

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Burkina Faso: Floods Appeal extension

Emergency appeal n° MDRBF008  
GLIDE n° FL-2009-000172-BFA  
Operations update n° 6  
22 July, 2010

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31 May, 2010;

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 3,500,000 (USD 3.3m or EUR 2.3m);

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

The operation was initially intended to be implemented over six months and be completed March 2010. A Final Report was planned to be issued by June 2010, three months after the end of the operation. This update extends the timeframe of the Appeal by a further three months to allow the planned activities to be finalized.

### Appeal history:

- **The preliminary Emergency Appeal** sought CHF 2,765,053 (USD 2.6m or EUR 1.7m) in cash, kind, or services to support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) to assist some 40,000 beneficiaries who are considered to be the most vulnerable out of the nearly 150,000 people affected by the floods.
- **Operations Update no. 1.** Period covered: 9-14 September 2009; Appeal target: CHF 2,765,053; Appeal coverage: 32%.
- **Operations Update no. 2.** Period covered: 18-21 September 2009; Appeal target: CHF 2,765,053; Appeal coverage: 83%.
- **The Emergency Appeal** has been revised and sought 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 has been extended by one month, to be completed by the end of March, 2010. The budget has been increased to include the recovery phase of reconstruction in line with the latest government strategy to relocate most of the flood victims to permanent green land sites in the outskirts of Ouagadougou; Appeal coverage: 81%
- **Operations Update no. 3.** Period covered: 24 December to 08 January, 2010; Appeal target: CHF 3,500,000 (USD 3.3m or EUR 2.3m). Appeal coverage: 81%.
- **Operations Update no. 4.** Period covered: 08 January to 17 February, 2010; Appeal coverage: 81%.
- **Operations Update no. 5.** Period covered: 17 February to 31 March, 2010; Appeal coverage: 82%

**Summary:** Heavy and persistent seasonal rainfall in late August and early September 2009 throughout the country has affected an estimated, 150,000 people. Initial reports indicated that nine people have died, 48,000 have been without shelter and were living in temporary facilities, and over 1,000 persons were injured. These figures were expected to increase. In addition to the immediate human toll, considerable losses or damage to household materials, crops, livestock, and basic infrastructure (roads, bridges, factories, hospitals and dams) were recorded. Fire brigade teams have been working around the clock to preserve and prevent any further damage. The government has made available 93 temporary sites to host those who could not find accommodation and were sheltered in schools and public buildings. The situation was dire as most of these facilities did not have either the capacity to accommodate or the appropriate facilities and they were generally

located in flood-prone areas. Some improvised sites have also been created by the affected population while others were still camping at their former homes to look after the remainder of their houses. The Burkina Red Cross Society (BRCS), with the support of the Movement partners, have offered to provide water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to one of the pilot sites. The operational capacities of the 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. The BRCS and the Federation have reviewed site planning with authorities and other actors in line with the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) guidelines. The BRCS provided vital assessment information to all parties.

## The situation

Unprecedented rainfall of 01 September 2009 in Ouagadougou — when 263mm fell within 12 hours — left more than 150,000 people affected within and around Ouagadougou with nearly two thirds of them made homeless, the affected people sought refuge in temporary shelter in schools and public sites. The BRCS responded immediately to the disaster by mobilizing its volunteers from the initial assessment phase throughout the implementation of the relief operation. Based on the initial rapid assessments carried out by the National Society, it has been planned to assist 8,000 of the most vulnerable families. Other parts of the country (Kaya, Bagre, and Boulgou) were also affected. The hydro electrical dam in Boulgou had opened its runoff valves to relieve pressure on the dam, leading to flooding in neighbouring Ghana. Many affected areas remained inaccessible, while many structures including schools and mosques were submerged by the flood water. The site planning of temporary re-settlement camps was elaborated by government authorities and shared with humanitarian actors. The BRCS/IFRC reviewed site planning with authorities and UN-Habitat, ECHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WASH Coordinator, OXFAM and Enfants et Développement in line with SPHERE guidelines on 19 September, 2009.

The emergency response timeline established by the Government and humanitarian actors was divided into three phases:

- **Phase 1.** Emergency phase: Temporary shelters in public building until 21 September (Schools have opened on 01 October).
- **Phase 2.** Re-settlement of families from 97 emergency centres to 37 temporary re-settlement sites for approximately three months.
- **Phase 3.** Re-construction and re-location.

## Coordination and partnerships

During the last two months the government has continued its programme of handing-over official papers for the plots, identification of the plots of land for the beneficiaries, distribution of cement, corrugated iron sheets and FCFA 50,000 in cash. However cement stock shortage, as well as the lack of warehouse in the field constitute the main challenges which have delayed the finalization of this program. On April 26, the Prime Minister visited the sites.

As for CONASUR it still continues its following-up activities in the site of Yagma and has taken the opportunity to note the destruction of the temporary shelters with the coming of the 2010 rainy season. An assessment permitted to point out the need for 832 tents. Based on the assessment, CONASUR provided on Thursday 13 April, 813 tents. Below is the table of distribution of tents:

<b>Areas of origin of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Shelter tents boxes</b>	<b>Jewish tents</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bogodogo	41	148	<b>189</b>
Baskuy	10	30	<b>40</b>
Boulmiougou	45	162	<b>207</b>
Signoghin	51	189	<b>240</b>
Nongremassem	27	97	<b>124</b>
Kadiogo			<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>800</b>

Regarding the actions taken by the non-governmental organizations (NGO), the following ones can be noted:

- The Burkinabe Red Cross Society was requested by Africare to distribute food items. An assessment was carried out for this purpose to identify the true inhabitants of the site. A total of 2,883 households were identified among which 2,434 benefited from 54.250 tons of Bulgur, 31.2 tons of beans and 29.165 tons of oil that is to say 114,615 tons on the whole.
- The NGOs Catholic Relief Service as well as Help are still continuing their support program for the recovery.
- Oxfam carried out a sensitization of hygiene promotion
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provided assistance to 1,600 households in distributing seeds of millet, maize and niébé. The agency is planning for the next weeks to support the Sahel vulnerable households owning small cattle breeding. For the farming campaign of 2010/2011, it will provide assistance in seeds (maize, rice, sorgho, niébé and millet) for 100,000 households.
- The Christian Children's Fund of Canada (CCFC) constructed latrines for the beneficiary households in Karpala in the district of Bogodogo.

The current challenge is related to the capitalization of the interventions and getting figures in spite of the monthly coordination meetings.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The BRCS has mobilized a team of 150 volunteers to assist the affected communities and undertook activities to prevent the outbreak of waterborne 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 who are reinforced by two Emergency Response Units (ERUs) deployed for relief and logistics. The French Embassy supported the BRCS volunteers to distribute hygiene kits, kitchen sets and watsan facilities 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 sets.

### Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
<b>Outcome: (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.</b>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
4,000 displaced families received family kits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization and training for volunteers, as well as assessment;</li> <li>• Availability of the list of the most vulnerable;</li> <li>• Acquisition and transport of 4,000 non-food items (NFI) sets to warehouse Ouagadougou;</li> <li>• Preparation of distribution plans for Ouagadougou and the Provinces;</li> <li>• Formation and training of teams for distribution;</li> <li>• Establishment of requisition in accordance with distribution plans;</li> <li>• Transport to distribution sites in Ouagadougou and provinces;</li> <li>• Distribution of NFI in Ouagadougou ended in December;</li> <li>• Monitoring, documentation and reporting on distribution activities;</li> <li>• Evaluation activities and adequate reporting.</li> </ul>

### Distribution activities in the provinces

In April and May 2010, non food items were distributed to the floods affected people of Yagma, (in the province of Kadiogo), Banwa, Zoundwéogo, Soum and Passoré. Below is the table of distribution:

Date	Provinces	Households	Family size	Blankets	Sleeping Mats	Jerry cans	Buckets	Hygiene Kits
10 April 2010	Banwa	563	3,766	1,126	1,689	563	563	643
17 April 2010	Zounweogo	209	1,484	418	627	209	209	210
24 April 2010	Passoré	36	485	72	108	36	36	36
22 May 2010	Soum	448	4,306	896	1,344	448	448	448
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>10,041</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,337</b>

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: (4 months – September to December: Integrated approach with Health Objectives):** The needs for 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.

#### Preliminary Note:

There have been three phases in the Water & Sanitation and Emergency Health (EH) Floods Response Operation:

1. The Watsan and EH emergency response support during the emergency phase (September to December 2009);
2. The dismantling of the materials, cleaning of the alternative sites during the transitional phase (December 2009-January 2010);
3. The Watsan & EH support of the relocated population in the new site of Yagma with basic water and sanitation facilities, from January to end of March 2010.

The initial objectives, expected results and activities were developed in the Operations Updates no. 1 to no. 4 and we will not include them again in this report. The Operations Updates no. 5 communicated a redefinition of the Watsan & EH objectives, expected results and activities for the support of the populations during the early recovery phase (Phase 3) in Yagma. This present Operations Update highlights the activities carried out in the capital Ouagadougou precisely in the site of Yagma.

**Redefined Overall Objective:** In the permanent relocation site of Yagma, the risk of waterborne diseases has been reduced through the sufficient and uninterrupted provision of potable water and sanitation facilities to 2'000 families and to continue sensitizing them about water and sanitation related risks for their health.

**Objective 1: To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases through the provision of non-food items to the most vulnerable: to 8,000 households i.e. 40,000 people (See Relief Section Objectives).**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
A successful drilling of two boreholes is achieved and the construction of two water points in the relocation and permanent housing site of Yagma by the end of March 2010.	<p><b>Achieved activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the new relocation site of Yagma: support CONASUR and the WASH cluster partners in their programme of drilling 20 boreholes for potable water supply. At the end of March/early April 2010, the BRCS has drilled two boreholes with the installation of two hand pumps and the construction of two community water points.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The call for bidding and the terms of references were completed in January. The company "Burkina Hydro-Services" has been selected.</li> <li>b. Geophysical survey of the area Yagma was completed by the end of January.</li> <li>c. The drilling company has drilled initially two negative boreholes in February, and then it was successful in March with the third drilling of one positive borehole of 56 meters deep close to the primary school of Yagma. The construction of a community water point with installation of one hand pump is in progress and should be completed by the end of March. The water table is located between</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	32 and 40 meters deep; the yield of the borehole is 1.7 m <sup>3</sup> /hour (1,700 litres/hour) and this should be sufficient to provide potable water for up to 500 scholars and teachers every day. A second positive borehole is expected to be drilled in that area, so that the second community water point should be effective and productive by the end of March or early April
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. The volunteers' activity for the setting up of Water Points Committees among the beneficiaries is still ongoing.</li> <li>e. A team of five volunteers followed up the finalization of the implementation of 2 boreholes handed over to the communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases through the sufficient and uninterrupted provision of family latrines to the most vulnerable in Yagma relocation site.</b>	
150 families are supported families with the construction of 150 permanent pit latrines by the end of March 2010	<p><b>Achieved activities and activities in progress</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport and distribution of concrete slabs for family latrines to 150 households. A total of 200 latrine slabs in the warehouse are completed and 150 of them have been transported to Yagma and given to the beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Identify partners for sanitation. BRCS will provide 50 slabs to partners. Another 50 of them will be given to an NGO working in Yagma (probably ACF), for their beneficiaries, before the end of March.</li> <li>• The digging of 150 latrine pits by the beneficiaries has been achieved in March</li> <li>• The distribution of 150 latrine slabs to the beneficiaries is completed by mid-March.</li> <li>• The construction of 12,000 blocs for lining the latrine pits is achieved by mid-March.</li> <li>• The lining of 150 pit latrines with concrete blocs is achieved by the end of March.</li> <li>• The covering of the 150 pits latrines with concrete slabs is achieved by the end of March.</li> <li>• The construction of the superstructure of the 150 latrines by the beneficiaries will be completed by the end of April 2010.</li> <li>• In April a team of five volunteers followed up construction of 15 latrines.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3: To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases through hygiene promotion and health education to the most vulnerable in Yagma relocation site.</b>	
150 families are sensitized about the health risks of uncontrolled defecation (open air), the importance of hand washing with soap and the good use of water and sanitation facilities	<p><b>Achieved activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To identify the 150 most vulnerable families for distribution of latrine slabs and blocs through vulnerability and sanitation assessments.</li> <li>• To continue developing the PHAST methodology with the populations in Yagma. The 13 volunteers are working in small groups of three or four and doing door-by-door sensitization and registration.</li> <li>• Basic household water treatment activities are also taught to the population by the 13 volunteers.</li> <li>• In April and May, the residents of places neighbouring the water points were sensitized on the implementation of a management committee. Four sensitizing sessions were held for 4 groups of 20 people for each session. The meetings took place around the water points. The sensitizing sessions with the same target groups also focused on an efficient management of the constructions and equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 4: To strengthen the capacities of 20 volunteers of the BRCS in emergency water supply, emergency sanitation, emergency health and household water treatment disaster-response methods through at least one adequate NDRT watsan training.</b>	

<p>At least 20 members of BRCS Branches (Provinces) are trained and can be available in their Province on watsan and Emergency Health disaster preparedness and response.</p> <p>The capacities of the members of the NDRT teams are reinforced. The BRCS can respond quickly and efficiently to further floods or disasters in the country.</p>	<p><b>Achieved activities</b></p> <p>From the 22 February until the 01 March, 2010, a 9-day NDRT training focused on disaster-response and preparedness in water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and emergency health has been conducted by the National Society with the support of the Federation's watsan delegate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 20 members of the National Society's branches of 12 Provinces were participating to the training;</li> <li>• Field activities were focused on appropriate water supply methods, on emergency sanitation issues like the construction of emergency latrines and showers, household water treatment and safe transport and storage, water treatment with the Skid Mounted Water treatment Plant (4 m3/h) received with the watsan Kit 5, and on Hygiene promotion tools for sensitization of the affected population (PHAST).</li> <li>• Refresher training for the BRCS team leaders and volunteers on prevention of spread of communicable diseases and key messages has been conducted by the BRCS doctor.</li> <li>• Ecosan technologies were explained during the training with the support of the CREPA (Regional watsan training centre in Ouagadougou) and a field visit of CREPA Ecosan structures was carried out.</li> <li>• The director of the National direction of water and sanitation offered his participation concerning the Burkina watsan new strategies at national level.</li> <li>• Field visits to Yagma were conducted with the 20 participants, so that the participants could see the latrines and slabs construction and the borehole drilling operations and participate to the sensitization done by the on-site volunteers.</li> </ul>
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## Challenges

**Water Supply:** The drilling of the two positive boreholes has been difficult and two negative boreholes were drilled before succeeding with the positive one, as the area of Yagma is located in hard rocks and poor groundwater reserves. However, the completion of the two positive boreholes by the BRCS close to the school of Yagma will reinforce the visibility of the Red Cross in the future. After completion of the 20-borehole planned campaign of the Government, the contribution of the communities with the payment of a minimal amount for water collection has been decided by the WASH cluster members and the national authorities. This will reinforce the power of the water committees in the communities and prevent long term breaks in their watsan installations.

**Sanitation:** Some NGOs are paying the beneficiaries to clean the latrines. This was done in the alternative sites, but should not be the case in Yagma, as the latrines are permanent family latrines.

## 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.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
	<p><b>Achieved activities and in progress</b></p> <p><b>Cash for rent:</b> This activity was not implemented in the part of the programme due to different reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was difficult to assess who had received the government grant or not (lists of the Red Cross were ready).</li> <li>• Not many renters remained on the alternative sites.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulties to follow-up 180 families spread out in the city.</li> <li>• Due to an overall coverage of 81% of the Appeal, this programme was put on low priority.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tents:</b> In total 61 tents were distributed in October and November in three different alternative sites. As the government didn't want the beneficiaries to take the tents with them, the Red Cross have dismantled all the used tents.</p>
	<p>About 116 out of 180 family-tents given as in-kind donation by the Finnish Red Cross are stocked as emergency response tool in the Red Cross warehouse for future disasters and 64 were used for the flood operation.</p>
<p><b>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 damaged houses, complemented with support to start the reconstruction of their houses.</b></p>	

**Achieved activities and in progress**

- Due to a large contribution of ECHO and many in-kind donations for this programme, the biggest part of the programme will be implemented. The initial objective to help 3,000 households had been scaled down to 2,525 households due to an overall coverage of the appeal (81%).
- This programme is specifically targeting the most vulnerable families (widows, female-headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly and sick people) living in low-lying flood affected parts of the city and are to be relocated to Yagma, 10kms out of Ouagadougou.
- Each family receives one tool kit (see the Federation's tool kit), three tarpaulins, two cement bags, 28 pieces of wood, three pieces of timber, two boxes of nails, three rolls of tie wire and two iron sheets. In February, the winds at the relocation sites increased in speed and it was discussed to eliminate the two iron sheets for safety reasons (no hinges were given in the package). The amount of money saved was transposed into new kits to help a final figure of in total 2,835 households. All materials have been ordered and are being supplied.
- Approximately 2,100 households have received the shelter kit (inclusive the tarpaulins) including the local materials to build a transitional shelter (see booklet). Training sessions are conducted along with the distribution activities and a team of four volunteers are monitoring the construction of the transitional shelters at Yagma. Most mistakes are made with the cross braces that give the wooden frame stability. In total 45 (non-full time) volunteers are participating in the programme.
- Just for April and May, a total of 350 temporary shelter kits were distributed.
- All 2,835 families should have received the kits by the end of March, if the suppliers are able to keep up providing the local materials.
- As the target of 2,835 families has been reached, the assessment-collaboration between Red Cross and the government commissions has been stopped. Registrations and distribution cards are being distributed at Yagma.

**Challenges:** Some delays have been recorded:

- The remaining two suppliers are having difficulties to supply the materials within the deadlines of what has been agreed upon. Every two to three days, both should be supplying full kits for 160 families, but they are not able to meet this target. The Red Cross will not be distributing incomplete packages.
- All shelter kits and tarpaulins have been purchased and have been stocked in the warehouse of the National Society in Ouagadougou. Another 400 shelter kits and 1,200 tarpaulins are stocked in the three distribution sites at the relocation site of Yagma.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The follow-up of the programme will be focused on sensitization, and how to rectify the mistakes made. The shelter booklets remain an important part of the learning process of building the transitional shelter.</li> </ul> <p><b>End of programme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution activities were supposed to end by the end of March with a target of approximately 2,835 reached families.</li> <li>• Exit strategy: the Burkinabe Red Cross Society has learned a lot how to implement a shelter program, from assessment process, to distribution and construction. Good contacts have been made with other stakeholders and the Red Cross has shown his efficiency within the shelter activities. Due to their auxiliary role to the government, the Red Cross will continue working at the relocation site in other fields.</li> <li>• An evaluation form has been sent by Geneva and this will be implemented together with the end of mission report.</li> </ul>
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**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><b>Activities planned and achieved (or in process)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Training of 380 masons</b>  During the last week of January, Craterre (France) came to assist Locomat with the training of the “chefs de chantiers”. In total 18 people were trained and five extra were integrated from the Catholic Relief Services CRS who are going to build 400 permanent houses. The training is specifically focused on the foundations and the upper structure of the building. Focus is given to identify good materials and to have discussions cost versus quality looking at the capacity of local materials and the capacity of the beneficiary. Only materials found at the site Yagma will be used to promote the local economy and to show that all necessary materials can be found on site. In total four different types of foundations and two different kinds of “soubassements — bases” will be shown and built in practice: foundations: “pisé — adobe”, “grantique” cyclopean concrete and “wild stone” and solid cement blocs; “Soubassements—bases”: non solid cement blocks and adobe consolidated blocks.  In total approximately 300 participants related to shelter and construction have been trained (Red Cross volunteers, masons, and craftsmen). The last training started on March 15. All costs during the months of January and February have been paid with the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) funding, while Catholic Relief Services has taken over the direct field expenses (per diem, lunch and local materials) during the month of March. Craterre came at the beginning of February and March to evaluate the programme.</li> <li>• <b>Sensitizing and following-up of trained masons.</b>  After the training of masons, a door to door following-up was carried out in April to check the various techniques that were used and if the trained masons applied what they had learned. During this following-up, 4 volunteers visit 211 households in 6 days. Some work is being finalized with the evaluations.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Following-up of the construction of the temporary shelters</b></li> </ul> <p>In April, an individualized following-up of 540 households was carried out by 4 volunteers to audit how they built their shelter and take the opportunity to provide some advice. In May with the gradual installation of the season, the violent winds had caused damages on the uninhabited shelters and those badly built. Therefore a mass sensitization for each plot was held to remind the construction rules. A total of 40 sensitizing sessions led by 10 volunteers were carried out with approximately 1,000 reached households.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Delays have been recorded in the programme due to changes in the ECHO budget, minor changes in the methodology of the programme and delay in delivery of materials. The programme is heading forward. Final reports of the partners have been sent by the 25 of January (Craterre and Locomat).</p> <p><b>End of Project:</b> an evaluation form has been elaborated for this programme and this will be implemented when activities will be finalized.</p>
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## How we work

All IFRC 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 the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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