

Burkina Faso

FLOODS

2007



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Burkina Faso

FLOODS

2007



Burkina Faso Red Cross

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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERMOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the beginning of the rainy season in 2007, several West African countries have been affected by torrential rains causing the loss of human lives, and the extensive destruction of infrastructure including dwellings and harvests. Nearly 800,000 people have been affected in 14 West African countries, namely Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Liberia, Togo, Benin, Sierra Leone, Ghana (for which a separate Flash Appeal has been issued) and Guinea. The United Nations, through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), has mobilised some \$4.9¹ million in support of emergency programmes to help some 125,000 people affected by the floods in West Africa (plus further funding for flood-affected countries in East Africa).

In Burkina Faso, the floods resulted from heavy rains which began in July and August, and have affected 12 of the country's 13 administrative regions, with the west and the south particularly hard hit. According to the Government, nearly 93,000 people have been directly affected, including 28,000 displaced, with 51 recorded deaths and 76 wounded. 8,968 homes as well as 2,344 cereal stores have been destroyed, and 50 bridges have been damaged. 17,698 hectares of crops have been flooded, with an estimated loss to expected production of 13,268 metric tonnes (MTs).

Emergency humanitarian operations were initiated by the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), enabling relief workers to immediately address the most pressing needs. However, several weeks into the response, joint evaluation missions revealed that despite ongoing efforts to cover immediate emergency needs, there were still additional humanitarian needs requiring an urgent response. Specific communities revealed the need for multidimensional and complementary interventions that concurrently addressed life-saving needs as well as urgent needs related to livelihoods and the rehabilitation of basic services.

This approach is required in order to reduce the vulnerability of affected households and reduce the growing potential for a large-scale humanitarian crisis resulting from the continued and rapid degradation of living conditions of affected populations, including host families. Priority needs in this context include:

- Support for food security, including activities in support of agriculture and husbandry;
- Health including preventive medicine and basic care to address waterborne diseases;
- Support to education for vulnerable households;
- Improved access to safe water and sanitation;
- Support to the rehabilitation of basic shelter;
- Provision of non-food items (NFIs).

The assessments did ascertain, however, that there was no need for large-scale food distribution. This was due to the release of 1,300 MTs of food from national stocks, contributions from the private sector and civil society, and the World Food Programme's ongoing operations (as part of the West Africa regional Consolidated Appeal) in those areas suffering from food insecurity which target particularly vulnerable persons. Similarly, programmes for household food security and children's acute under-nutrition were already under way thanks to previous CERF grants from the under-funded window to the West Africa CAP (a total amount of \$878,000, to World Food Programme \$349,998; Food and Agriculture Organization \$300,000; and United Nations Children's Fund \$227,910), and are in a position to address that part of flood-related needs. This Flash Appeal therefore has no funding request for food distribution, and only a small one for nutrition.

The implementation of these projects will include relevant governmental institutions, the United Nations, NGOs and the Burkina Faso Red Cross. This Flash Appeal seeks to mobilise a total of **\$6 million** to sustain life-saving activities, as well as assist affected populations to regain their dignity and livelihoods. To ensure the relevance of this Flash Appeal, regular evaluation missions will be undertaken jointly to the affected areas during the weeks to come.

¹ All dollar figures in the document denote United States dollars. Funding for this Flash Appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int).

Table I: Summary of Requirements – By Appealing Organisation and By Sector

Burkina Faso Floods Flash Appeal 2007
 Summary of Requirements - by Sector *
 as of 25 October 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	1,727,000
EDUCATION	80,000
HEALTH	1,800,000
NON-FOOD ITEMS	170,000
NUTRITION	60,000
SHELTER	1,560,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	570,000
Grand Total	5,967,000

Burkina Faso Floods Flash Appeal 2007
 Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
 as of 25 October 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ABAC	975,000
BFRC	580,000
FAO	932,000
Intermon Oxfam	600,000
UN-HABITAT	780,000
UNICEF	340,000
WHO	1,760,000
Grand Total	5,967,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 October 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

**NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard IASC sector is also tracked (see Table 3, p. 19), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.*

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT

Burkina Faso, a West African country with 13 million inhabitants, is one of the world's poorest countries². The country's weak economy, its landlocked position, and the poverty of its soil make it extremely vulnerable to man-made and natural shocks, such as the recent floods. Furthermore, its location in the low-rainfall Sahel exposes to creeping desertification and cyclical droughts, resulting in severe recurring food security crises. Paradoxically the country is also frequently affected by floods because of various factors in addition to the volume of rainfall: the soil's absorptive capacity, rupture of dams, insufficient or inexistent drainage systems, overflowing water sources, and occupation of high-risk areas such as floodplains for homes and farming.

The fact that the country is located in what is known as the meningitis belt results in annual epidemics. In 2007, Burkina Faso was affected by a severe meningitis epidemic that began during the 4th week and continued until the 17th week of the year, claiming victims in 34 of the country's 55 health districts. During this period, 25,044 cases were reported along with 1,663 deaths with a lethality rate of 6.6%. The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned that the end of the rainy season may bring the worst meningitis outbreak in a decade to the continent. Medical forecasts are that the meningitis bacterium, which usually reaches epidemic levels in the meningitis belt between December and May, could be especially severe this year as the region is heading toward the peak of a 10- to 12-year cycle of meningitis crises.³

The high level of poverty⁴, the population's overall vulnerability to external shocks, and the limited resources available to the Government led it to appeal for international assistance to address the flood situation. To date, international assistance has been forthcoming from a wide range of sources, including bilateral donors, United Nations agencies, NGOs, and others, most of whom have rapidly adapted their regular development programming resources to actively participate in the identification and resolution of ongoing humanitarian needs.

Some basic facts about Burkina Faso

Population	14,000,000 people (UNFPA 2007)
Under 5 mortality	191 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
Life expectancy	47.9 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	15% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
Gross national income per capita	USD 460 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	27.2% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	39% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	-
➤ Refugees	1,267
➤ In-country	-
➤ Abroad	-
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	2/0
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.342: 174 th of 177 - low human development

² 174th of 177 countries in the 2006 UNDP Human Development Report.

³ WHO Predicts Worst Meningitis Epidemic for Decade: <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=74722>

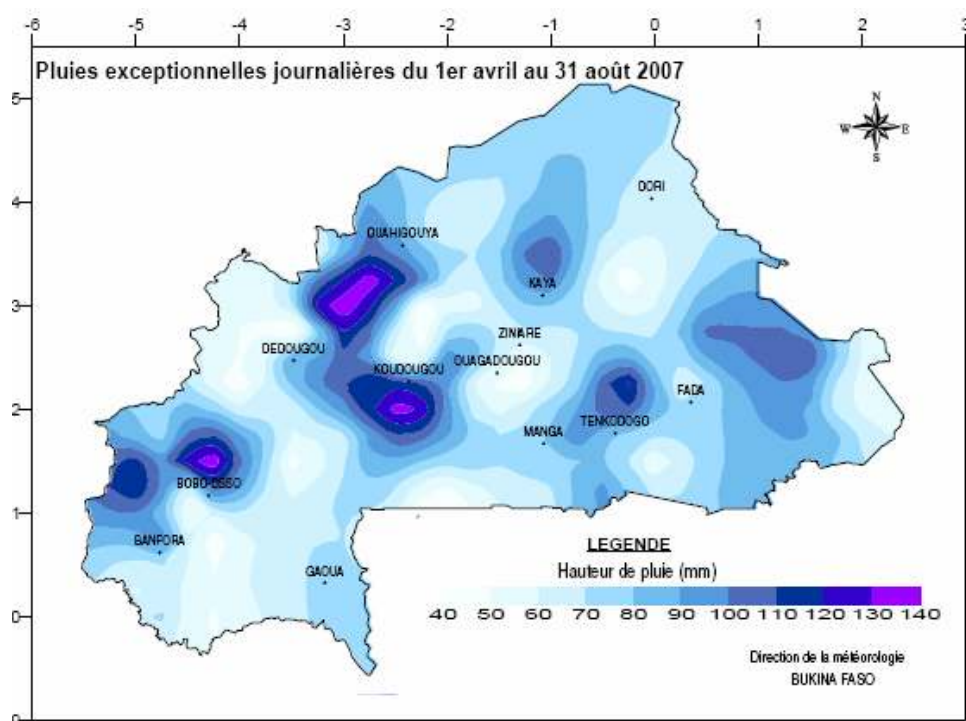
⁴ According to a 2003 report, approximately 46.4% of the population lives below the poverty line: World Bank, Africa Household Survey, 'Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages', Core Welfare Indicators, 2003

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND RESPONSE

The 2007 Floods

The Sahel region receives 90% of its mean annual rainfall between June–September. Rainfall typically varies widely across the region, with long-term average totals reaching 1,300 mm in the southwest, 700 mm in the southeast, and 100–300 mm in the north. Burkina Faso typically receives between 600–900 mm of rain. The 2007-2008 rains began somewhat late, but turned heavy with the country receiving 30–50% more rain than usual. They then ceased earlier than normal. Whilst most of the country has been hit by above-average rainfall, the south, north and west has been especially badly affected. In particular, those areas of the country along floodplains or in low-lying areas were the hardest hit, and it was to those areas that a series of joint Government-United Nations-NGO assessments took place between 21-29 September.⁵ (See map page 7). On the positive side, the unprecedented rainfall has allowed for the replenishment of many of the country's dams, reservoirs, lakes, and other water retention facilities.

Map: Areas of exceptional daily rainfall, April-August 2007



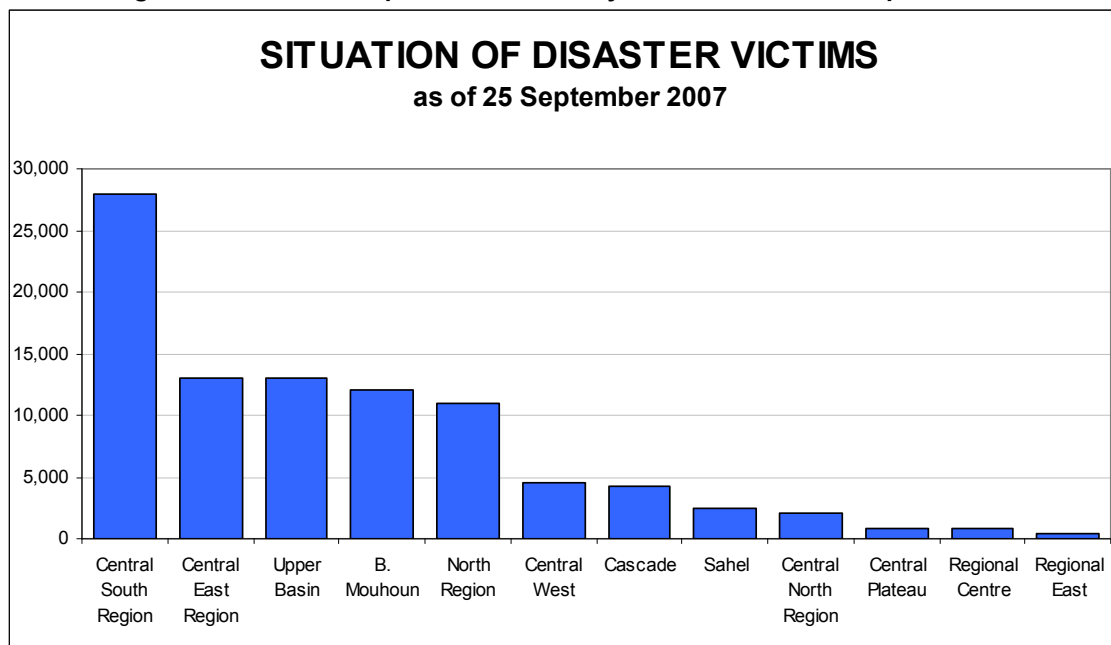
Source: *Compte rendu de la réunion de coordination de l'information sur les inondations/DGPSA, salle de réunion de la DOPAIR, Ouagadougou; 10/10/07*

Humanitarian Consequences

As of 10 October 2007⁶ the floods had affected 92,794 people, with 51 recorded deaths, and 76 wounded. Destroyed were 8,968 homes, as well as 2,344 cereal warehouses and stores. Fifty bridges have been damaged, and 17,698 ha of crops have been flooded with an estimated loss of 13,268 MTs of food. Livestock has also suffered, with 19,437 chickens, 222 cows and 560 other small farm animals lost. In addition to those directly affected by the loss of homes and livelihoods, the floods have also affected thousands more persons who are acting as host families to those displaced, and who are also under increasing strain.

⁵ OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, FEWS NET, CREDO, CONASUR: *Rapport synthèse des missions conjointes d'évaluations suite aux inondations au Burkina Faso - Régions du Nord, du Centre-Sud, des Hauts bassins, de la Boucle du Mouhoun et des Cascades; 10/10/07*

⁶ Sources: CONASUR, DGPSA, DGPSE, MAHRH.

Table 2: Regional breakdown of persons affected by the floods as of 25 September

Source: OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, FEWS NET, CREDO, CONASUR: *Rapport synthèse des missions conjointes d'évaluations suite aux inondations au Burkina Faso - Régions du Nord, du Centre-Sud, des Hauts bassins, de la Boucle du Mouhoun et des Cascades*; 10/10/07

It is important to state that the scope of devastation caused by these floods remains preliminary as more extensive assessment are yet to be completed. Consultations are being held to prepare for a comprehensive assessment that will enable the Government to provide a disaggregated breakdown of victims by, amongst other indicators, gender and age. An analysis of the situation reveals the following as the main areas of concern and which require action:

- Most housing in the affected areas is constructed of baked mud brick, or *banco*, which was easily susceptible to the erosion brought on by the floods. Those victims who have lost their homes following the disaster are being sheltered at temporary sites, including public or community buildings such as schools. In certain localities, the lack of tents or delays in finding alternative shelter for those at public buildings has led to delays in the school year at a time when affected households can barely begin to cover costs related to the education of their children.
- It is estimated that the nutritional situation, which was already precarious, risks being degraded in the flood zones by the loss of family stocks and the destruction to fields, storage, and livestock. It is imperative to ensure close monitoring of the food security situation, especially regarding the nutritional situation of women, including pregnant and lactating women and children. The World Food Programme (WFP), within the context of its emergency intervention and activities to address malnutrition, is providing food assistance, helping to collect data on a monthly basis, and undertaking monitoring evaluations of the situation.⁷
- Whilst the floods have destroyed some 13,000MT of crops, severely affecting some households, estimations are that the 2007 harvest will be adequate to good overall, with a predicted cereal total of 3 million MT, which would be a 1.5% increase on the previous year. The harvest has already started in some areas. As part of the CERF allocation given to Burkina Faso through the under-funded window for 2007, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) received \$227,910, WFP \$349,998 and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) \$300,000. The nutritional component in the Flash Appeal has therefore been designed with the means already provided by the CERF grant in mind.

⁷ WFP's activities on supplementing the nutrition of women and children include project no. WA-07/F01, which is included in the West African Consolidated Appeal, and which currently stands at 77% funded.

- The standing water left behind by the floods, as well as the contamination of water sources, is the source of a wide range of concerns. Of greatest concern is the consequent limited access to safe drinking water. Boreholes, which were virtually the only source of potable water for many in the affected areas, and which were already insufficient in number, have been damaged. Wells have been submerged and few have been decontaminated in any way. The population has had to resort to using unsafe water sources, many of which are now contaminated. Sanitation is also of concern: many latrines were destroyed, and the flood water has mixed with waste and now constitutes a health hazard to local communities.
- The joint assessments also noted the actual and potential multiplication of mosquitoes as a result of the flooding, and that the absence of basic sanitary conditions and insufficient protection against the weather have already resulted in a significant increase in cases of malaria, waterborne diseases, respiratory infections and skin infections, particularly among children. An additional concern must be the meningitis period, usually December-May, during the dry season; as it is transmitted by sneezing or coughing, its transmission might be multiplied if people are still living together in crowded and unsanitary conditions.

The Response

The initial response to the flood's impact was local. Existing coordination arrangements, as well as the spontaneous response of many communities to those rendered homeless, averted some of the affects of a large-scale humanitarian disaster. Those without shelter were immediately taken in by host families or temporarily relocated to public buildings. Further, food needs were also addressed immediately through the provision of 1,300 MTs of cereals and vegetables from the national emergency stocks as well as WFP food assistance. This action was required as the floods occurred when people were living from their food reserves. With the harvest underway, they are now starting to live from their new production, therefore no need was foreseen to include a food distribution component in the Flash Appeal. WFP's assessment remains that on-going food assistance targeting vulnerable groups in the food-insecure areas should be sufficient: however, new assessment missions will be carried out in the next 3-4 weeks.

The Government's initial response contributed greatly to this dynamic. It provided \$216,240 to the Ministry for Social Action and National Solidarity (MASSN) as well as to National Council for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) to organise the response to the situation. A National Fund for Emergency Assistance was established, and as of 18 September \$864,960 had been made available by the State and its entities to assist flood victims. The highest ranking regional authorities received instructions from the Prime Minister regarding the humanitarian response following the floods, particularly regarding the level of coordination required at municipal and community levels.

To date, the Government has received international assistance from a variety of sources. UNICEF donated NFIs, medicines and food for children estimated at \$213,310. WHO supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to preposition more than \$43,248 of medicines to address potential cholera epidemics, in addition to some 10,000 mosquito nets valued at \$70,927. WFP stepped up its existing activities because of the needs generated by the floods, assisting almost twice as many people in August (primarily vulnerable women and children) than was originally planned. (This project has been part of the West Africa Regional CAP – project code WA-07/F01 – and is currently 77% funded.)

The Royal Kingdom of Morocco provided 400 family tents, while Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) - Luxembourg has evaluated the needs in terms of provision of health care in the province of Houet and has distributed anti-malaria medicines. The Burkina Faso Red Cross (BFRC) in close collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have distributed critical NFIs including mosquito nets, blankets, soap, and hygiene kits. The United Nations country team also donated a substantial quantity of NFIs on 5 October from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Brindisi, estimated at a value of \$251,696.

IFRC also launched a regional appeal, including \$380,000 for Burkina Faso (see page 21). The BFRC, through its local committees, began its response in some of the affected areas in late August 2007. To date, the National Society has provided support to local authorities in carrying out preliminary assessments and providing prompt assistance to affected people. The allocation of \$104,705 from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund has enabled the BFRC to assist 1,004 flood-affected households in the provinces of Houet, Comoe and Leraba. This assistance consists of essential non-food items (2,820 sleeping mats, 2,820 blankets and 45 bales of second-hand clothes),

3,000 hygiene kits (towels, dust clothes, soap, detergent, sponge towels and 1,860 15-litre buckets) and hygiene and health sensitisation material.

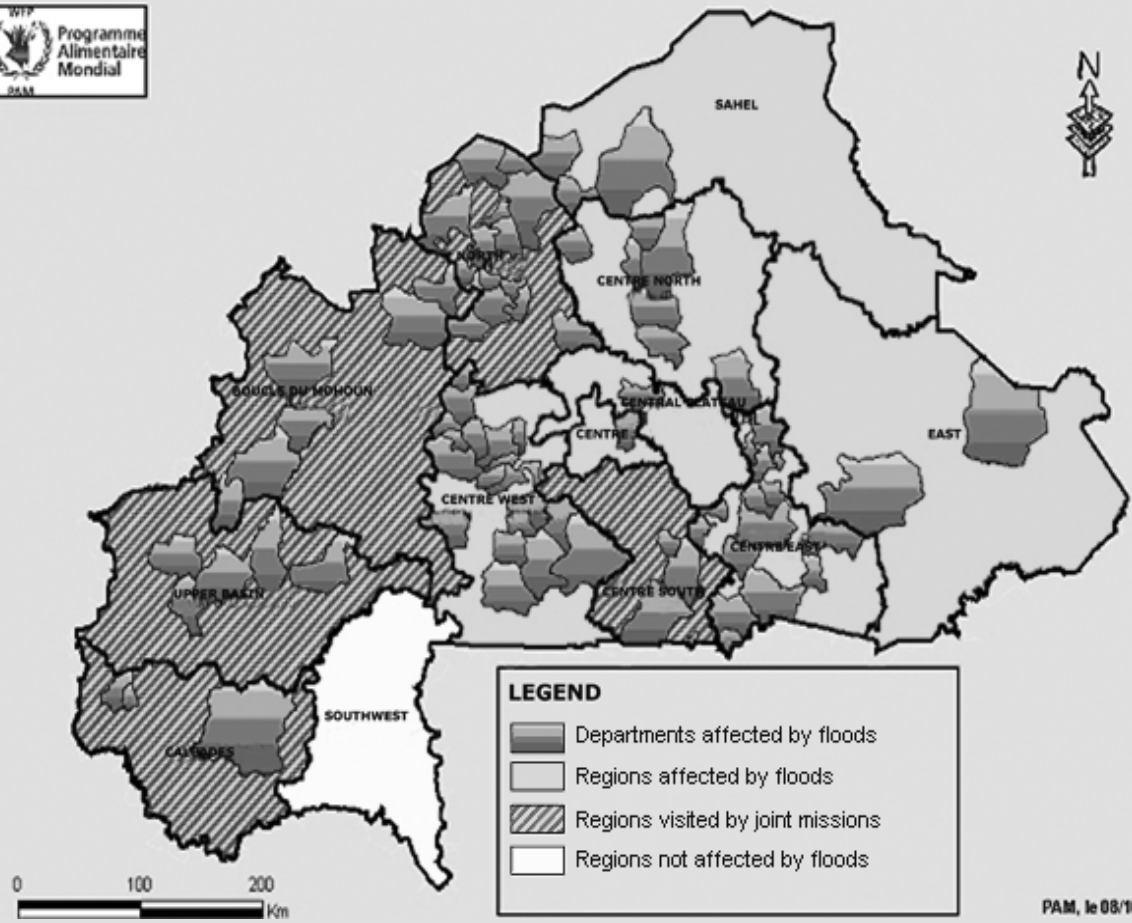
Additionally, with support from ICRC, the BFRC is assisting displaced persons from Zounwéogo with kits which comprise essential non-food items (sleeping mats, blankets, tarpaulins, soap and kitchen sets). This assistance will benefit communities which have been affected by violence between farmers and cattle breeders (approximately 350 households in Zounwéogo Province) and flood-affected people in Nahouri Province (more than 1,500 households). The BFRC's local committee has also assisted 150 flood-affected people in Kourittenga Province with essential non-food items (sleeping mats and blankets) and food (millet).

Assessment missions organised by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry for Social Action have been undertaken to the most affected areas. Based on information made available by CONASUR, joint assessment missions (including representatives of the Government, United Nations agencies, and NGOs) focused on evaluating the impact of the floods and identifying gaps in the ongoing emergency response as a basis for proposing future action.

These missions also noted significant delays in the actual delivery of aid to those affected as well as a certain tendency to concentrate the provision of relief assistance in certain localities where media coverage had made reference to the impact of the floods. This highlighted the problem of coordination and monitoring of the response, which will be addressed as a priority by the humanitarian community during the weeks and months to come. In this regard, a monitoring and evaluation mechanism is being established and should be completed in the coming weeks.

Based on needs assessments, current priorities have been identified in the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, food security, shelter, emergency education and non-food items. The objective of these actions is to avoid a rapid deterioration of the current precarious conditions of those most affected by the floods. In light of the limited resources available to the government, and taking into account the extent of the floods' impact – with 12 out of 13 administrative regions and nearly 93,000 people affected – failure by international partners to address these needs would result in a large-scale humanitarian crisis and would completely eliminate the Government's ongoing efforts to eradicate poverty in close collaboration with relevant partners.

GENERAL SITUATION OF REGIONS AFFECTED BY FLOODS



PAM, le 08/10/2007

BURKINA FASO

USAID FEWS NET LIVELIHOOD ZONES MAP OF BURKINA FASO



ZONE	MAIN TYPES OF PRODUCTION
1	Tubers /Corn
2	Corn, Rice, Fruit, Cotton
3	Cotton, Corn
4	Sorghum, Millet, Cotton
5	Grain, Groundnuts, Market Gardening
6	Sorghum, Millet, Sedentary Livestock, Cotton
7	Livestock, Millet
8	Transhumant Pastoralism, Pearl Millet
9	Groundnuts, Millet, Sorghum, Cross-border trade, Tourism, Hunting

Source: Burkina Faso Monthly Food Security Update, June 2007

Response Matrix by Province

Localities		Number of Victims	Priority Sectors	Responders /Areas of Intervention (underway or planned)	Observations
Regions	Provinces				
1. Centre – East	Kourittenga	6 878	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security ; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs	UNICEF (NFI, WASH, Health, Nutrition) ; Plan Burkina (NFIs, food security, WASH) ;	SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (food security, NFIs, WASH) ; FAO (Food Security – Central-eastern Region)
	Boulgou	5 658			
	Koulpelogho	ND			
Total Centre – east		12 536			
2. Central Plateau	Oubritenga	440	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security ; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs		SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH) ;
Total Plateau Central		440			
3. Centre	Kadiogo	350	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security ; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs		SONAGESS et CONASUR + partners (food security, NFIs, WASH) ;
Total Centre		350			
4. High Bassins	Houet	12 133	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security ; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs	Médecins Sans Frontières – Luxembourg (Health) ; Intermon Oxfam through implementing partners (WASH, Food Security) ; Christian Aid , through implementing partners (Food Aid, NFIs) ; ACCEDES (Food Aid) ; CRBF (temporary shelter, NFIs, Food Security, WASH) ; UNICEF (NFIs, Nutrition, WASH, Health)	SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH) ;
	Tuy	03			
	KénéDougou	155			
Total Hauts Bassins		12 291			
5. North	Zondoma	736	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security ; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs	Africare (Food Security) ; Intermon Oxfam through implementing partners (WASH, Food Security) ; MSF – L (Health) ; Christian Aid (Food Security, NFIs) ; HELP (NFIs, Health, Food Security) ; ADPL (Food Security, NFIs) ; ADDT (NFIs) ; FISCAASO (NFIs)	SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH) ; FAO (Food Security – northern region) ; UNICEF (Food Security-northern region)
	Yatenga	1 004			
	Passoré	118			
	Loroum	9 356			
Total North		11 214			
6. Centre – north	Bam	ND	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security ; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs	Plan Burkina (NFIs, Food Security, WASH) ; Plan Burkina (NFIs, Food Security, WASH)	SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH) ; UNICEF (Food security –Central-northern region)
	Namentenga	ND			
	Sanematenga	1 706			
Total Centre – north		1 706			

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7. Centre – south	Nahouri	28 258	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs	CRBF (NFIs, WASH) ; Christian Aid (Food Security, NFIs)	SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH)
	Zoundwéogo	1 416			
	Bazèga	1 966			
Total Centre – south		31 640			
8. Boucle du Mouhoun	Banwa	10 797	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs		SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH)
	Kossi	35			
	Sourou	891			
	Ballé	ND			
Total Boucle du Mouhoun		11 723			
9. Cascades	Comoé	51	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs	Intermon Oxfam through implementing partners (WASH, Food Security; CRBF (NFIs, WASH, Health, Food Security))	SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH) ; ADESCA (Cash, NFIs)
	Léraba	3 638			
Total Cascades		3 689			
10. Sahel	Soum	2 559	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security; Shelter; Education; WASH; NFIs	UNICEF (Food Security)	SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH)
Total Sahel		2 559			
11. Centre – west	Sissili	290	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs		SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH)
	Ziro	943			
	Boulkiemdé	387			
	Sanguié	2 839			
Total Centre – west		4 459			
12. East	Gourma	187	Health ; Nutrition ; Food Security; Shelter ; Education ; WASH ; NFIs		SONAGESS and CONASUR + partners (Food Security, NFIs, WASH)
	Tapoa	ND			
Total East		187			
TOTAL BURKINA		92 794			

***NB:** this matrix is preliminary and was prepared based on information which is still being analysed and verified jointly by the government and the various actors involved in the response to the floods.*

Some priority needs per sector:

- Health:** mosquito nets, anti-malaria products, pharmaceutical products;
- Nutrition:** complementary feeding, therapeutic feeding supplementary vitamin A, etc.;
- Food security:** cereals; agriculture/husbandry;
- Shelter:** tents, support for rehabilitation;
- Education:** school fees, school supplies, etc.;
- WASH:** treatment of water sources, safe water, awareness on sanitation, etc.;
- NFIs:** mats, blankets, clothes, cooking utensils, etc.

3. RESPONSE PLAN

3.1 HEALTH

Sector Lead: WHO

The floods normally represent an opportunity for waterborne diseases to spread including cholera. Under such conditions there is also a rapid increase in the number of malaria cases as well as an increase in the number of malaria epidemics in areas vulnerable to malaria outbreaks. According to the findings presented by the assessment missions to affected locations, health workers in the flooded areas have reported a significant increase in the number of malaria and diarrhoea cases, as well as the proliferation of mosquitoes, the contamination of water sources and insufficient sanitary conditions.

Based on developments during the cholera epidemic that afflicted the country in 2005, authorities and partners began to preposition relevant drugs and health equipment in all regional health districts. However, the quantity of health equipment and medicine being pre-positioned remains highly inadequate and relevant assessment missions have easily identified the most critical gaps in the response.

The proposed project below will enable relevant partners to complement the Government's efforts being led through the MoH to avoid waterborne diseases and ensure that those affected by these diseases eventually have access to relevant healthcare. The main activities foreseen in this regard include:

- field missions to ensure direct risk-assessment and strengthen disease surveillance;
- the acquisition of medicines, medical supplies and equipment as well as disinfectants;
- health care for cases of gastrointestinal diseases, malaria, and acute respiratory diseases;
- distribution of mosquito nets;
- public awareness activities for populations in the affected areas;
- purification of water sources.

HEALTH			\$
WHO BUF-07/H01	Project Title	Prevention and readiness against the increased risk of water borne diseases in the regions most affected by the floods	1,760,000
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen integrated surveillance against diseases with epidemic potential - Contribute to the prevention of the risk of epidemic outbreaks of cholera and other waterborne diseases among members of communities affected by the floods - Fight against the outbreaks of malaria particularly among children and women who are pregnant or breastfeeding - Improve access to safe water sources for affected households 	
	Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Victims of the floods in the 26 health districts affected totalling some 100,000 affected persons. - Women and children in affected communities 	
	Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoH (national Directorate for the Fight against diseases) - Regional and provincial health directorates - UNICEF - Others 	
UNICEF BUF-07/H02	Project Title	Immunisation of flood-affected populations	40,000
	Objective	Ensure the vaccination of children aged 0-1 years against measles, polio and yellow fever	
	Beneficiaries	Children aged 0-11 months : 16,734	
	Partners:	MoH, Regional Health Administration and District Health Management Teams, CBOs, WHO, Programme to support Health Development and the BFRC	

3.2 NUTRITION

Sector Lead: UNICEF

This project complements the CERF amount of \$878,000 already released through the under-funded window to support household food security and child malnutrition (WFP \$349,998; FAO \$300,000 and UNICEF \$227,910). It aims at protecting the nutritional status of flood-affected populations at risk of malnutrition or with special nutritional needs such as pregnant/lactating women and children under five affected by the floods over a three- to six-month period. Many flood-affected households lost agricultural fields and food stocks as a result of the floods causing a precarious household food security situation, particularly over the coming months. The expected implication this will have on the nutritional status of children will be monitored.

Pregnant and lactating women will have nutritional needs that may not be met by existing food sources and programmes. Prolonged dry spells during the farming season had already significantly reduced anticipated yields for some households, with floods rendering the food security of affected populations more uncertain. An estimated 92,974 people have been affected by the floods which includes some 4,063 children under five who are likely suffering from acute under-nutrition, among whom 1,237 are severely affected. The nutritional situation will be exacerbated by the important damage to livelihoods and cultivated lands. This projects targets 1,237 severely malnourished children who will be provided with therapeutic milk and 'plumpy nut' (Ready to Use Therapeutic Food or RUTF) and 4,063 children who will benefit from anti-parasitic drugs.

All activities will be coordinated at the national level within the context of the Inter-agency Nutrition Partners (NIP) group to identify resources and capacity, under the leadership of the national Nutrition Directorate (MoH/DN). In anticipation of the identification of the need for therapeutic feeding after the ongoing assessments, the distribution (including logistics) and monitoring of the activities at the local level will be delegated to Regional and district level health staff. The development and distribution of the packages for advocacy and awareness creation on essential nutrition-related actions will be carried out by the inter-agency partner coordination group, with support from relevant associations and NGOs on the ground.

In collaboration with the National Health Service and other NGO partners, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Establish a monitoring system for therapeutic feeding activities;
- Therapeutic feeding programmes for severely malnourished children;
- Ensure adequate human resource capacity for active case finding and state-of-the-art management of acute malnutrition. Update local health and nutrition personnel on emergency screening and the identification of severely and moderately malnourished children using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). This includes the use of the new protocol for managing therapeutic and supplementary feeding activities using RUTF;
- Mobilise communication packages for advocacy and awareness creation on Essential Nutrition Action (ENA), including the use of iodated salt and hygiene education (Community Mobilisation);
- Continue to monitor the nutrition situation and interventions.

Expected Outcomes

- Prevalence of acute under-nutrition reduced to levels below critical threshold (<15%);
- 95% of children aged 6-59 months and post-partum women receive vitamin A supplements;
- 95% of children aged 12-59 months receive de-worming drugs.

BURKINA FASO - FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007

NUTRITION			\$
UNICEF BUF-07/H03	Project Title	Provision of emergency nutrition services to flood-affected populations in 11 of 13 regions in Burkina Faso	60, 000*
	Objectives	To ensure that children suffering from acute severe malnutrition are properly managed, and that families and care-givers have access to quality basic nutrition information	
	Beneficiaries	4,063 children under-five suffering from acute under-nutrition, including 1,237 severely malnourished children out of a total population of 92,970 flood-affected persons	
	Partners	WFP, WHO, MoH, Regional Health Administration and District Health Management Teams of the Burkina Health Service, CBOs, and NGOs (CRS, Africare, BFRC, MSF-France, FDC, CRBF, Terre des Hommes [TdH])	

*amount to complement \$878,000 already available from CERF.

3.3 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Sector Lead: UNICEF

Information based on rapid assessments undertaken to date have led to the formulation of the proposed interventions to address the immediate needs in the short term (up to one month) and the medium-term needs (up to three months from now) of disaster victims to enable them to survive until the next rainy season. Priority actions in terms of water and sanitation include ensuring access to safe water supplies and improving sanitary conditions.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			\$
UNICEF BUF-07/WS01	Project Title	Safe water supply, basic sanitation and hygiene for flood-affected populations	160,000
	Objectives	Ensure potable water supply, basic sanitation and a hygiene-friendly environment for an estimated 50,000 flood-affected persons, in particular children and women	
	Beneficiaries	50,000 affected and host populations	
	Partners	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries, - Ministry of Social Welfare (and Regional Directorate for Social Welfare and CONASUR - Ministry of Health <p>Non Governmental Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO, WFP, CREDO, OCHA, FAO, UNDP, UNHABITAT and the Burkina Faso Red Cross. - Regional Centre for low cost water supply and sanitation (CREPA). 	
BFRC BUF-07/WS02	Project Title	Water and sanitation assistance to flood victims	410,000
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce the provision of safe water to flood victims and host families - Promote good practices with regards to sanitation in affected communities 	
	Beneficiaries	15,391 direct beneficiaries (flood victims) and 780,000 indirect beneficiaries (host families)	
	Partners	Intermon Oxfam, CONASUR, municipal authorities	

3.4 EDUCATION

Sector Lead: UNICEF

The flooding in Burkina Faso and the resulting displacement of populations affected their access to basic education at a critical time: the beginning of the new academic year. Schools officially re-opened in October but in a number of affected areas, school buildings have been destroyed or damaged. In the 11 most affected provinces the floods have taken a heavy toll on more than 100 schools, damaging including classrooms, equipment and stocks of teaching/learning supplies, and thus affecting the schooling of 15,646 children. In some areas, teachers are unable to access schools.

Immediate action is required to replace destroyed school equipment and teaching/learning materials so as to reduce the number of students who, faced with such difficulties, are at risk of dropping out of school. The proposed interventions in this appeal will address these needs with the urgency that the situation requires. Strong coordination with a leading role for the Government at regional and district levels is foreseen.

EDUCATION			\$
UNICEF BUF-07/E01	Project Title	Emergency basic education and 100 schools in 100 communities	80,000
	Objectives	To provide continued access to basic primary education for an estimated 5,800 children	
	Beneficiaries	Approximately 5,800 children	
	Partners	Ministry of Basic Education, Ministry of Social Welfare, Regional Education Offices, Regional offices for Social Welfare, local parent associations, school management committees and NGOs	

3.5 FOOD SECURITY / AGRICULTURE

Sector Leads: WFP and FAO

The floods have led to the destruction of some 17,698 Ha of crops, as well as cereal stores and food and seed stocks. Regions particularly hard hit include Boucle du Mouhoun (1,647 households affected), Hauts Bassins (unconfirmed number), Cascades (unconfirmed number) as well as the Northern (2,538 households), Middle-East (6,264 households), and Mid-South (unconfirmed number) regions. The most affected crops include maize, sorghum, rice and cassava which are among the key crops for households nationwide. (See map page on page 8).

The losses in terms of livestock are estimated at present to include 222 cows, 559 small animals (sheep and goats) 34 donkeys, and thousands of chickens. The extent of damage caused to flooded pastures has not yet been estimated and is expected to have severe implications for the country's ability to ensure that surviving livestock can be fed. These conditions will also be detrimental to the health of surviving livestock that will be affected by increased levels of humidity and related diseases.

The destruction in terms of household food stocks, crops and livelihoods have severely and suddenly reduced the ability of already vulnerable households to provide for themselves, catapulting entire communities into severe malnutrition and food insecurity. Furthermore, this disaster has afflicted Burkina Faso when the country was already experiencing an extremely precarious nutritional situation with record malnutrition rates among children (19% severe malnutrition). The flooding has only exacerbated this situation.

The project being proposed will provide assistance in terms of emergency agricultural assistance to the 9,000 families most affected by their exposure to malnutrition as a consequence of floods in the regions of la Boucle du Mouhoun, Hauts Bassins, Cascades and Mid-South. Assistance will include the distribution of basic agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, etc) and support for husbandry (cattle care, livestock), to enable vulnerable affected households to restart food production and reconstitute their means of survival.

BURKINA FASO - FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007

AGRICULTURE			\$
FAO BUF-07/A01	Project Title	Restoring the livelihoods of 9,000 households affected by the floods	932,000
	Objectives	To support the production capacity of 9,000 agro-pastoralist households affected by the floods and exposed to malnutrition	
	Beneficiaries	Farmer and pastoralists households with food stocks, crops and livestock destroyed by the floods	
	Partners	- Ministry of Agriculture - Regional and Provincial Directorates for Agriculture - NGOs, farmers' associations, FAO projects and programmes and other partners	
Intermon Oxfam BUF-07/A02	Project Title	Support to the improvement of food security through the management of risks linked to the floods in Northern, Cascades and High Basins regions	600,000
	Objectives	Reduce the vulnerability of affected households by supporting the re-launch of agricultural activities for off season crops and husbandry	
	Beneficiaries	About 14,479 people (2,431 households) including those affected by the floods in the communes of Banh and Titao (northern region), Bama (High Bassins region) and Niofila in Cascades	
	Partners	AGED, AWB, AAAE	
ABAC BUF-07/A03	Project Title	Installation of a <i>maniocquerie</i> to improve the food security of flood victims	195,000
	Objectives	- Improve the food security and nutritional condition of affected populations in the provinces of Houet and Banwa - Assist vulnerable households to regain their livelihoods	
	Beneficiaries	10,000 direct beneficiaries (some 1,667 households) including victims in the two provinces	
	Partners	MAHRH, INERA, PADL	

3.6 SHELTER / EARLY RECOVERY

Sector Lead: UNHABITAT

The severity of the destruction caused by the floods is partly explained by the occupation of areas liable to flooding for dwellings and agriculture, but also by the use of non-durable construction materials, namely *banco* (beaten mud sometimes fired and used with or without bamboo).

In the absence of appropriate monitoring and support, vulnerable households will be forced to replicate traditional ways of rebuilding in the same zones in accordance with prevailing ways, hence exposing themselves to the same risks. As part of the Government's disaster risk reduction policy, the project below will support the efforts being made by the various affected communities to provide the most affected households with shelter at more secure locations. Specifically this will imply providing support to targeted households to build shelter and housing with material and using methods that will make these new structures more resistant to future natural disasters.

BURKINA FASO - FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007

SHELTER			\$
UNHABITAT BUF-07/S/NF01	Project Title	Support to enhance emergency shelter	780,000
	Objectives	Support the most vulnerable households with the construction of dwellings that are more secure and durable in light of future disasters	
	Beneficiaries	About 3,600 people (600 households) among the most affected flood victims in the provinces of Houet and Banwa	
	Partners	BFRC, CONASUR, Ministry of Works, municipal authorities of affected rural communities, etc.	
ABAC 07/S/NF02	Project Title	Support the reconstruction of more durable shelter for affected households in the province of Nahouri	780,000
	Objectives	Support beneficiaries with more durable material for the construction of shelter/dwellings	
	Beneficiaries	about 3,600 people, about 600 households	
	Partners	Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, CONASUR, municipal authorities, etc	

3.7 NON-FOOD ITEMS

Sector Lead: BFRC

Flood victims have lost most if not all their belongings, including basic cooking utensils, and clothing. This project aims to provide essential NFIs to the most vulnerable among those affected by the floods so as to help them restore their dignity, and to reduce their vulnerability to disease due to their exposure to the elements.

NON-FOOD ITEMS			\$
BFRC 07/S/NF03	Project Title	Provision of basic NFIs including blankets and clothing	170,000
	Objectives	Provide the victims of the floods with the basic means to protect themselves against the elements, restore their dignity and reduce their risk of exposure to disease including acute respiratory infections	
	Beneficiaries	Some 5,167 households (about 31,000 people) among the most vulnerable flood victims	
	Partners	CONASUR, affected rural communities, etc.	

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

At central level, the coordination of assistance to flood victims is placed under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Social Assistance (MASSN) through CONASUR, the National Council on Relief Operations and Rehabilitation. At local (decentralised) level, Government representatives that are on duty on the fields (Governors, High-Commissioners, Chief Commissioners respectively in charge of Regions, Provinces and Departments), are appointed as top officials of these coordination structures and as such they monitor the assistance in collaboration with decentralised departments of MASSN at local level.

The overall coordination of the response by the humanitarian community will be led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator with the support of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Priority action for OCHA in this regard will be to sustain the continued engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the monitoring, planning and response processes by supporting effective information management, joint assessments, operational reporting and financial tracking. This should help ensure that all operations remain relevant and complement governmental efforts to address identified needs. Efforts will also be made to encourage concurrent investment in recovery/development interventions that will address the longer-term impact and help reinforce preparedness at various levels.

Below is a matrix delineating roles and responsibilities by sector.

Sector	Lead Agency	Main Sector Members
HEALTH	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health (Direction of the fight against diseases) UNICEF, Regional and provincial Health Administration and District Health Management Teams of the Burkina Health Service and CBO, Programme to support Health Development , the BFRC, etc.
NUTRITION	UNICEF	WFP, MoH, Regional Health Administration and District Health Management Teams of the Burkina Health Service and CBO, BFRC and NGOs (CRS, Africare, MSF-France, FDC, Terre des Hommes)
WASH	UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries Ministry of Social Welfare (and Regional Direction of Social Welfare and National Solidarity, the CONASUR Ministry of Health WHO, WFP, CREDO, OCHA, FAO, UNDP and the Burkina Faso Red Cross Regional Centre for low cost water supply and sanitation (CREPA)
EDUCATION	UNICEF	Ministry of Basic Education, Ministry of Social Welfare, Regional Education Offices, Regional offices for Social Welfare, local associations parents associations, school management committees and NGOs
AGRICULTURE	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture Regional and Provincial Directorates for Agriculture NGOs and associations of producers, FAO, Intermon Oxfam, ABAC, NGOs
SHELTER	UN-HABITAT	Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, Burkina Faso Red Cross, CONASUR, CBOs, NGOs, municipal authorities, etc.
NFIs	BFRC	CONASUR, rural affected communities, OCHA

LIST OF PROJECTS – BY SECTOR

Table 3: Burkina Faso Floods Flash Appeal 2007
 List of Appeal Projects (grouped by non-standard sector), with funding status of each
 as of 25 October 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
BUF-07/A01	FAO	Support to emergency agricultural production for 9,000 affected households	932,000
BUF-07/A02	Intermon Oxfam	Support to the improvement of food security through the management of risks linked to the floods in Northern, Cascades and High Basins regions	600,000
BUF-07/A03	ABAC	Installation of a 'maniocquerie' to improve the food security of flood victims	195,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			1,727,000
EDUCATION			
BUF-07/E01	UNICEF	Emergency Basic Education and 100 schools in 100 communities	80,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			80,000
HEALTH			
BUF-07/H01	WHO	Prevention of water borne diseases in the regions most affected by the floods	1,760,000
BUF-07/H02	UNICEF	Immunization of flood-affected populations	40,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			1,800,000
NON-FOOD ITEMS			
BUF-07/S/NF03	BFRC	Provision of basic non-food items including blankets and clothing	170,000
Subtotal for NON-FOOD ITEMS			170,000
NUTRITION			
BUF-07/H03	UNICEF	Provision of emergency nutrition services to flood affected populations in 11 of 13 regions in Burkina Faso	60,000
Subtotal for NUTRITION			60,000
SHELTER			
BUF-07/S/NF01	UN-HABITAT	Support to enhance emergency shelter	780,000
BUF-07/S/NF02	ABAC	Support the reconstruction of more durable shelter for affected households in the province of Nahouri	780,000
Subtotal for SHELTER			1,560,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 October 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table 3: Burkina Faso Floods Flash Appeal 2007
 List of Appeal Projects (grouped by non-standard sector), with funding status of each
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Page 2 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			
BUF-07/WS01	UNICEF	Safe water supply, basic sanitation and hygiene for flood affected populations	160,000
BUF-07/WS02	BFRC	Water and sanitation assistance to flood victims	410,000
Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			570,000
Grand Total			5,967,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 October 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

West Africa: Floods Ghana, Togo and Burkina Faso

Emergency Appeal No. MDR61002

GLIDE no. FL-2007-000132-BFA

This Emergency Appeal has been revised, and now seeks a total of CHF 3,922,365 (\$3.3 million or EUR 2.3 million) in cash, kind, or services to assist a total of some 95,000 beneficiaries in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Togo for six months.

Given the regional scope of the disaster, the Federation is basing its strategy on a West Africa regional approach. The Ghana component of this Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 17 September 2007. Togo and Burkina Faso were subsequently added to the appeal.

The Burkina Faso budget component of this appeal is CHF 445,000 (\$380,000 or EUR 265,000). Coverage for the West Africa: Floods Emergency Appeal overall currently stands at 51% and coverage for Burkina Faso at 69%



The Red Cross has conducted rapid assessments in several flood-affected areas in Burkina-Faso (as shown here) and throughout the affected areas in the region.

Burkina Faso

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

The Burkinabé Red Cross Society, through its local committees, began its response in some of the affected areas in late August 2007. To date, the National Society has provided support to local authorities in carrying out preliminary assessments and providing prompt assistance to affected people. As floodwaters recede from houses in some areas, it is becoming apparent that previous assessments underestimated the scale of damage. The BFRC has thus recommended that its local committees conduct new assessments in areas which were previously inaccessible. Immediately after the first spate of flooding occurred, the BFRC mobilised volunteers and first aid workers – through its provincial committees – to support the government in responding to the needs of flood-affected people in Houet and Nahouri provinces. At least 50 Red Cross volunteers were mobilised to assist in the evacuation of casualties and creating awareness on water and sanitation issues. The Federation allocated CHF 126,065 (\$104,705 or EUR 76,403) from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable the National Society to respond to initial needs in this operation.

The financial support from the Federation's DREF has enabled the National Society to provide assistance to 1,004 flood-affected households in the provinces of Houet, Comoe and Leraba. This assistance consists of essential non-food items (2,820 sleeping mats, 2,820 blankets and 45 bales of second-hand clothes), 3,000 hygiene kits (towels, dust clothes, soap, detergent, sponge towels and 1,860 15-litre buckets) and hygiene and health sensitisation material.

Additionally, with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the BFRC is assisting displaced persons from Zounwéogo with kits which comprise of essential non-food items (sleeping mats, blankets, tarpaulins, soap and kitchen sets). This assistance will benefit communities which have been affected by violence between farmers and cattle breeders (approximately 350

households in Zounwéogo Province) and flood-affected people in Nahouri Province (more than 1,500 households). The National Society's local committee has also assisted 150 flood-affected people in Kourittenga Province with essential non-food items (sleeping mats and blankets) and food items (millet).

Coordination and Partnerships

An inter-agency assessment mission was organised on 21-23 September 2007.

Government

The Government of Burkina Faso has mainly provided food items and non-food relief items (from 15 August to 15 September 2007). Though the government's assistance covers almost all affected provinces, it has not been adequate to meet the needs of all affected people. According to Red Cross estimates, government assistance has reached only 18.8 per cent of the affected populations. For instance, beneficiaries of food distributions conducted in Dakola, Nahouri Province, received 6.9 kg of cereals each due to the limited resources of the government. The government has benefited from a 400 family tents donation by the Moroccan Government – through bilateral cooperation – and non-food items estimated at more than XOF 98 million from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), including impregnated bed nets.

United Nations and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)

The Burkinabé Red Cross Society is working closely with WFP, OXFAM and UNICEF to implement a joint project which encompasses food distribution, distribution of impregnated bednets and implementation of WatSan-related activities. The coordination aims at ensuring efficiency in the provision of humanitarian assistance, minimising/eliminating waste of resources and avoiding overlapping. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) is assessing the agricultural situation with a view of providing support to farmers and helping them to catch up with the next planting season.

The Proposed Operation

The Red Cross intervention is intended to assist 2,565 flood-affected families.

Beneficiary Selection Criteria

Red Cross activities are directed to the following beneficiaries as a priority group:

- Pregnant women, breastfeeding women, children aged under 16 years, persons with disabilities and the elderly;
- Widows and/or women headed households;
- Households whose house have been destroyed;
- People whose farms have been destroyed.

Objectives and Activities Planned

Emergency relief

Objective 1: To provide essential non-food relief items to 2,565 vulnerable flood-affected households in Burkina Faso.

Expected result: 2,565 flood-affected households have adequate items to prepare food as well as appropriate material to live decently.

Activity: Procure, airlift, transport and distribute 7,695 buckets; 7,695 blankets; 7,695 sleeping mats, 2,565 kitchen sets and other basic relief items.

Health

Objective 2: To prevent water and vector borne diseases.

Expected results

- Improved hygiene practices amongst the target population.
- Increased awareness of water and vector borne disease prevention and control.
- Reduced risk of water and vector borne diseases in the target areas.

Activities

- Train Red Cross volunteers, opinion leaders and groups of flood and violence affected people on hygiene promotion and health education.

- Conduct hygiene and health education activities (as part of the NFI distributions).
- Procure and distribute 8,002 hygiene kits.
- Procure and distribute 4,000 impregnated bed nets, demonstrated their use, register and follow-up that their use is appropriate (the Red Cross will cover gaps; a donation of 2,000 bed nets to the government – by UNICEF – has partially covered the needs).

Logistics

A detailed and up-to-date mobilisation table is available on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) [<Click here to view the attached latest mobilisation table>](#). The Federation will be working on the mobilisation of specific relief items to respond to needs in the field; donors are encouraged to coordinate with the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors with a commodity tracking number issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation area.

Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the RLU. The Federation's West and Central Africa logistic unit in Dakar, Senegal, is providing support to the Burkinabé Red Cross Society and coordinating regional support with the RLU in Dubai and partners such as UNICEF, WFP and other NGOs.

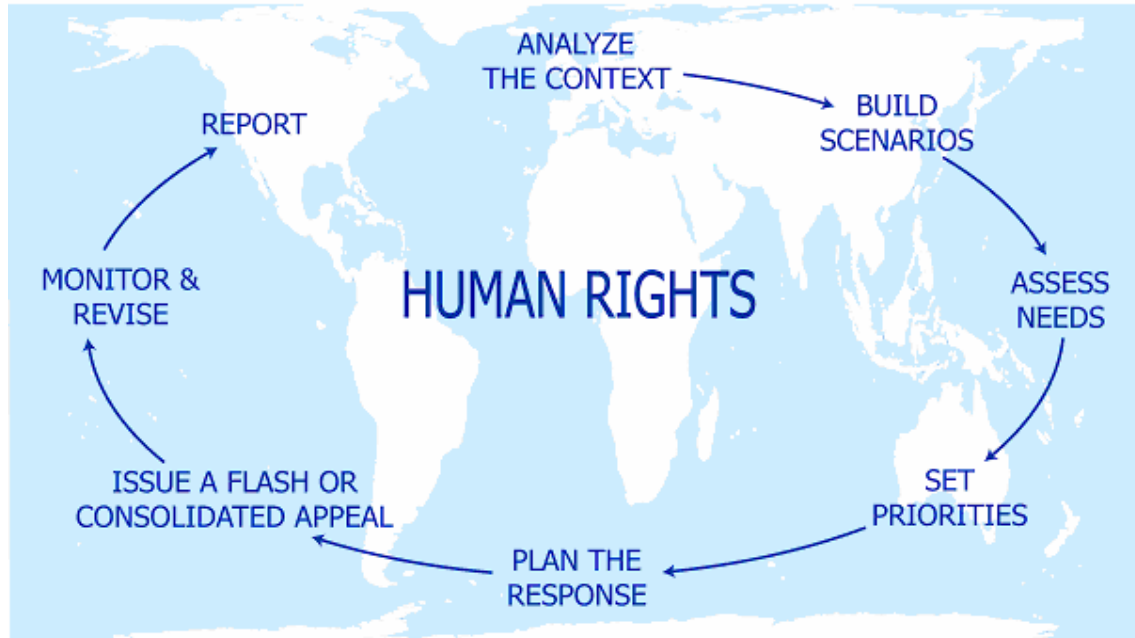
The RLU aims at ensuring coordinated mobilisation of relief goods, coordinated reception of all incoming goods, coordinated warehousing (as required), and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to final distribution points.

**ANNEX II
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AAAE	African Association of Agricultural Economists
ABAC /ONG	<i>Association Burkinabé d'Action Communautaire</i>
ACCEDES	Christian Alliance for Economic Assistance and Social Development <i>Alliance Chrétienne pour la Coopération Economique et le Développement</i>
ADESCA	<i>Association pour le Développement Economique et Socioculturel de la Région des Cascades</i>
ADDT	<i>Association pour le Développement Durable de Titao</i>
ADPL	<i>Association pour le Développement de la Province du Loroum</i>
AGED	<i>Association pour la Gestion de l'Environnement et le Développement</i>
AWB	<i>Association Wouol de Bérégaougou</i>
BFRC	Burkina Faso Red Cross (in French: CRBF – <i>La Croix Rouge du Burkina Faso</i>)
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFA	<i>Communauté Financière Africaine</i> (Burkina Faso currency)
CICR	International Committee of the Red Cross
CONASUR	National Council for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation <i>(Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation)</i>
CREDO	Christian Relief and Development Organisation
CREPA	Regional Centre for Low Cost Water Supply and Sanitation <i>(Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement à Faible Coût)</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DGPSA	National Agricultural Statistics and Forecasting Service <i>(Direction Générale des Prévisions et des Statistiques Agricoles)</i>
DGPSE	National Directorate for Forecasts and Statistics on Animal Husbandry <i>(La Direction Générale des Prévisions et des Statistiques de l'Elevage)</i>
ENA	Essential Nutrition Action
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDC	<i>La Fondation pour le Développement Communautaire</i>
FISCAAZO	International Sheick Abdoul Aziz Ouedraogo Foundation <i>(Fondation International Sheick Abdoul Aziz Ouédraogo)</i>
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INERA	<i>l'Institut d'Études et de Recherches Agricoles</i>
INP	Inter-Agency Nutrition Partners
MAHRH	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques</i>
MASSN	Ministry for Social Action and National Solidarity <i>(Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale)</i>
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSF – L	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières - Luxembourg</i>
MT	Metric Tonne
MUAC	Minimum Upper Arm Circumference
ND	National Directorate
NFI	Non-food Item
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PADL	<i>Programme d'Appui au Développement Local</i>
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food

SC-C	Save the Children Canada (<i>Aide à l'Enfance Canada</i>)
SNI	Stock National d'Intervention
SONAGESS	National Company for Food Security and Stock Management <i>Société Nationale de Gestion des Stocks de Sécurité</i>
TdH	Terre des Hommes
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Cluster)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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