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# Emergency appeal final report

## Burkina Faso: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRBF010**  
**GLIDE n° FL-2010-000145-BFA**  
**27 October, 2011**

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 09 August 2010 to 30 April, 2011.

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 2,803,535

**Appeal coverage:** 20%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 11 October, 2010 for CHF 2,803,535 for six months to assist the 80,000 most vulnerable of the 133,362 persons affected by the floods.
- CHF 270,984 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) in responding by delivering assistance to the 1,000 most vulnerable and affected families in addition to the 600 families already assisted with the prepositioned stock provided by the International Federation and other Red Cross partners.
- **Operations Update no. 1** covering the period 12 August to 13 October, 2010 was issued that provided more details about relief activities carried out by the National Society.
- **Operations Update no. 2** covering the period 14 October to 11 November, 2010 was issued that communicated on the transitional shelter activities.



Identification of the most vulnerable beneficiaries to livelihoods revival support. BRCS/ IFRC

**Summary:** In July, August and September 2010, torrential rains caused extensive flooding in Burkina Faso, particularly in the provinces of Namentenga and Sanmatenga in the Centre-North region, Gnagna in the East, and Oudalan, Yagha, Seno and Soum in the Sahel. Given the scale of the disaster, 15 teams of 150 Red Cross volunteers led by the BRCS National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) conducted a detailed assessment of the situation in the affected provinces. The assessment carried out showed that 133,362 persons were affected by the floods; at least 2,500 families were without shelter. There was a significant immediate need for those families to acquire survival materials (non-food items) and adequate shelter, especially in areas difficult to access. The revival of livelihood opportunities was also a pressing need given the scale of the losses in subsistence homesteads and domestic livestock. Furthermore, hygiene promotion and improved access to water and sanitation remained critical for the overwhelming majority of persons affected by the floods. The results of the detailed assessment also revealed considerable damage to wells and hand-operated water pumps, as well as a widespread lack of sanitation. Based on detailed analysis of the needs and the vulnerability profiles of the persons who were recorded as being affected, an emergency appeal was launched.

The appeal aimed to respond to a request from the BRCS to assist the most affected families with an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief in the following sectors: non-food relief

items (NFIs) distribution, transitional shelter, water and sanitation services, hygiene promotion, as well as enhancing livelihoods of the displaced families.

**Lessons learned:** The successes of the operation underscored the importance of response readiness and building capacities through retention of prior experience. The National Society responded to the disaster, relying primarily on its experienced and well trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), which includes staff and Red Cross volunteers who are specialized in first aid, shelter and water and sanitation. The presence of BRCS in all 45 provinces of the country, with its established local committees, enabled the rapid deployment of volunteer surveyors across the nine provinces most affected by floods to conduct a detailed assessment of damages.

The response itself drew on the experience acquired during the record floods of 2009 in the capital Ouagadougou, the rapid deployment of Red Cross volunteers, and the 'Build Back Better' programme at the Yagma relocation site. Indeed, since the 2009 floods, the BRCS has been increasingly involved in the promotion and execution of 'build back better' practices for safer housing made with locally appropriate materials. This ongoing effort has increased the BRCS capacity for rapid response for the provision of emergency and transitional shelters. The water and sanitation components were incorporated in the methodologies for a better and more holistic approach to reconstruction.

## The situation

A total of 13 provinces were affected by floods in Burkina Faso due to heavy rains in July, August and September 2010. The floods affected 133,362 persons. Flooded areas were spread over large geographical zones and some villages remained isolated and inaccessible by road. Considerable losses or damage related to the livelihoods, household materials and other assets were reported. There was a potential risk of outbreaks of waterborne and communicable diseases such as malaria and cholera. The BRCS mobilized teams of Red Cross volunteers to assist the affected communities. Volunteers' activities aimed to reduce the impact of floods and to prevent the outbreak of water related diseases. The International Federation, through the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) of the Sahel Regional Representation supported the National Society to conduct a detailed assessment of the situation and to implement the relevant relief activities.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action Achievements against outcomes

### Overview

The Red Cross took the lead in assessing the situation throughout the country. This effort relied on the readiness of the National Society for disaster management, built over the course of carrying out several disaster response operations. Additionally, 100 volunteers were trained in first aid for four flood affected provinces. Moreover, 22 volunteers were trained on "good and bad practises in construction". This training enabled them to provide assistance in shelter and to sensitize communities to choose more durable construction methods. About 14 NDRT members were deployed in the seven most affected provinces where there was a shortage of human resources trained in disaster management. These NDRT members contributed significantly to the good implementation of relief activities in those communities.

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

<b>Outcome: 10,000 most vulnerable flood affected households (about 80,000 people) benefit from the distribution of NFIs and clothing for children.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
10,000 affected families receive non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire and transport 10,000 sets of NFIs; with each set comprised of 2 blankets and 2 sleeping mats and kitchen utensils.</li> <li>• Store NFIs in the capital Ouagadougou and pre-position NFI sets to local warehouses near distribution sites for maximum efficiency, in compliance with Red Cross policies and procedures.</li> <li>• Distribute all NFI sets to 10,000 registered households.</li> <li>• Monitor, document and report on distribution.</li> </ul>
2,500 most vulnerable families receive clothing for children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire and transport 200 bales of second-hand clothing for children and 10,000 pairs of shoes for kids.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute second-hand clothing and shoes to children of 2,500 most vulnerable families in targeted communities in Gnagna, Yagha and Namentenga Provinces.</li> <li>• Monitor, document and report on distribution.</li> </ul>
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**Impact:** The National Society started distributing NFI sets in the province of Namentenga immediately after the disaster occurred. The distribution started with the emergency stocks available. Furthermore, with support from the International Federation as well as its partners, Burkinabe Red Cross Society provided 1,000 Non-Food Items sets to the affected households. The NFI sets comprise of sleeping mats, buckets, blankets, jerry cans, soap, hygiene kit, and kitchen kit. The relief distribution was much appreciated by populations as the torrential rains caused loss of property and possessions. The following tables show the items distributed to the affected communities and give also more details on the number of households that have been reached.

**Table 1: Summary of relief items distributed to the affected families**

Kits	Sleeping mats	Blankets	Jerry cans	Buckets	Kettles	Soap	Hygiene kits	Kitchen kits	Loincloth	Mosquito nets	Tarpaulins
Quantities	9,300	6,900	3,050	3,850	3,050	3,850kg	1,750	2,100	2,400	1,100	400

**Table 2: Summary of assisted families in targeted areas**

Provinces	Distribution sites	Number of targeted families	Number of assisted families
Namentenga	Tougouri	100	100
Namentenga	Bouroum	100	100
Soum	Boukouma	200	200
Gnagna	Manni	200	200
Ganzourgou	Zorgho	150	150
Ganzourgou	Mogtédo	50	50
Soum	Arbinda	250	250
Yagha	Sèba	300	300
Oudalan	Gorom	250	250
Sanmatenga	Pensa	150	150
Oubritenga	Ziniaré	100	100
Poni	Gaoua	75	75
Noumbiel	Batié	125	125
Bougouriba	Dolo	100	100
Tuy	Houndé	100	100
Houet	Bama	100	100
Kourittenga	Koupela	100	100
Namentenga	YNR	400	400
Banwa	Fini	100	100
Gnagna	Manni	100	100
Gnagna	Koala	300	300
Yatenga	Séguenega	100	100
Houet	Koudougou	400	400
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,850</b>	<b>3,850</b>

<b>Transitional shelter</b>	
<b>Outcome: To ensure that 3,000 families that are still living in improvised shelters or in “alternative sites” receive appropriate materials and tools to build transitional shelters or to repair their damaged houses in some 80 targeted communities.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
3,000 most vulnerable families are safely accommodated in transitional shelters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map shelter needs and identify intervention sites within target areas.</li> <li>• Identify and target 3,000 highly vulnerable families without adequate shelter.</li> </ul>
3,000 displaced families receive materials to build safer shelter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable the provision of emergency shelters to families still living in relocation sites.</li> <li>• Enable the provision of safe, adequate and appropriate transitional shelter solutions using a ‘Build Back Better’ approach.</li> </ul>
3,000 beneficiary families are sensitized on best building practices during the reconstruction process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and distribute emergency shelter kits for up to 500 units to families still living in relocation sites.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute building materials and tools to 2,500 families to repair and improve traditional damaged clay houses (materials include cement, corrugated sheets, wood, accessories, fixtures, basic hardware tools).</li> <li>• Procure construction materials based upon sorted beneficiary registration lists.</li> <li>• Work out settlement agreements with beneficiary families and local authorities, including families who are rebuilding their homes;</li> <li>• Distribute construction materials once families have agreed to the settlement agreements.</li> </ul>
120 local builders and families affected by the floods are trained in safe construction ‘Build Back Better’ to reduce their vulnerability and to support the reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize shelter workshops for the Burkinabe Red Cross volunteers to strengthen capacity for sensitization.</li> <li>• Conduct basic ‘Build Back Better’ workshops to disseminate knowledge and good practices for safer traditional housing construction in the targeted communities.</li> <li>• Promote safe and durable building methods where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter and reconstruction activities.</li> <li>• Define eligibility criteria and select 120 participants and family beneficiaries to ‘Build Back Better’ for Builders workshop.</li> <li>• Update the existing BRCS curriculum on good traditional housing improvement and construction methods including training-of-trainers (TOT) approach to the workshops for builders (masons, brick makers, carpenters, apprentices). The methodology draws from the 2009 BRCS experience and trainings with the French institute CRATerre and the Burkinabe initiative LOCOMAT, promoting local materials.</li> <li>• Coordinate and collaborate with LOCOMAT regarding the selection of local materials as well as the updating of the guidance on traditional housing construction.</li> <li>• Conduct six ‘Build Back Better’ for Builders workshops in convenient locations near the intervention sites. The trainers who will facilitate the workshops include Red Cross volunteers, staff, former CRATerre/LOCOMAT trainees, and local resource persons.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** With the technical support of volunteers and the construction materials provided by the BRCS, 200 safe and durable shelters have been built in seven provinces. The following table gives more details about the number of housing constructions in the selected sites.

Provinces	Sites	Number of shelters built
Namentenga	Boumyiri	20
	Retkoulga	20
	Faagtenga	10
Gnagna	Manni	20
	Coalla	20
Houet	Koundougou	20
	Sala	3
	Soumousso	2
Tuy	Djué	25
Yagha	Solhan	20
Soum	Arinbinda	30
Banwa	Djontala	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>

### Livelihoods

**Outcome: The food needs of the affected population are improved through the support of household coping mechanisms with the provision of cash transfers to 2,200 most vulnerable woman-headed households, pregnant women, and the severely disabled along with livelihoods revival opportunities in the form of livestock, homestead gardening inputs, and tools to some 50,000 beneficiaries for six months.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
2,200 women heads of households, pregnant women, and the severely disabled have increased access to markets for domestic consumption to reduce food scarcities within the most vulnerable households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set vulnerability criteria and use the existing database of registered families to sort the lists of eligible households in targeted areas of Solhan and Masila (Yagha), Manni, Coalla, Thion and Liptougou (Gnagna), Bouroum, Yalgo, Nagbingou and Tougouri (Namentenga) using a ranking exercise to ensure that recipient households are among the poorest and the most vulnerable, given the very limited resources.</li> <li>• Reference the lists of potential beneficiaries with those of other actors (NGO) who already assisted families with cash grants to avoid duplication and overlaps.</li> <li>• Select the 2,200 most vulnerable women heads of households, pregnant women, and severely disabled to be assisted.</li> <li>• Coordinate with actors already involved in livelihoods revival and conduct a rapid feasibility drawing on existing methods practiced in Burkina Faso and select the most appropriate mechanism for the delivery of the cash transfers (i.e. voucher programme with 'coupons').</li> <li>• Distribute cash grants in the amount of CFA 25,000 per head of household to 2,200 most vulnerable families (i.e. with pregnant women, woman-headed households, and the severely disabled).</li> <li>• Conduct three supervision and follow-up missions.</li> <li>• Conduct a survey on the use of the grants and on consumption patterns with a sample of at least 500 recipients. The survey will be completed and the results available within three months after the end of grant distributions.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.</li> <li>• Compile and report on the results of the survey.</li> </ul>
10,000 affected people have secured their savings and revived their household coping activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify potential beneficiaries refining the existing database and target 10,000 women affected by the floods that practice or rely on household/domestic cattle breeding, in communities of Arbinda (Soum) and Deou, Tin-Akoff (Oudalan) areas.</li> <li>• Map out the existing women village banks (<i>Groupements Villageois Féminins</i> - GVF) in the targeted areas.</li> <li>• Cross-reference GVF membership of potential women beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Select 100 GVF village banks for 'livelihoods revival' support; the selected GVF will include at least 2,200 identified most vulnerable women out of the 10,000 eligible women beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with other actors (NGO, veterinary) involved in livelihoods and food security in the area to avoid duplication.</li> <li>• Transfer cash grants to 100 GFV women village banks for the purchase of cattle heads (i.e. cows).</li> <li>• Support and participate in providing technical assistance to the GFV for cattle selection, purchasing, and the use of efficient cattle feeding methods as well as working with existing communal assets and participants to project implementation to ensure the viability of GFV activities.</li> <li>• Conduct follow-up and supervision missions.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.</li> </ul>
<p>5,000 households (some 40,000 people) have reclaimed parts of their homestead.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select 5,000 eligible heads of households involved in homestead gardening and/or subsistence farming, based on the results of the detailed assessment and additional information gathered in communities in Pensa (Sanmatenga), Solhan, Masila (Yagha), Bouroum, Yalgo, Nagbingou and Tougouri (Namentenga), Manni, Coalla, Thion and Liptougou (Gnagna), Zorgho and Mogtedo (Ganzourgou), Bobo Dioulasso area (Houet), Kampti (Poni), Ziniaré and Dapelogo (Oubritenga), and Dolo (Bougouriba) areas.</li> <li>• Procure and provide inputs for subsistence gardening including seeds for vegetables, fast maturing small crops and gardening tools (hoes, spades, sickles, buckets, and hand-held sprinklers) to 5,000 households most affected by the floods.</li> <li>• Support and participate in providing technical assistance to beneficiary households and GFV regarding seeds selection, water management, seedbeds location and composting to ensure the viability of the subsistence gardening activities.</li> <li>• Conduct 12 homesteads gardening workshops in targeted sites with volunteers and selected beneficiaries to ensure that well prepared vegetable gardens are maintained and improved beyond the first maturations, and to facilitate the replication of knowledge-sharing and good practices throughout the target communities.</li> <li>• Recruit and train one Red Cross homestead gardening focal point to follow-up on the activities and to develop a strategy allowing beneficiaries to continue working on their homesteads over the next season without external support.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** The Cash support came as a great relief to the beneficiaries. It gave a range of choice to the targeted beneficiaries selected upon the following criterion:

- female head of vulnerable household or widow;
- disabled women and pregnant women;
- vulnerable household with pregnant woman;
- women living in obvious vulnerability.

To ensure a good implementation of activities and an appropriate technical support, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society signed agreements with the Burkinabe technical services of farming, cattle breeding or social action. The following activities have been conducted in collaboration with those technical services:

- selection and identification of beneficiaries ;
- identification of activities to be implemented ;
- sensitization of beneficiaries ;
- cash or seed distribution ;
- Follow-up of activities' implementation.

The following table and diagram give more details about the beneficiary population per area and activities related to cash transfers.

Areas	Beneficiaries of income generating activities	Beneficiaries of farming activities	Beneficiaries of the cash for livestock
Banwa	30	55	0
Houet	67	0	0
Tuy	48	65	4
Namentenga	90	0	0
Soum	28	0	107
Gnagna	80	0	0
Yagha	0	0	78
Total	343	120	189

Beneficiaires of Income Generating Activities



#### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion (integrated approach with Health objectives)

**Outcome: The risk of water and vector borne diseases has been reduced through the provision of safer water, adequate sanitation as well as health and hygiene promotion to 10,000 families (80,000 beneficiaries) in 11 provinces for six months.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
6,000 women and girls over 12 years have been provided with hygiene kits and 10,000 families have received buckets, jerry cans and soap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verify registration lists based on the existing data on beneficiary identification of 6,000 women and girls over 12 years in Gnagna, Namentenga and Sanmatenga provinces.</li> <li>Acquire 6,000 hygiene kits.</li> <li>Acquire and transport 10,000 buckets, 10,000 jerry cans, and 10,000 pieces of soap for 10,000 most vulnerable families affected by floods.</li> <li>Prepare distribution plans.</li> <li>Distribute the kits at target distribution points.</li> <li>Monitor, document and report on distribution activities.</li> <li>Evaluate activities and ensure adequate reporting.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train five health BRCS staff (Health Coordinator, 3 supervisors/Team leaders) in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHAST).</li> <li>Provide sufficient IEC materials produced locally for awareness raising</li> </ul>

<p>The health status of the population affected by the floods is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.</p>	<p>activities for the BRCS volunteers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize 150 BRCS volunteers and 20 trained NDRT team leaders and supervisors;</li> <li>• Procure and distribute water purification tablets and sensitize the communities on their use.</li> <li>• Organize at least 100 community awareness raising sessions on health, water treatment, and good hygiene and sanitation practices in at least 100 targeted communities.</li> <li>• Facilitate the creation of Water and Hygiene Committees in each of the 100 targeted communities.</li> <li>• Organize at least one follow-up supervision visit at each site.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.</li> </ul>
<p>Safer water is provided to some 80,000 persons in 100 communities as damaged wells and pumps are treated, repaired, and improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update the mapping of areas with the most damaged water systems.</li> <li>• Rank, prioritize and select 100 intervention sites for maximum impact.</li> <li>• Remove stagnant waters and treat surface waters and main water points in the targeted communities.</li> <li>• Repair bore-hole wells and hand/foot operated water pumps in selected sites of the 100 most vulnerable communities.</li> <li>• Improve wells (with higher walls, pulley bars and concrete slabs) in 100 communities identified as being highly at risk and most exposed to recurrent floods.</li> </ul>
<p>The most affected people in 100 communities have improved access to safer water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively participate in the WASH coordination meetings, advocate for the Red Cross and report on WASH cluster strategy and action to the IFRC technical and operational management.</li> <li>• Support the CONASUR (National Committee of Emergency &amp; Rehabilitation), the DGRE (Head Office for Water Resources) and the ONEA (National Office for Water and Sanitation) in the restoration of primary distribution systems in flood-prone areas.</li> </ul>
<p>The risk of waterborne diseases is reduced through sanitation campaigns in 100 communities at risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of volunteers of the BRCS in water treatment, the use of purification materials, and good hygiene sanitation practices.</li> <li>• Train 20 BRCS volunteers on water and sanitation, hygiene and health awareness using SARA/PHAST, with CREPA (<i>Centre Regional pour l'Eau Potable</i>) modelled methodologies.</li> <li>• Procure detergent, chlorine/bleach, wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, picks, pitchforks, gloves, masks, plastic boots, t-shirts and hats, for 15 teams and community mobilizers who will operate in at least 100 targeted sites.</li> <li>• Organize community clean-up actions of public places, villages, river banks, stagnant waters, and water points.</li> <li>• Facilitate the identification and adoption by the communities of adequate waste disposal sites and measures.</li> <li>• Organize basic health campaigns.</li> <li>• Hold at least 100 community sensitization meetings.</li> <li>• Prepare appropriate materials and conduct community sensitization on the use of water purification tablets; on disease identification and prevention (for malaria and cholera) and referral advice.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.</li> </ul>
<p>The risk of vector borne diseases has been reduced through vector control for about 10,000 families (i.e. 80,000 people).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of 20 BRCS volunteers through training in disinfection techniques and the use of pulverizing equipment.</li> <li>• Treat traditional and bore-hole wells in at least 100 targeted sites.</li> <li>• Disinfect latrines in targeted sites as part of the clean-up actions.</li> <li>• Malaria net distribution to 8,000 families who had previously not benefitted from net distribution under DREF.</li> <li>• Hang up activities for those 8,000 families.</li> <li>• Follow up activities for 2,000 families who had already benefitted from the malaria net distribution under the DREF operations.</li> <li>• Include malaria key messages in the distribution activities as well as into the health sessions planned.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.</li> </ul>
The risk of waterborne diseases is reduced through the rehabilitation and improvement of pit latrines for at least 10.000 families in 100 communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and rehabilitation of 80 communal latrines in 40 relocation sites (i.e. schools), including the vacated sites.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and improvement of 1,000 latrines in 100 communities with works including the construction of concrete slabs, the deepening of pits, and the improvement of latrine structures (doors, corrugated roofs, fixtures and walls).</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the water and sanitation activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>
Reduction of mortality and morbidity is reduced through the provision of preventive health care oriented programmes for 8,000 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 20 volunteers on prevention messages on communicable diseases, malnutrition messages and detection and referring detected malnourished children.</li> <li>• Purchase and transport 16,000 mosquito nets and distribute 2 to each of the 8,000 families.</li> <li>• Carry out hang-up and communities fighting malaria sensitization activities complemented with provision of nails and strings for volunteers during the campaigns.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** The National Society, with support from the International Federation procured and distributed 1,000 hygiene kits and 1,000 mosquito nets to the most affected households in the provinces of Oubritenga, Poni, Nounbiel, Bougouribhe, Tuy, Houet, Kourittenga, Namentenga, Banwa, and Gnagna. Besides, 155 latrines were constructed according to a strategy that included the targeting and identification of beneficiaries; and the discussion with beneficiaries about their involvement in the construction of latrines (providing water and aggregates for instance and assisting the trained masons).

Furthermore a successful drilling of three boreholes in Djié (Tuy), Bang yiri (Namentenga) and Coalla (Gnagna) was achieved. Sensitization sessions with the community Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) method were also held in Namentenga, Gnagna, Yagha, Soum, Tuy, Houet and Banwa provinces. Sensitizing activities were conducted by 60 volunteers and 10 provincial supervisors.

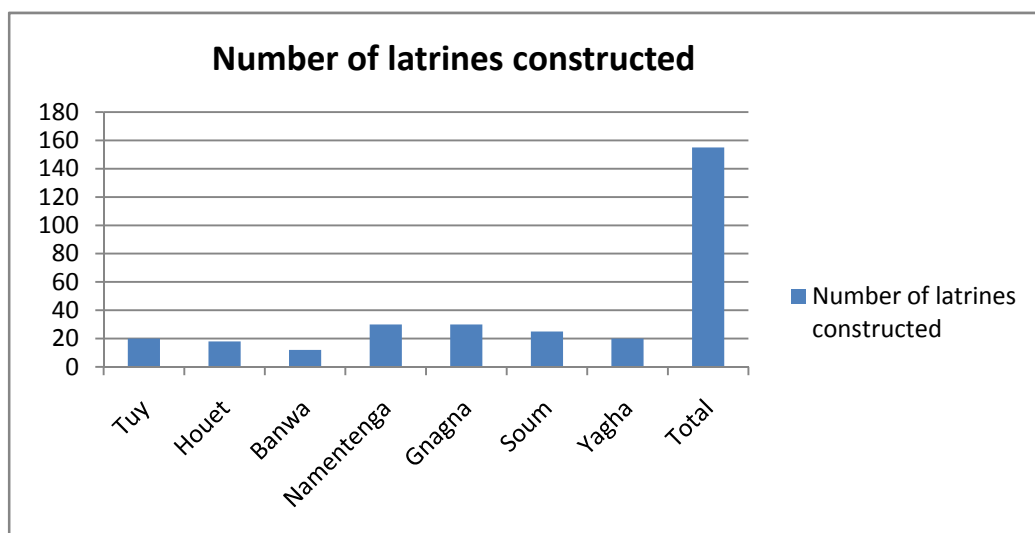
A total of 965 sessions were held and enabled reaching 14,418 persons through door-to-door and focus groups sensitization. The sensitization topics were related to:

- the environmental hygiene;
- the importance of hand washing with soap and the good use of water and sanitation facilities;
- potable water and water treatment;
- personal hygiene, food hygiene cloth hygiene;
- prevention of spread of communicable diseases.

In addition, demonstration sessions on vector spraying and disinfection of latrines were held. Latrine cleaning and disinfection material was provided to ensure a better maintenance of latrines.

*The following table and diagram give more information about the construction of latrines*

Provinces	Number of latrines constructed
Tuy	20
Houet	18
Banwa	12
Namentenga	30
Gnagna	30
Soum	25
Yagha	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>




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## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

- **IFRC Sahel Regional Representation:** Momodou Lamin Fye, Regional Representative, Dakar phone:(Office) +221.33.869.36.41; (Mobile) +211.77.332.56.72; email: [momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org](mailto:momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolanos, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +27 (0)11 303 9735, mobile: +27 (0)835566911; email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Senior Officer, Operations Quality Assurance; phone: +41 22 730 4381; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org)
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Aysegul Bagci, Regional Logistics Delegate, phone: +971 4 457 2993, email: [aysegul.bagci@ifrc.org](mailto:aysegul.bagci@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

- **IFRC Zone:** Pierre Kremer, Acting Head of Resource Mobilization; phone: +41 792264832; email: [pierre.kremer@ifrc.org](mailto:pierre.kremer@ifrc.org)

**For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)**

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Johannesburg; phone: +27.11.303.9744; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)



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1. Final financial report **below** (indicated balance of CHF 30,811 being returned or otherwise renegotiated with donor).
  2. Click **here** to return to the title page
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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 (NGOs) 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.

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**Saving lives, changing minds.**



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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MDRBF010 - Burkina Faso - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 11 oct 10

Appeal Timeframe: 09 aug 10 to 30 apr 11

FINAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/08-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/08-2011/04
Appeal	MDRBF010
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>2,803,535</b>					<b>2,803,535</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	158,504					158,504
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	92,500					92,500
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	19,590					19,590
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)</i>	48,957					48,957
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>319,551</b>					<b>319,551</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>	-857					-857
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	242,936					242,936
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>242,078</b>					<b>242,078</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>561,629</b>					<b>561,629</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>561,629</b>					<b>561,629</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>20%</b>					<b>20%</b>

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>561,629</b>					<b>561,629</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-530,818</b>					<b>-530,818</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>30,811</b>					<b>30,811</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBF010 - Burkina Faso - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 11 oct 10

Appeal Timeframe: 09 aug 10 to 30 apr 11

FINAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/08-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/08-2011/04
Appeal	MDRBF010
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>2,803,535</b>					<b>2,803,535</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	930,750	2,773				2,773	927,977	
Construction Materials		89,083				89,083	-89,083	
Clothing & Textiles	54,413	31,398				31,398	23,015	
Food		1,130				1,130	-1,130	
Seeds & Plants	39,348	208				208	39,140	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	603,669	45,788				45,788	557,881	
Medical & First Aid	2,600	15				15	2,585	
Teaching Materials	6,557						6,557	
Utensils & Tools	418,400	22,267				22,267	396,133	
Other Supplies & Services	180,329	6,171				6,171	174,158	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>2,236,066</b>	<b>198,833</b>				<b>198,833</b>	<b>2,037,234</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	10,656	1,777				1,777	8,879	
Computers & Telecom	1,434						1,434	
Office & Household Equipment	7,992						7,992	
Others Machinery & Equipment	8,197						8,197	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>28,279</b>	<b>1,777</b>				<b>1,777</b>	<b>26,502</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	6,762	26				26	6,736	
Distribution & Monitoring	22,060						22,060	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	44,667	18,030				18,030	26,638	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>73,490</b>	<b>18,056</b>				<b>18,056</b>	<b>55,433</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	73,770	5,851				5,851	67,919	
National Staff		23,293				23,293	-23,293	
National Society Staff	113,730	68,976				68,976	44,755	
Volunteers		62,913				62,913	-62,913	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>187,501</b>	<b>161,033</b>				<b>161,033</b>	<b>26,468</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	6,168	2,018				2,018	4,150	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>6,168</b>	<b>2,018</b>				<b>2,018</b>	<b>4,150</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	36,075	9,745				9,745	26,331	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>36,075</b>	<b>9,745</b>				<b>9,745</b>	<b>26,331</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	25,820	9,456				9,456	16,363	
Information & Public Relations	10,266	6,243				6,243	4,022	
Office Costs	6,148	35,102				35,102	-28,954	
Communications	14,754	17,606				17,606	-2,852	
Financial Charges		26,547				26,547	-26,547	
Other General Expenses	7,861	9,587				9,587	-1,726	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>64,848</b>	<b>104,541</b>				<b>104,541</b>	<b>-39,693</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	171,108	32,240				32,240	138,868	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>171,108</b>	<b>32,240</b>				<b>32,240</b>	<b>138,868</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		1,175				1,175	-1,175	
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,400				1,400	-1,400	

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**III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>2,803,535</b>					<b>2,803,535</b>	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>2,575</b>					<b>2,575</b>	<b>-2,575</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,803,535</b>	<b>530,818</b>					<b>530,818</b>	<b>2,272,717</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2,272,717</b>					<b>2,272,717</b>	