguiéta and Toucountouna. The RCB will prioritize asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and vulnerable host families who have not yet received support from other partners.

Special attention will be paid to people with special needs, including the elderly, non-accompanied children, households with children under five years old, pregnant women, disabled people, the sick, widows and widowers. This will also include people who become ill as a result of this crisis. These selection criteria will be discussed with the Beninese Civil Protection Agency which will be involved in targeting households before providing assistance.

The mechanism for active community participation was fully integrated throughout the evaluation process. To ensure that needs are fairly addressed, focus groups were organized, involving members of the community through their representatives, as well as community, religious and state leaders. This will ensure an inclusive response and will contribute to improving peaceful coexistence between displaced persons and the host community.

This operation is specifically designed to meet the humanitarian needs of the groups most affected by current crises.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The intervention targets approximately 500 displaced households and humanitarian services will extend to host families, identified from a joint analysis of displacement flows, pressure on basic services and gaps in humanitarian coverage. The choice of these two municipalities



is based on the confirmed presence of new waves of displaced people, the persistence of armed attacks and the increasing impact on host communities. Prioritization criteria include:

- Nearly 500 newly displaced households are not yet covered by assistance.
- Continued attacks are leading to further displacement, reinforcing the need for sustained humanitarian assistance.

This prioritization also involved humanitarian actors and local authorities to strengthen coordination and ensure an effective humanitarian response at the community and institutional level. The current positioning of humanitarian organizations has revealed that foster families are generally neglected or given little consideration in assistance strategies. As a result, they are characterized by a life of unprecedented poverty, due to the sudden and unforeseen depletion of their food reserves for welcome displaced populations in the name of solidarity. It is on the basis of this observation, confirmed during the round table, that was decided to prioritize assistance to these targets. This assistance would provide a breath of fresh air and renewed hope not only to displaced persons but also to host families, especially since the assistance provided to a host family benefits both the family and displaced people living there.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,004	Rural	43.6%
Girls (under 18)	532	Urban	55.6%
Men	957	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	507		
Total targeted population	3,000		

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?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
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
Inaccessibility of intervention areas due to threats	The RCB collected all relevant security information before and during all field missions. Staff and volunteers involved in the process were informed of the Code of Conduct and secure access
The security situation in the border areas of Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo may have an impact on national security and the overall development of the operation.	The RCB has consistently kept its teams informed of security-related information and applicable regulations. Most volunteers in these areas are trained in safer access, security, and safety. The RCB maintains good relations with security officers. During the implementation of the DREF, the National Security Service provided a briefing to level up its volunteers according to needs.



The proliferation of diseases with epidemic potential	During the training sessions, volunteers received messages on epidemic prevention, particularly on the steps of handwashing
Risk of censorship resulting in inaccessibility to certain affected community groups	The NS will strengthen the implementation of humanitarian diplomacy activities
Sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children	Organizing the activities of all parties involved and training volunteers

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The concerned department shares borders with Burkina Faso, Togo, the Pendjari National Park, and Togo, and faces an unstable security situation. This instability, fueled by violence, has led to a growing threat from non-state armed groups and kidnappings in the northern regions of Benin, along the border with Burkina Faso and Niger. The porosity of the borders with these countries, particularly in the regions where the W forests and the Pendjari National Parks are located, makes this area vulnerable to incursions by armed groups operating in the Sahel, who exploit this favorable terrain.

The two executive secretaries of Alibori and Atacora participated in a training course organized by ICRC on operational security management, and security rules and operational procedures for the two departments are currently being finalized.

This operation will allow us to finalize, with the support of the security focal point, the details of the protocols of the rules being finalized (workshop planned for August with the support of the ICRC and CRLux).

Given that the area is still under attack and/or threat of attack by armed groups, the teams were briefed and informed about the Code of Conduct and safer access before and during the operation. The NS security focal point and the ICRC one will work with other stakeholders to ensure safe movement and work for our team in the field to avoid any potential security risks. The volunteers will be briefed on the conduct to be observed during activities to ensure acceptability in the area and among the affected communities.

Security management will be guided by the implementation of the 8 elements of the Safer Access Framework, fundamental principles as practical tools for operational decision-making, and the humanitarian values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Regular updates on the security situation will be organized and disseminated, accompanied by real-time monitoring of activities on the ground via the Red Cross of Benin information management system. An assessment of security risks specific to each area has been carried out, and risk mitigation measures have been identified and implemented. All IFRC members, as well as National Society staff and volunteers, will be invited to follow the IFRC Stay Safe online course. Two training sessions on the Safer Access Framework have been organized by the ICRC for volunteers and operational teams in the Alibori and Atacora departments.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 11,584

Targeted Persons: 300

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households receiving shelter items	50
Number of households assisted with construction	50
Percentage of shelters built	90
Number of supervised constructions	1
Number of protective equipment	2



Priority Actions

- Purchase of additional materials for the construction of shelters for the 50 most vulnerable households
- Donation of shelter items for 50 households
- Supervision of the construction of resettlement shelters
- Support for households to rebuild their homes
- Protective equipment



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 115,570

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households that have received cash transfer	500
Percentage of people satisfied with the assistance	80
Number of PMDs completed	1
Number of volunteers trained on the CTP	30
Number of rounds conducted	3

Priority Actions

- Unconditional cash transfer to 500 households
- Identification and digital registration of the 500 beneficiaries
- Training of 30 volunteers on CTP
- Post-distribution monitoring



Health

Budget: CHF 15,742

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people affected by the advanced strategy	3,000
Number of people educated about epidemic management within the community	3
Number of people affected by first-aid activities	150

Priority Actions

- Organize four training sessions for volunteers and community members on basic first aid, with at least 15 participants (five volunteers and ten community members).
- Organize community awareness campaigns in homes on essential family practices.
- Organize 20 advanced integrated strategies for providing health services.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 5,586

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people who benefited from WASH activities	3
Number of people trained in water, sanitation, and hygiene	40
Number of PHAST kits produced (one kit per municipality)	2

Priority Actions

- Conduct awareness-raising sessions in homes for displaced persons and host communities
- Train 40 volunteers in hygiene promotion
- Produce 20 PHAST kits



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 9,553

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people affected by activities to combat sexual and gender-based violence	3,000
Number of people trained in sexual and gender-based violence	220
Number of intergenerational discussion forums between young people and older adults organized	10
Number of activities organized in children's playgrounds	10

Priority Actions

- Create and organize activities in the two play areas for children;
- Train 20 volunteers and 15 RCB staff on specific concepts related to the prevention of gender-based violence;
- Organize information campaigns on gender-based violence, children's rights, etc.
- Organize intergenerational discussion forums between young people and the elderly.
- Organize psychosocial support sessions for communities (bereaved persons, etc.), volunteers, and staff.
- Analyze RLF needs (handled by the ICRC).
- Joint ICRC/RCB RLF response (handled by the ICRC).



Migration And Displacement

Budget: CHF 6,030



Targeted Persons: 450

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers qualified to manage HSP	20
Number of manuals on humanitarian service points developed	1
Number of HSP installed and operational	3
Number of people affected by HSP (approximately 50 people per month for each HSP)	450

Priority Actions

- Train and deploy qualified volunteers for PSH management;
- Install all necessary logistical and technical systems, including equipment, work tools, and appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in three municipalities.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 4,808

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of capacity-building workshops organized for CEA stakeholders and volunteers	2
Number of people affected by CEA activities	3
Number of FGDs organized	4
Number of community meetings organized	4
Number of radio broadcasts aired	10

Priority Actions

- Produce five radio programmes and spots on the Movement and peaceful coexistence;
- Organize focus groups and community meetings within the community;
- Organize capacity-building workshops for stakeholders and volunteers on CEA;
- Raise awareness within the community about feedback and complaint mechanisms.



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 3,888

Targeted Persons: 220

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers insured	220
Number of supervision missions conducted by the local IFRC team	3

Priority Actions

- Supervision and technical support from SDM IFRC Benin Office
- Maintain regular movement coordination meetings on detailed planning, monitoring and technical alignment of the planned activities.
- Collaboration with UN agencies for data sharing, referrals, and overall service delivery.
- Continuous engagement and coordination with local authorities and national Government agencies involved in the displacement situation in the North of Benin.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 42,411

Targeted Persons: 19

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of kick-off meetings organized	1
Number of coordination meetings with stakeholders	1
Number of NDRT members deployed by the NS at headquarters and in branches	3
Number of supervision missions carried out	4
Number of people deployed for this operation	6

Priority Actions

- Kick-off meeting to prepare and plan for the operation with managers and national staff
- Carry out monitoring activities (both by technical team from HQ and at field level)
- Mission of headquarters staff to monitor activities
- Governance supervision
- Translation of planning and operational documents: plans, reports, key messages, training material and support material for volunteers from English to French and vice versa
- Insurance for volunteer
- Purchase and distribution of T-shirts and visibility materials
- Organize a Workshops to capitalize on achievements, lessons learned, and experience sharing
- Operation support and technical team will include the following deployments
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) Accountant
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) Relief and Disaster Coordinator
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) Logistics
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) Security Focal Point
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) Recovery Manager
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) PMER
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) CASH
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) Health
 - Part-time deployment (Motivation) Secretary Executive



- Deployment of 1 NDRT member from the RCB to support activities at the national level with volunteers.
- Deployment of 2 BDRT members from the RCB to support field activities with volunteers.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRBJ022 - Benin Red Croos Population Movment

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	168,873
Shelter and Basic Household Items	11,584
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	115,570
Health	15,742
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,586
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,553
Education	0
Migration	6,030
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,808
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	46,299
Coordination and Partnerships	3,888
Secretariat Services	0
National Society Strengthening	42,411
TOTAL BUDGET	215,172

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

18/06/2025

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



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