
DREF operation n° MDRBF012
GLIDE n° OT-2012-000029-BFA
9 January, 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

CHF 120,557 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 6 March, 2012 to support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 600 families.

Summary: In mid-January 2012, the National Movement for the Liberation of Azwad (MNLA) carried out attacks against the Malian Army positions in Northern cities of Aguelhoc and Menaka, and in the city of Nianfunke, north-west of Mali. The Regular Malian Army responded to the attacks, which developed into humanitarian crises causing the displacement of thousands of civilians in Mali and neighbouring countries including Burkina Faso.



Latrine construction for use by refugee families in Férério Photo: IFRC/BRCS

At the end of February 2012, there was a rapid influx of Malian refugees to Burkina Faso and by the end of February 2012, approximately 20,000 refugees were reported in different locations of the country. According to BRCS, there are 65,000 refugees currently in various locations throughout the country.

With the assistance of the DREF, BRCS responded to the most pressing needs of the most vulnerable refugee families through distribution of essential non-food items to 500 families, hygiene promotion and health awareness sensitization to 1,951 households, and installation of temporary shelters (1,956 tents). Furthermore, potable water and improved sanitary conditions through installing latrines and wash rooms were provided for refugee families. BRCS mobilized and trained 75 volunteers on First Aid, sensitization approaches, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) method for deployment in the DREF operation.

BRCS worked closely with many other humanitarian actors (IFRC, ICRC, Monaco Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Help, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and government institutions) towards ensuring a coordinated and complemented approach for supporting the displaced population.

This operation was expected to be implemented over four months, and completed by July 2012. Due to logistical challenges as a result of flooding in the country since beginning of June 2012, and a large scale food security crisis in the country requiring response from the national society, there were delays in the implementation of the relief activities which necessitated an extension of the DREF operation to 31 August

2012. A total of CHF 29,466 unutilised at the end of the operation has been returned to DREF.

The DG ECHO, Belgian Red Cross/Government and the Netherlands Red Cross/Government have contributed to the replenishment of the DREF allocated for this operation. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Z Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. Details of DREF contributions can be found on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.

The IFRC, on behalf of Burkinabe Red Cross Society, would like to extend thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

The National Movement for the Liberation of Azwad (MNLA) and other Tuareg rebels in Northern Mali launched an offensive against the Armed Forces of Mali in mid-January 2012, which caused thousands of Malians to flee to neighbouring countries of Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.

The conflict further weakened the Sahel region already facing the risk of food insecurity. The situation increased vulnerability for the displaced people and exposed them to multiple risks, including diseases, worsened by poor hygiene and sanitation conditions. The refugee population was composed of mainly women and children living in small families or kinship clusters who had lost their homes and means of livelihood, when forced to flee. Some of the refugees sought shelter with host families while others had to find shelter on their own.

A rapid assessment conducted at the beginning of the operation in some of the locations revealed that around 2,500 persons arrived every day to Inabao, 1,500 persons had arrived in Gadanfabou, and around 8,000 had arrived in Soum and Oudalan.

End of February 2012, the refugee number had reached around 20,000. An estimated 14,500 persons stayed in Ouadalan Province, and more than 4,270 persons in the province of Soum, in Mentao, Damba and Soum bela areas. Another 857 refugees were regrouped in one site in the capital Ouagadougou and many others sought refuge in the town or were living with host families. Additionally, a total of 1,060 refugees were hosted in and around Bobo.

The local population shared food with the refugees but this situation constituted a strong pressure on food stocks. The additional population in the area impacted negatively on the country's food insecurity situation as refugees were staying in already vulnerable environments affected by the food crisis. The difficult conditions of the refugees exposed to the harsh climate and displacement situation got manifested in cases of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and other ailments especially among the elderly people and children. Children became malnourished in the absence of milk from cows left behind. Furthermore, the host communities that previously had adequate water supply, found themselves struggling to accommodate the needs of the additional population due to the refugee influx.

The Government of Burkina Faso took the lead role in coordinating key stakeholders during the arrival of the refugees, and maintaining overall responsibility. UNHCR functioned as lead agency ensuring registration and coordination of assistance, with Burkinabe Red Cross as one of the main providers.

According to BRCS, 65,000 refugees are still in various locations throughout the country in provinces such as Damba, Mentao, Gandafabou, Férério, Somgandé, and Bobo. The state of uncertainty around the situation in Mali still makes their return unlikely in the near future. The pressing needs of the refugees included, food, Watsan, shelter, health and care. BRCS continues to advocate on the behalf of these vulnerable families.

Coordination and Partnerships

The government of Burkina Faso, through its National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF), was responsible for the coordination of all key stakeholders during the arrival of the refugees from Mali with the first coordination meeting being held on 7 February, 2012.

The National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), Department of Administration, Security and Decentralization, the Burkinabe Red Cross, the UN system (UNHCR, WFP, OCHA, WHO), EU, NGOs and CBOs formed part of actors involved in the response.

A draft contingency plan developed by humanitarian actors ensured a coordinated approach in the initial response while a continued coordination with UNHCR helped ensure that the refugees were registered and provided assistance under the lead agency coordination.

BRCS worked closely with other humanitarian actors such as ICRC, Monaco Red Cross, Help, Belgian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, UNHCR, towards ensuring a coordinated and complement approach for supporting the displaced population.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Burkinabe Red Cross already had presence in the affected area through previous food insecurity interventions in Oudalan and Soum provinces. This enabled the national society to quickly mobilize its volunteers to perform rapid assessments in the area.

BRCS monitored the evolving situation and assisted UNICEF and WFP to perform relief distribution of food and non-food items.

BRCS provided emergency shelter and relief to the refugees through the provision of basic household items and tents. Additionally, BRCS performed health education and epidemic prevention awareness raising and water, sanitation and hygiene activities in the refugee sites.

During February 2012, ICRC provided First Aid kits to BRCS that were distributed to 2,000 households. Furthermore, ICRC continued to monitor the food insecurity situation due to the impact of the additional pressure from the refugee population on the resources available in the area.

The IFRC provided technical and logistical support for the implementation of the DREF operation.

Other Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners include the Monaco Red Cross that – with support of the BRCS – distributed hygiene kits to the refugee population which benefited 2,217 families. Additionally, Belgian and Luxemburg Red Cross were involved in the emergency response towards the refugees.

Achievements against outcomes

Emergency shelter and Non-Food Items

Outcome: 600 displaced families are provided with emergency assistance for a period of one month.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 households are provided with mats, blankets, kettles, hygiene kits and kitchen sets. • 600 at risk households are assisted by Red Cross volunteers in completion of emergency shelters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategy for targeting, identification and registration of beneficiaries • Distribute kits • Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities • Report on relief distribution • Ensure replacement of kits • Identify households at risk • Carry out space planning with targeted households • Support at risk households in the erection of emergency shelters • Monitor and evaluate activities carried out

Impacts: A total of 500 refugee families in Houet (Bobo) were provided with basic household kits composed of mats, blankets, kettles, buckets, jerry cans, hygiene kits and kitchen sets. These kits constituted basic survival materials and brought relief to the refugees. The distribution of the 100 remaining basic household kits planned for the refugees in Sourou was not implemented due to that the refugees were relocated by UNHCR to Mentao Djibo Soum province and provided with food and NFO support from UNHCR. The remaining kits were stored at the BRCS warehouse for future disaster response activities.

The National Society worked closely with UNHCR and provided technical support for the set up of 2 camps with 1,956 tents. The BRCS assumed responsibility for installing 765 tents in Soum (Mentao) and 1,191 tents in Oudalan (Férério). Through these sheltering services, the National Society contributed to the provision of safe, adequate and appropriate shelter solutions for the Malian refugees. It also contributed to enhance their safety and living facilities as well as their level of resilience to the weather conditions.

For the DREF Operation local expertise was available for supporting the implementation, therefore no international support in form of RDRT was organized as initially planned. This resulted in expenses for national resources (volunteers) being made on national society staff budget lines (instead of international staff) although no budget was planned for that. Less expenditure was made on clothing and textiles, due to the fact that the Federation contributed with the main part from its regional stock, while the rest was purchased locally.

Challenges:

The implementation of the relief distributions was delayed due to logistical challenges, including as a consequence of the flooding in the country since beginning of June 2012. Furthermore, the food security crisis in the country has also required response from the national society, which strained the resources within the BRCS.

Emergency health

Outcome: Reduce the immediate health risk of 3,000 people (600 households) by providing community health services during 3 months in the provinces of Oudalan and Soum.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 people (600 households) are targeted in disease prevention and health promotion activities at district level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in coordination meetings Conduct orientation sessions for volunteers on Epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) Train volunteers in community-based health activities Conduct sensitization on health preventive measures for refugees including malaria prevention activities Report activities of Red Cross volunteers.

Impacts: A total of 75 community volunteers mobilized by the Burkinabe Red Cross, including volunteers from the refugee population, were trained on First Aid, sensitization approach, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) method.

With their acquired skills, the trained volunteers thereafter led successfully sensitization sessions on hygiene promotion and raised awareness among refugee population on water-borne diseases transmission. Through door to door and focus group discussion, the volunteers reached 1,951 households (8,586 people) with health education and disease prevention messages. The preventive measures performed in the camps are likely to have contributed to the absence of the outbreak of an epidemic. The refugees and implementing agencies managed to maintain a high level of cleanliness and sanitary conditions in the refugee site.

Additionally, the National Society worked closely with Monaco Red Cross in a joint distribution of 1,512 hygiene kits to 2,217 households.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne diseases is reduced thanks to the supply of drinkable water, drainage and hygiene promotion for 3,000 beneficiaries (refugees, host communities) during 3 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene promotion, as well as community sensitization improve knowledge and practice to limit the spread of disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on hygiene promotion and sanitation Provide drinking water, hygiene and sanitation promotion for 400 families in two locations Oudalan and Soum Monitor activities of volunteers and refugee population in Oudalan and Soum.

Impacts: A total of 100 temporary latrines were provided by IFRC and dispatched in Soum. At the end of the operation - following the construction of 24 permanent latrines and 24 wash rooms in Mentao refugee camp - these temporary latrines were disinfected, dismantled and included as pre-positioned emergency stock. The permanent latrines and wash rooms were installed through the contribution by the Red Cross of Monaco.

A borehole was drilled and a water pump installed, which contributed to refugees having access to clean drinking water.

The latrines and potable water source provided a major improvement in the lives of the refugees as it reduced defecation in the camp and the related illnesses to this practice as well as risks related to unclean water. Moreover, as the Malian refugees were forced into a difficult and sometimes harsh living situation, the water and sanitation activities somehow contributed to the restoration of their dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.



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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MDRBF012 - Burkina Faso - Population Movement

Appeal Launch Date: 05 mar 12

Appeal Timeframe: 05 mar 12 to 05 jul 12

Final Report

I. Funding

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/3-2012/12
Budget Timeframe	2012/3-2012/7
Appeal	MDRBF012
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	120,558					120,558	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	91,092					91,092	
C4. Other Income	91,092					91,092	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	91,092					91,092	
D. Total Funding = B +C	91,092					91,092	
Coverage = D/A	76%					76%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	91,092					91,092	
E. Expenditure	-91,092					-91,092	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)	120,558						120,558	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,168	5,848				5,848	-1,680	
Clothing & Textiles	30,000	12,492				12,492	17,508	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,220	3,194				3,194	26	
Teaching Materials	1,088						1,088	
Utensils & Tools	19,500	19,475				19,475	25	
Other Supplies & Services	26,544	25,483				25,483	1,061	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	84,520	66,491				66,491	18,029	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	500	3,430				3,430	-2,930	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,942	1,811				1,811	131	
Logistics Services		1,907				1,907	-1,907	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,442	7,149				7,149	-4,707	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,680						12,680	
National Society Staff		5,392				5,392	-5,392	
Volunteers	6,658	1,693				1,693	4,965	
Total Personnel	19,338	7,085				7,085	12,253	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,400	2,274				2,274	126	
Total Workshops & Training	2,400	2,274				2,274	126	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,500	694				694	806	
Information & Public Relations	1,000	187				187	813	
Communications	1,000	953				953	47	
Financial Charges	1,000	716				716	284	
Other General Expenses		-17				-17	17	
Total General Expenditure	4,500	2,533				2,533	1,967	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	7,358	5,560				5,560	1,798	
Total Indirect Costs	7,358	5,560				5,560	1,798	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	120,558	91,092				91,092	29,466	
VARIANCE (C - D)		29,466				29,466		