

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Burkina Faso: Floods

Emergency Appeal n° MDRBF008
GLIDE n° FL-2009-000172-BFA
23 December, 2009

This revised Emergency Appeal now seeks CHF 3,500,000 (USD 3.3m or EUR 2.3m) in cash, kind, or services to support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) to assist 8,000 families for 6 months. The operation will be extended by one month, to be completed by the end of March, 2010. A Final Report will be made available by June, 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

The budget has been increased to include the recovery phase of reconstruction in line with the latest government strategy in relocating most of the flood victims to permanent green land sites on the outskirts of Ouagadougou City where most of the infrastructure is to be provided. [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: 81% [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Preliminary Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 9 September 2009 for CHF 2,765,053 million for six months to assist 8,000 families.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 was allocated on a regional basis from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society to respond.
- Two Operations Updates were issued: the first on 21 September 2009, and the second on 28 September 2009. Both focused on the findings of Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and Emergency Response Units (ERUs).

Summary: Unprecedented rainfall of 1 September in Ouagadougou left more than 150,000 people affected with nearly two thirds of them made homeless. Initially, the affected sought refuge in temporary shelter in schools and public sites. The Burkina Red Cross Society (BRCS) responded immediately by mobilising its volunteers from the initial assessment phase all through to the implementation of the relief operation.

After the completion of the assessment phase and the revision of the initial plan of action, BRCS, with the support of the International Federation which include both FACT and ERU, carried out the relief phase 1 and 2 of its operation. These phases consisted in distributing Non-Food Items (NFIs), installing sanitations facilities and supporting the relocation of beneficiaries in the temporary shelter on sites provided by the government. The operation also reinforced the water distribution network and the promotion of hygiene activities. The Implementation over the reporting period faced delays due to changes in the government's strategy and the BRCS had to adjust to this in its auxiliary role. There has been steady progress in terms of results despite some confusion at the early stages among agencies due not only to the complexity of the disaster affecting an urban setting and the local authorities taking a lead and not allowing independent action.



Session of relief items distribution in Burkina Faso.

During the emergency phase, BRCS, the International Federation and Movement partners including ICRC distributed basic NFIs consisting of kitchen sets, jerry cans, blankets, hygiene kits, sleeping mats, soap, and mosquito nets to some 3,900 families. Continuous hygiene promotion and provision of sanitation facilities in the alternative sites consisting of over 100 rapid latrines enabled to contain waterborne disease with no related outbreak or epidemics.

Following the emergency phase which ended in November, the operation is now focused on the recovery phase. The Burkina Faso government has opted for a strategy which consists of transferring the affected people from the temporary sites to more permanent sites in order to vacate schools for students and public buildings. These sites had to be closed in mid October and approximately 4,500 families moved to the alternative sites and are housed in tents or temporary shelters. Currently these sites are also to be evacuated. According to the statistics provided by the government, 24,000 affected families of which 14,000 are from flood risk zones need to move to relocation sites in Yagma and Bassinko area in the outskirts of Ouagadougou and 10,000 that will rebuild on their former property.

Priority is given to the 4,500 families to locate in these identified sites and the operation is expected to last for three weeks. After the registration, the families will receive official papers for the plot, direct distribution of materials, 1.5 tons of cement and corrugated iron sheets and 50,000 CFA in cash. This assistance will also be extended to those affected and living with host families. The transfer and installation of affected people on the new sites is expected to be completed by March 2010. There is however a challenge over access to water for construction and human consumption therefore requiring the drilling of boreholes for water supply on the relocation site.

The increased budget takes into account the necessary work to cover the flood affected populations' potable water needs and other inputs to prepare the relocation sites to welcome the beneficiaries. The two other groups of beneficiaries consist of affected families, on the one side, that own their land and that are to reconstruct in their former plots but lack the means and the others are former tenants who must again rent homes and have temporarily lost their livelihood activities. For these, the government has initiated a distribution of cash grants representing at least two months of rent to the most vulnerable households.

In addition to the support provided by the International Federation and the ICRC, the flood operation has received support from the British, Canadian, Finnish, Japanese, Monaco, Netherlands, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Belgian and the BENELUX Red Cross Societies, as well as the German embassy and cooperation, French embassy, ECHO and OPEC funds.

[<click here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Following severe rains on 1 September when 263mm fell in 12 hours, widespread displacement occurred within and around Ouagadougou (Greater Ouagadougou), affecting all five districts. The affected population were lodged in public facilities such as schools and other public buildings while host families welcomed others. With the school starting there was a need to relocate the displaced people to alternative resettlement sites.

The Burkina Faso government has set up a programme for relocating the displaced 14,000 families to new permanent sites in two phases. The first one targets 3,751 families which are now living in the alternative sites. This is being done in three steps: the first is allocating a plot to the registered families with the plot's documents; the second is to provide them with some building materials including 30 bags of cement, 20 iron corrugated sheets and timber; the third is with an additional start of 50,000 CFA given per family for the reconstruction of their new homes. Priority is given to relocated family land owners with land located in now unauthorised locations to rebuild in the new sites. For the tenants, a two months' rent support is given to families upon departure from the temporary sites.

Each site for the relocated families is managed by the Communal Authorities and the employees of the Social Welfare Services while security and protection is provided by municipal Police. A formal set-up was put in place with an infirmary located in a UNICEF tent and MSF providing a mobile clinic. There are also warehouse tents for food and firewood/charcoal distributions; water is provided by the municipal water board (there is no water storage system); latrines and showers have been built with concrete blocks. The sanitary facilities on the sites are insufficient; the tent capacity ranges from 8 people to 30 people in a tent.

National Society Capacity Building: Since 2007 the Burkinabe Red Cross Society has benefited from the support of the International Federation within the framework of floods preparedness, early warning/early action, in the form of training, visibility and provision of security materials. Throughout these previous operation, the operational capacities of BRCS have been enhanced following the (learning by doing) approach. The BRCS has extensive experience in responding to flood-related disasters relief operations and social mobilization during health epidemics.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Progress towards objectives

The BRCS mobilized its teams of volunteers to assist the affected communities and undertook activities to prevent the outbreak of water related diseases. With a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) to support the assessment and coordination efforts, the National Society has worked and reinforced the regional disaster response team (RDRT) members already in place. Simultaneously, two Emergency Response Unit (ERUs) were deployed for relief and logistics.

With the support of the French Embassy, BRCS volunteers have distributed hygiene kits, kitchen sets and water sanitation for 1,000 families on the Hippodrome site and with an in-kind donation from the German Embassy and German cooperation of a further 1,000 kitchen kits.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective 1 (emergency - 0 to 3 months): To ensure that up to 4,000 flood-affected families that are in temporary emergency centres (public buildings) or alternative sites receive the basic non-food items and supplies.	
Expected results	Activities planned
4,000 displaced families receive family kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers, train and conduct assessment • Make a list of the most vulnerable • Acquire and transport 4,000 Non Food Items (NFI) sets to Ouagadougou, transport to warehouse • Prepare distribution plans • Set up teams for distribution, and train the teams • Establish requisition in accordance with distribution plans • Transport to distribution sites • Distribute NFI • Monitor, document and report on distribution activities • Evaluate activities and ensure adequate reporting

With the support of in-kind donations from the Finnish Red Cross, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross, ICRC and the International Federation regional prepositioned stock that was deployed from Accra, the BRCS distributed more than 2,900 family kits including its own contingency stock used during the first hours of the disaster. Additional family kits were distributed with the support from the French and German embassies to 1,000 families.

These kits consisted of:

- Jerry cans -1 per family
- Soap - 1kg per family
- Blankets - 1 per family member
- Sleeping Mats - 2 single per family member
- Mosquito nets - 1 per 2 family member
- Kitchen sets - 1 per family
- Buckets - 1 per family
- Hygiene kits - 1 per family

Some 500 Swiss RC family kits (in hard plastic distribution crates) are available. They will be distributed once the affected people are on their new plots and some placed as a small emergency stock. One kit is made up of:

- Hygiene kit (including condoms) -1
- Mosquito nets - 2

- Bucket - 1
- Jerry can - 2
- Cooking set - 1
- Blanket - 5
- Candles - 5
- Matches (box) - 2
- Hurricane lantern - 1
- School kit – 1

The Federation NFIs and the BRCS contingency stock need to be replenished for future operations.

Emergency health

Overall Objective: (up to end of December: Integrated approach with water and sanitation objectives)
To contribute to the prevention of outbreaks of waterborne and communicable diseases through integrated approach health/watsan by hygiene promotion, health sensitisation and social mobilisation to up to 57,000 displaced people.

Specific Objective 1: To increase the capacities of Burkinabe Red Cross Society in public health in emergencies.

Activities planned and achieved (or in process)

- Strengthen the capacity of related health staff, supervisors, team leaders and volunteers of BRCS;
- Train 10 BRCS team leaders, 3 supervisors and 140 volunteers on prevention of the most common communicable diseases, water born diseases in emergencies and delivering key messages (with assistance from MOH and WHO) particularly during the meningitis W135 period (March);
- Train 10 BRCS team leaders, 3 supervisors and 140 volunteers on Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) techniques;
- Train 5 health BRCS staff (Health Coordinator, 3 supervisors/Team leaders) in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHAST) organized by CREPA, the second training is planned in January once people are settled in their distributed plots;
- Provide and produce sufficient IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material for sensitisation activities for the BRCS volunteers;
- Supervise the activities of BRCS volunteers at the alternative resettlement sites once a week at least;
- Produce and provide volunteers and supervisors with appropriate formats for monitoring and reporting of the activities;
- Carry out monitoring, evaluation, reporting activities.

Specific Objective 2: To promote good hygiene practices and awareness raising on prevention of communicable diseases, vector born diseases and HIV/AIDS in the alternative resettlement sites for about 57,000 vulnerable in the most affected areas.

Activities planned and achieved (or in process)

- Mobilize 140 BRCS volunteers, their 10 team leaders and three supervisors;
- Sensitize the population on good hygiene and sanitation practices;
- Organize at least 4,200 health awareness raising sessions including distribution of condoms and ORS at the alternative resettlement sites;
- Distribute Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) to 8,000 affected displaced people at the alternative resettlement sites (see NFI relief objective);
- Conduct mosquito net “hang up” sessions at least five sessions per each site during NFI (mosquito net) distributions including sensitization on prevention of malaria;
- Organize at least 180 sensitisation meetings with heads of households in each site;
- Establish at least one Hygiene Committee at each alternative resettlement site;
- Organize at least 24 supervision visits to supervise BRCS volunteer activities at the sites;
- Carry out monitoring, evaluation, reporting activities.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Overall Objective (4 months – September to December: Integrated approach with Health Objectives): The needs for the affected population are adequate with safe water supply, sanitation (especially excreta disposal), solid waste disposal, drainage, vector control and hygiene promotion to SPHERE/WHO standards to contain and reduce morbidity and mortality while restoring dignity.

Objective 1: The risk of waterborne diseases has been reduced through the provision of non-food items to the most vulnerable. NFI distribution to 8,000 households (40,000 people) (See Relief Section Objectives)

Activities planned and achieved (or in process)

- Distribute jerry cans, soap, buckets;
- Support CONASUR in their 20 boreholes drilling program for potable water supply with the drilling of two boreholes, with installation of hand pumps and 2 community water points in Yagma;
- Actively participate in the WASH cluster and CONASUR meetings, advocate for the Red Cross and report WASH cluster strategy and action to the IFRC technical and operational management;
- Monitor and evaluate the watsan activities and provide reporting;

Objective 2: The risk of waterborne diseases has been reduced through the sufficient and uninterrupted provision of potable water to the most vulnerable flood-affected households through the provision of water tanks and bladder in Alternative sites (minimum of 5,000 people).

Activities planned and achieved (or in process)

- Strengthen the capacity of volunteers of BRCS with training in emergency water supply, sanitation and water treatment;
- Deploy situation required equipment of the water and sanitation Kit 5 (5,000 people);
- Position bladder and tanks in the sites;
- Monitor and evaluate the watsan activities and ensure reporting.

Objective 3: The risk of waterborne diseases has been reduced through the construction of family pit latrines and showers for about 10,000 people

Activities planned and achieved (or in process)

- Strengthening the capacity of 14 volunteers of BRCS in assembling latrines and showers;
- Deployment of Kit 5 (includes moulds for pit latrines);
- Deployment of 50 double rapid latrines (100 latrines);
- Construction of 300 reinforced concrete slabs to be given to the most vulnerable people during their latrines building in the relocation sites
- Construction of 300 temporary showers during the reinstallation time in the relocation sites;
- Monitor and evaluate the watsan activities and provide reporting.

Objective 4: The risk of waterborne diseases has been reduced through vector control and waste disposal for about 8,000 families (40,000 people).

Activities planned and achieved (or in process)

- Strengthen the capacity of volunteers of BRCS in proper usage and installation of mosquito nets;
- Distribute mosquito nets to 8,000 families (see Relief Objective);
- Sensitize and teach population in the proper use and installation of mosquito nets;
- Strengthen the capacity of volunteers of BRCS through training in disinfection techniques and use of pulverizing equipment;
- Vector control equipment deployed as part of (Kit 5);
- Disinfect latrines and shower stalls in alternative sites;
- Acquire/make waste bins for alternative sites;
- Monitor and evaluate the watsan activities and ensure reporting.

Objective 5: The risk of waterborne diseases has been reduced through sensitization on good hygiene practices to the most vulnerable flood-affected population in alternative sites (integrated approach with Health Objectives) to about 57,000 displaced people.

Activities planned and achieved (or in process)

- Strengthen the capacity of volunteers of BRCS in good hygiene practices;
- Locally produce IEC materials (included in Kit 5) and sensitization communication materials;
- Sensitize the population on good hygiene and sanitation practices;
- Monitor and evaluate the watsan activities and ensure reporting.

Objective 6: (Integrated approach with Health): BRCS capacity is strengthened through the training of 15 trainers in the SARA/PHAST Methodology adapted to current needs.

Activities planned and achieved (or in process)

- Strengthen the capacity of BRCS with training in PHAST/SARAR methodology in emergency situations;
- Train 18 Watsan trainers and 7 health trainers by January;
- Monitor and evaluate the watsan activities and ensure reporting.

With the support from the International Federation, a Water Sanitation Emergency response kit (no. 5) had been deployed enabling the erection of 100 rapid latrines and reinforced the water supply in one major temporary site with 2 water tanks (T11) of 10,000 litres to serve 5,000 people.

The BRCS distributed 1,000 hygiene kits from the French Embassy while carrying along the hygiene promotion campaign. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, BRCS volunteers carry out hygiene promotion in all sites twice a week and are also assisting families in the installation of their mosquito nets.

Challenges: The plots distributed by the government are located on areas where access to water is scarce (4km from the nearest well). The national emergency organization (CONASUR) has a limited capacity to produce potable water and water for construction in the relocation sites. CONASUR has sent a request for support of drilling campaign to the WASH cluster member organizations. Consequently, the WASH cluster members and the CONASUR are planning a drilling campaign of 20 boreholes equipped with hand pumps and water points in the two relocation sites Yagma and Bassinko. The BRCS plans to participate as an active WASH cluster member and increase its visibility in the Floods response action with the drilling of 2 boreholes with hand pumps and water points.

Emergency shelter

Overall Objective: To support the families affected by the floods in re-establishing their traditional ways of sheltering with improved safety with the Shelter-Recovery programme, in the most effective and equitable manner considering the scale of needs and the limited resources.	
Phase 1: To ensure that 300 floods affected families that are still in temporary emergency centres or in “alternative sites” or with host families, receive emergency shelter (family tents) or are part of a cash programme to help preserve their livelihood to encourage their physical and mental well-being, human dignity and prevent the further deterioration of their situation.	
Expected results	Activities planned and achieved (or in process)
180 displaced families, the most vulnerable ones, are safely sheltered in family tents, in different locations to the “alternative sites”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy; • Identify the targeted most vulnerable families without shelter; • Meet and look for agreement with local authorities; • Work out agreements with beneficiary families; • Procure and distribute family tents; • Supervise the correct set up of tents; • Elaborate the cash programme strategy; • Implement the cash programme; • Coordinate with the Movement partners in country and other actors/partners involved in shelter programmes (Intern and National NGOs); • Carry out monitoring and reporting activities; • Construction materials are distributed once beneficiaries have moved to distributed plots; • Plots are distributed and the costs of building materials are giving for each household.
180 displaced families, the most vulnerable ones are part of a cash programme (to rent a room or house for two months).	
Phase 2 (early recovery): To ensure that 3,000 families that are still in emergency centres or in “alternative sites” or with host families, receive shelter kits to build an emergency shelter in relatives or friends land or to repair their damages houses, complemented with support to start the reconstruction of their houses.	
Expected results	Activities planned and achieved (or in process)
3,000 displaced families receive shelter kits to build emergency shelter with relatives or friends with land available for it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy; • Identify the targeted most vulnerable families without shelter; • Meet and look for agreement with local authorities; • Work out agreements with beneficiary families; • Organize shelter workshops for the Burkina Red Cross volunteers

<p>2,000 beneficiaries of plots are assisted during the reconstruction process.</p> <p>1,000 families receive support that is part of a shelter-voucher programme (construction materials).</p>	<p>(building capacity);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct basic workshops to disseminate knowledge on temporary shelter construction for the targeted communities; • Procure, transport and distribute shelter kits; • Carry out Shelter Kit evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborate the strategy of the voucher programme; • Identify local construction material providers; • Make a list of the four construction materials most used or required; • Work out agreement with local suppliers; • Meet with communities to socialize the voucher programme; • Deliver vouchers; • Monitor and provide basic technical support; • Coordinate these activities with the cash-relief programme for host families; • Coordinate with the Movement partners in country and other actors/ partners involved in shelter programmes (national and international NGOs); • Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.
<p>Phase 3 (recovery): To ensure that the knowledge on how to build back better is mastered by 400 people before starting the reconstruction of the permanent houses.</p>	
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Activities planned and achieved (or in process)</p>
<p>400 local builders and families affected by the floods receive training in safe construction - build back better - to reduce the risk, and support the reconstruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define beneficiary targeting strategy (HH and builders); • Meet and work out agreement with local authorities; • Identify local organizations with experience in construction with local materials and traditional housing construction; • Organise practical workshops to disseminate good practices; • Evaluate the workshops; • Print and disseminate materials; • Coordinate with the Movement partners in country and other actors/partners involved in shelter programmes (International and National NGOs) • Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.

The BRCS supported the Ministry of Social Affairs in setting up about 94 temporary shelter including 48 tents among the 180 donated by the Finnish Red Cross at the alternatives sites. The remaining shelter kits will be distributed to the flood victims after their relocation to the permanent sites prior to reconstructing their new homes. A total of 60 tents were distributed to the families and the remaining will be kept for the BRCS to use in its emergency stock.

Budget summary

See attached (Annex 1) for details of the revised budget.

Yasemin Aysan
Under Secretary General
Disaster Response and Early Recovery Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Revised Emergency Appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

APPEAL: Burkina Faso: Floods

n° MDRBF008

	ORIGINAL	REVISED
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>		
Shelter	543,000	961,785
Construction Materials		
Clothing & Textiles	304,000	281,882
Food		
Seeds & Plants		
Water & Sanitation	336,675	480,196
Medical & First Aid		
Teaching Materials	3,700	
Utensils & Tools		74,250
Other Supplies & Services	96,000	52,500
Total Relief Needs	1,283,375	1,850,613
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>		
Land & Buildings		
Vehicles Purchase		
Computers & Telecom Equipment		0
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.		
Medical Equipment		
Other Machinery & Equipment	32,500	0
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>		
Storage - Warehouse		1,688
Distribution & Monitoring	75,000	50,913
Transport & Vehicles Costs	282,000	266,121
<u>PERSONNEL</u>		
International Staff	646,000	856,500
Regionally Deployed Staff		26,000
National Staff		
National Society Staff	101,250	109,265
Consultants		
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>		
Workshops & Training	10,000	10,500
<i>Monitoring and evaluation</i>	<i>25,000</i>	
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>		
Travel (Monitoring and evaluation)		60,007
Information & Public Relations	22,200	9,174
Office running costs	3,000	4,884
Communication Costs	15,000	10,321
Professional Fees		0
Financial Charges		2,752
Other General Expenses	90,000	13,761
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>		
Programme Support - PSR	179,728	227,500
Total Operational Needs	1,481,678	1,649,387

Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	2,765,053	3,500,000
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Available Ressources		
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Net Request		3,500,000
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