

FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

BURKINA FASO, GHANA, GUINEA, LIBERIA, MALI, AND NIGER: HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR POPULATION MOVEMENT

13 July, 2005

Appeal No. 34/2002

Appeal history:

- Launched on 04 December 2002 for six weeks for CHF 1,314,000 (USD 886,317 or EUR 890,938) to assist 82,000 beneficiaries.
- Revised on 29 April 2004, increasing the budget to CHF 2,423,000, extending the operation until 15 May 2003, and re-titling the Appeal (see above).
- Final appeal coverage: 51.3% ([click here to go directly to the attached financial report](#))
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: CHF 90,000

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For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

Background

Armed conflict that occurred in Côte d'Ivoire on 19 September 2002 resulted in a massive population movement towards neighboring Burkina Faso and Mali, among others. The repatriation of nationals living in Côte d'Ivoire affected other countries in the sub-region such as Ghana, Guinea and Niger. Official figures showed that 310,000 Burkinabes nationals and 50,000 Malians returned to their countries of origin from Côte d'Ivoire. The respective governments sent buses or planes to facilitate the movement of the majority of them by official convoys. For security reasons, some convoys had to pass through Ghana.

An emergency appeal (n°. 34/02) was launched on 4 December 2002 to enable the national societies to respond to the humanitarian needs of displaced persons for an initial period of four months. Following the findings of a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) carried out in March-April 2003, the operational period was extended to 15 May 2003. The main focus of the operation was the provision of emergency relief assistance for feeding (cold

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and hot meals), non-food items, temporary shelter and basic health care. The appeal also aimed at providing further training for volunteers while logistic and telecommunications support services were to be strengthened.

Despite delays caused by late arriving contributions, the operation started in mid-April 2003 when the majority of the displaced person had already returned home. There was great reduction in the number of Burkinabe returnees by the end of June, and there were no new arrivals recorded for Mali since the end of May 2003. Despite the closure of the border between the two countries, some people from Burkina Faso still returned to Cote d'Ivoire in July. Returnees from Burkinabe and Mali had to travel mainly through Ghana. The Ghanaian Red Cross set up a transit camp at Elubo with the assistance of WFP and UNICEF, for the provision of water, rations of cold food, and basic care.

Due to the insignificant number of persons in transit and the short duration of their stay, the support envisaged by the Federation to the Ghanaian Red Cross for the operation did not occur. Since the national society had (GAPU)¹ teams that were already trained for this, the FACT evaluation in Guinea made no specific proposals for the operation.

Coordination

Federation coordination was initially carried out by FACT team. At the country level, coordination was ensured by the Civil Defense (la Protection Civile) in Mali, while the National Unity for response in emergencies, a governmental organization carried out the coordination in Burkina Faso. There was close collaboration between the WHO and UNICEF during the entire operation carried out by the Federation.

Objectives and activities

The operation's objective was essentially to provide emergency relief, food (cold and hot meals), non-food items, temporary shelter, and basic health care to all the affected people in each country. Volunteers were also to be provided with additional training while support services in logistics and telecommunications of the national societies were to be strengthened. To achieve the intended objectives the following activities were agreed upon and elaborated in the appeal:

- provide food aid and assistance in basic needs : distribution of rations for two and three days and to forecast reserves for eventual recurrence of larger movements of populations;
- provide temporary shelter (housing) for populations in transit;
- to make available basic essential articles in health care and hygiene as well as the provision of drinking water services and sanitation;
- support the national societies in the areas of transport and telecommunications;
- train volunteers in disaster preparedness and conflicts, through activities and assistance in emergency planning.

Achievements and Impact

Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross

Despite the constraints encountered (communications, access, logistics), the West Africa Regional Delegation invited the Presidents and some key staff of the Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana Red Cross Societies to a regional meeting on 20-21 January 2003 in Abidjan to elaborate a common approach for the assistance to the displaced persons.

The Federation and the ICRC provided critical assistance in volunteer mobilization, training and management. CHF 90,000 allocated from the Federation's DREF enabled Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross (CIRC) to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of the crisis in various parts of the country, with support from the ICRC and the Federation. The Federation's West Africa Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) fact-finding missions to neighboring

¹ Groupe d'Alerte pour la Première Urgence

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Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger in November and December 2002 evaluated the humanitarian needs of displaced persons and the operational capacity of the local Red Cross and Red Crescent committees.

The Federation's Regional Delegation actively supported the strategic development and contingency plans of the national societies by pairing each department with its counterpart at the national society for knowledge sharing and skills transfer. The national society assisted over 66,000 displaced persons in different parts of the country. In collaboration with WFP and with support from the Federation, the Red Cross distributed food and non-food items. In Abidjan, Red Cross volunteers distributed essential non-food items to thousands of residents rendered homeless through the destruction of shanty towns.

In Bouaké, the Red Cross met the needs of the population in health, water, sanitation and food, with support from the ICRC. It also transported technicians, spare parts and chemical cleaning products to Bouaké and repaired a damaged water plant. The Red Cross doctors carried out over 2,000 consultations using Red Cross mobile clinics. In Korhogo (north), the national society donated medical materials to the Korhogo and Ferkessedougou Hospitals. Additionally, the Cote d'Ivoire Red Cross assisted vulnerable people in the western cities of Man, Douekoue, Toulepleu and Danane, as more people were displaced. In collaboration with the ICRC, the national society volunteers made up of nutritionists, food technologists, nurses, midwives and medical doctors assisted over 6,000 displaced persons stuck in the premises of a catholic church in Doukoue, 450 kms west of Abidjan.

From late December to early January 2003, the Federation's regional disaster preparedness officer distributed food and non-food items to 110 returnee families in Sikasso and Louloni, both situated at 450km and 510km from Bamako respectively. Each family was given the following ration for a one-month period:

Items	Quantity
Rice	A 50 Kg bag
Oil	5 litres of oil
Flour	4 packets
Tomato puree	2 tins
Seasoning	1 packet of cubes
Bed covers	1 set
Blankets	3
Soap	10 pieces
Condoms	4 packets

Training of First Aiders and DP personnel of the Cote d'Ivoire Red Cross was carried out. The Regional Delegation participated in the RDRT training from 31 May to 10 June 2003, along with skilled staff in First Aid, DM, logistics and information from the Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Gambia and Sierra Leone Red Cross societies. The goal of the training was to create a pool of competent and available local resource persons capable of rapid response to a regional catastrophe. About 35 people benefited from this training organized by DMC-Geneva in collaboration with Ghana Red Cross and the Federation's regional delegation.

Impact

Displaced families received help in the form of food and non-food items. Red Cross technicians have had their skills strengthened through the RDRT training.

Burkina Faso

With the support of the Federation, the national society established six reception and transit centers for the persons repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire. These centers were established in Ougadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Koupela, Banfora, Orodara, Gaoua. Beneficiaries who spent a longer time received two hot meals per day comprising of fish or meat, vegetables, rice and tomato sauce, while cold meals of bread and sardines were given to persons staying for a shorter time. No serious health problems were highlighted with persons who stayed temporarily at the centers. Few cases concerning the elderly and pregnant women were mentioned and this involved routine care. Volunteers transferred these cases to the hospitals with national society vehicles. The Ministry of Health assumed the responsibility for the care of those whose final destination was Ouagadougou.

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Six reception tents measuring 06m x 06m were set up in Ouagadougou, with the possibility of being dismantled for subsequent use elsewhere. Other reception centers were established in public places such as: schools and community centers. The national society procured pots, jerry cans and cookers for daily use in the centers. Since all the centers had adequate sanitary installations (latrines and water), there was no need for further installations.

Local branch volunteers involved in the operation had the opportunity of strengthening their capacities in the following areas: Basic food distribution skill, stock management, logistic procedures, small-scale purchase and camp management. Similarly, administrators or decision-makers acquired new skills and broadened their experience in planning and management of relief operations, construction/set up of a tent and organization of humanitarian assistance in urgent and massive population movement. There was close collaboration with the national society and the Federation officer involved in the operation had worked regularly with the ICRC. Despite delays encountered in the preparation of financial reports and acquisition of receipts, the national society was satisfied with the support given to them by the Federation.

Coordination was carried out in close collaboration with the National committee for Emergency and Rehabilitation ("CONASUR"), a governmental organization with which the Red Cross held regular meetings alongside UN agencies. Custom duty was paid for a new vehicle belonging to the national society and two motorcycles were also purchased for the local branches of Bobo Dioulasso and Koupela. Transportation facilities of the national society were enhanced by this action of the Federation. A total of 9,869 persons were assisted during the three months operation.

Ghana

Additional food aid was planned for the returnees (approximately 8,000 per month) arriving and staying in the transit and/or reception centers set up in Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana. Ghana was considered as an entry point used solely for transiting returnees going to Burkina Faso and Mali. Consequently, the Federations' support to the national society was cancelled because the Ghanaian Red Cross was already assisted by WFP and UNICEF in caring for the populations in transit in the Elubo camp, who received cold meals and water, besides first aid emergency care.

Guinea (Conakry)

The national society had trained GAPU teams that were already trained to handle emergencies and care of displaced populations, and the FACT mission, having met with the respective ICRC and Federation heads of delegation, concluded that extra assistance was unnecessary. However, the delegation deployed two light vehicles to Burkina and Mali.

Mali

According to the intended objectives, the Federation assisted the Mali Red Cross to take charge of two camps in the Sikasso region, established for returnees from Côte d'Ivoire. Situated at Loulouni and Faragouran, the two camps were opened in mid-April and shut by the end of July 2003. Supplementary food aid rations were given twice monthly to fifty-nine families (302 persons) as part of the operation for a period of three months. This food ration distributed for two weeks comprised of: one (1kg) kilo of onions, one (1kg) kilo of smoked fish, two tins of tomato of 800g each, six cubes of magi, eight tablets of soap per family. PAM also distributed six kg of maize during this period. The returnees also received cold meals of bread, coffee and tins of sardines each for the return trip, at the transit center of Sikasso.

All the returnees received a hot meal comprising of rice, meat, fish, tomato sauce and vegetables. Daily meals were still distributed to the returnees, most of who were first-time visitors to Mali and had to stay for a few days in the reception center of Bamako waiting for relatives or families that will receive them. The national society, with the assistance of the Federation, had erected four tents (each 10m x 05m) at the reception centers of Bamako and Sikasso. These tents, eventually owned by the national society, can be dismantled easily and will be useful in future emergencies. Three latrines were constructed within the camps at the Sikasso stadium and close to the shelters. They were constructed with bricks, with metal doors, and tin corrugated roofing. Ten plastic containers (200 litres each) were placed inside the stadium for the provision of water. Latrines were available within the stadium in

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Bamako, whilst water was provided from tanks supplied by the Spanish Red Cross that had begun relief operations earlier.

On the whole, collaboration with the national society was satisfactory as they were eager to carry out a good relief operation. Coordination of the operation was carried out in collaboration with the Civil Defence Interior Ministry. The national society received an added benefit through this operation of support for an internet connection. Repair works were also carried out on the service vehicle. From mid-April to end of June 2003, a total of 5,892 persons were assisted during the period of the operation.

Strengthening the capacities of the National Societies

The two main national societies of Burkina Faso and Mali involved in the relief operations gained practical learning experiences, which served to strengthen the capacities of their volunteers. Similarly, an officer was chosen by each national society to work directly with the delegate in planning, implementation, administration and follow-up as well as reporting of the relief operations. The operation also afforded the local branches situated along the roads used by the returnees the opportunity to gain practical experience to identify their strengths and weaknesses in crisis management.

Assessment and lessons learned

On the whole, the Red-Cross operation targeted the care of 82,000 beneficiaries comprising of returnees and refugees from Cote d'Ivoire. There was greater visibility of the Red Cross and their services were highly appreciated by government authorities, the public and the beneficiaries as well. Despite efforts however, the programme did not fully achieve its goal of providing assistance to the target population.

Constraints

A lack of coordination, financial weaknesses, and budget limitations presented major problems during this operation.

[Final or interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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Appeal No & Title: **34/2002: Population Movements in West Africa**
 Period: **December 2002 to January 2003**
 Currency: **CHF**

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisation Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total
Budget (A)	2,423,000					2,423,000
Opening Balance (B)						0
<u>Income</u>						
<u>Cash Contributions</u>						
<i>British RC</i>		35,275				35,275
<i>Danish RC</i>		59,684				59,684
<i>Finnish RC</i>		110,750				110,750
<i>Japanese RC</i>		78,361				78,361
<i>Monaco RC</i>		11,644				11,644
<i>PRM</i>		614,250				614,250
<i>Swedish RC</i>		79,540				79,540
Cash Contributions (C1)	0	989,504	0	0	0	989,504
<u>Reallocations</u>						
<i>Danish RC</i>		-56,971				-56,971
<i>Italian Emergency Fund</i>		147,550				147,550
<i>PRM</i>		-40,684				-40,684
<i>Swedish RC</i>		-44,141				-44,141
Reallocations (C2)	0	5,754	0	0	0	5,754
<u>In Kind Personnel</u>						
<i>Swiss RC</i>		9,900				9,900
In Kind Goods & Transport (C4)	0	9,900	0	0	0	9,900
<u>In Kind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Danish Govt. via Danish RC</i>		41,738				41,738
In Kind Goods & Transport (C4)	0	41,738	0	0	0	41,738
Total Income (C) = SUM (C1..C4)	0	1,046,896	0	0	0	1,046,896
Total Funding (B+C)	0	1,046,896	0	0	0	1,046,896

II. Balance of Funds

Opening Balance (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Received (C)	0	1,046,896	0	0	0	1,046,896
Expenditure (D)	0	-1,044,915	0	0	0	-1,044,915
Closing Balance (B+C+D)	0	1,981	0	0	0	1,981

Appeal No & Title:
 Period
 Currency:

34/2002: Population Movements in West Africa
December 2002 to January 2003
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

	(A)						(B)	(A-B)	
	Budget	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisation Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total	Variance	
BUDGET (C)		2,423,000						2,423,000	
<u>Supplies</u>									
Shelter & Construction	200,000		7,916				7,916	192,084	
Clothing & textiles	450,000		49,170				49,170	400,830	
Foods & seeds	350,000		44,290				44,290	305,710	
Water & Sanitation	13,000		2,118				2,118	10,882	
Medical & First Aid	14,000		1,118				1,118	12,882	
Teaching materials							0	0	
Ustensils & tools	170,000		9,356				9,356	160,644	
Other supplies	137,000		1,140				1,140	135,860	
Subtotal	1,334,000	0	115,108	0	0	0	115,108	1,218,892	
<u>Capital Expenditure</u>									
Land & Building			1,308				1,308	-1,308	
Vehicles	74,000						0	74,000	
Computers & Telecom	43,000		32,099				32,099	10,901	
Medical equipment							0	0	
Other machinery & equipment	21,000		17,644				17,644	3,356	
Subtotal	138,000	0	51,051	0	0	0	51,051	86,949	
<u>Transport & Storage</u>									
Storage			8,086				8,086	-8,086	
Distribution & monitoring			1,761				1,761	-1,761	
Transport & vehicle costs	88,000		93,134				93,134	-5,134	
Subtotal	88,000	0	102,981	0	0	0	102,981	-14,981	
<u>Personnel Expenditure</u>									
Personnel Delegates	184,000		132,773				132,773	51,227	
Personnel National Staff	267,000		241,699				241,699	25,301	
Consultants			1,618				1,618	-1,618	
Subtotal	451,000	0	376,090	0	0	0	376,090	74,910	
<u>Workshops & Training</u>									
Workshops & Training	117,000		56,498				56,498	60,502	
Subtotal	117,000	0	56,498	0	0	0	56,498	60,502	
<u>General Expenditure</u>									
Travel	10,000		127,798				127,798	-117,798	
Information	14,000		6,687				6,687	7,313	
Other general expenses	54,000		134,624				134,624	-80,624	
Subtotal	78,000	0	269,109	0	0	0	269,109	-191,109	
<u>Transfers & Contributions</u>							0	0	
<u>Operational Provisions</u>							0	0	
<u>Programme Support</u>	217,000		74,078				74,078	142,922	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,423,000	0	1,044,915	0	0	0	1,044,915	1,378,085	
VARIANCE (C-D)		0	1,378,085	0	0	0	1,378,085		