



PDNA AT A GLANCE

The Republic of Burkina Faso

Floods September 2009

This Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is produced under the liability and the leadership of the Government of Burkina Faso, along with the support of the technical and financial partners, mainly Ricardo Zapata and ECLAC, the World Bank, and the United Nations system through the department of the Resident Coordinator. Special thanks are granted to the European Commission and the Government of Sweden for their financial support as well as the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

Management and coordination of the mission and sectors concerned by the assessment

The mission was actively prepared and coordinated by three bodies: Government of Burkina Faso, United Nations and the World Bank. For the technical accomplishment of the mission, each unit from the ministries concerned by the survey determined a focal point for the evaluation; this focal point was supposed to partake in the survey and facilitate data collection on floods, regarding its domain of competence. The secondary data used were provided by the administrative departments of the country, rescue units, partners from civil society, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Additional investigations were conducted in order to better define the impacts of the disaster. The mission was lead by a team of about sixty people from the various ministries, civil society, and technical and financial partners. For each sector, teams were formed to conduct data collection, analyze the impact of the disaster, and make recommendations to cover the needs, while including cross-disciplinary domains.

The assessment dealt with fields or sectors pertaining to (i) **food safety**, to assess short and mid-term needs to be covered for the vulnerable populations who lost their livelihoods in the disaster, (ii) **the social sector** in order to assess the needs for the reinforcement of social bonds and the restoration of basic social services such as health, education, water, sanitation , (iii) **housing** which addresses temporary shelter sites and measures taken for permanent housing, (iv) **Public infrastructures and buildings** to define the needs for reconstruction or restoration of the facilities which were destroyed (transport, public buildings, drainage and hydraulic facilities, etc), (v) **livelihoods, employment and incomes** to assess the needs for a quick stabilization and restoration of the livelihoods lost in order to assure a socioeconomic reintegration of the victims, (vi) **disaster, hazard, and climate change reduction** to define the needs for the reduction of hazards and impacts of floods, (vii) **cross-disciplinary fields** through which the mission will make sure the integration is completed in the different sectors of restoration, like gender, HIV / AIDS, and equity in the allocation of the support and in human rights.

Results of the assessment for each sector



After the assessment, the mission concluded that the floods caused the following negative impacts on the areas affected: the human toll was 119,356 victims, 46 deaths, 63 injured, and 1 person not found were registered; the floods hit 11 regions out of the 13 regions of the country. The assessment made a classification of the Regions from the most affected to the least affected as follows: the Central Region, the Mouhoun Region, the Eastern Region, the Central-Eastern Region, the Southwest Region, the Central-Northern Region, the Central-Southern Region, the Sahel Region, the Central Plateau Region and finally the Cascades Region.



One important characteristic of the damages and losses concerns the type of sectors affected. The damages occurred on the public infrastructure (roads, dams, health facilities) while the losses occurred mostly in the private sector (87%). However, since these people are mostly poor and have lost nearly everything, therefore unable to start any restoration activity, they needed support from the government. A sector analysis of the costs of the disaster reveals very important impacts.

Table 1: Summary of the damage and losses (in CFA millions)

	Damage	Losses
Infrastructure	6 943	1 142
Transport	5 181	61
Water and sanitation	1 312	1 032
Energy	450	49
Social sectors	25 237	2 315
Housing, urbanization	10 489	1 586
Health	12 213	729
Education	2 534	
Production and livelihood sectors	13 680	11 575
Agriculture, cattle breeding and fishing	1 532	7 893
Agricultural dams directly affected	6 889	
Commerce and industry	5 259	3 682
Environment	1 543	95
TOTAL (CFA)	47 402	15 127
TOTAL (US Dollars)	105.4	33.6

Economic impacts of the floods

As far as the economy is concerned, the floods would have had an impact on the poverty level. The assessment revealed that the worst impact will be on the production sector, followed by infrastructure and social services. A decline of 46% of the added value in production is expected, 29% in infrastructure and 25% in social services (as



compared with the expectations of the Ministry of Economy and Finance before the disaster). In 2010, the fiscal value of the reconstruction activities will probably reach 1.5% of the GDP estimated after the floods. If there is no new source of income or additional support, the budget deficit will extend over the next years; and in 2013, it will come down to the initial level determined by the Ministry of Economy and Finance before the floods.

Needs for recovery and reconstruction

The mission concluded that the floods brought about damages amounting to about 45,859,000,000 CFA, i.e., 102 million US dollars, and losses amounting to 15,032,000,000 CFA, i.e., 33 million US dollars, and needs for construction, reconstruction and restoration amounting to 119,670,000,000 CFA, i.e. 266 millions US dollars.

Table 2: Summary of the needs for recovery and reconstruction (in CFA millions)

Infrastructure	8 252
* Transport	5 775
* Water and sanitation	2 477
Social sectors	58 016
* Housing, urbanization	25 246
* Health	27 981
* Education	4 789
Production and livelihood sectors	53 372
*Agriculture, cattle breeding and fishing	3 382
* Livelihoods and informal sector	4 480
* Agricultural dams directly affected	6 889
* Agricultural dams indirectly affected	34 521
TOTAL (CFA)	119 670
TOTAL (US Dollars)	266

The mission noticed that the September 2009 floods once again drew people's attention to the hazards and the disaster prevention and management issue in Burkina Faso. Both national and international stakeholders agreed to address the situation. The mission discussed the hazards and disaster prevention and management issue and suggested recommendations for improvement. Concerning recovery, actions should be undertaken in the sectors of agriculture, cattle breeding, fishing, trade, industry, housing, urbanization and potable water and sanitation. Concerning reconstruction, actions should be focused on transport, housing, urbanization, hydro-agricultural dams, drainage and health.

Main specific recommendations

1. Actions should focus on the support « to build better », mainly through capacity building and the availability of construction materials and means. Climate change adaptation should also be taken into account.
2. Projects be developed and implemented with a large involvement of the community (high manpower intensity). These projects would help people benefit from their efforts and address the issue of incomes lost by the victims
3. Restore and rebuild basic social services, public equipment and infrastructure in the affected and vulnerable areas.



4. Rebuild destroyed infrastructure (roads, bridges, dams etc.). The restoration of dams and crossing facilities is urgent because it will enable some farmers to acquire the initial means of production. Try to apply HIMO as much as possible in the construction of these facilities.
5. Make the restoration of the hospital a priority and restore health units step by step while maintaining an acceptable service operation.
6. Take into account restoration and capacity building of the delocalized units in a health service development strategy.
7. Conform to town planning/development plans for those which are available and develop plans for towns which do not have any.
8. Support affected families in their efforts of restoration by helping them acquire micro-credit for income generating activities.
9. Define, strengthen, or create a strong institution (endowed with human, technical, financial, material resources) which will be responsible for hazard and disaster management.
10. Include the management of hazards and disasters, and mainly the reduction of hazards and vulnerability, in appropriate actions of the sector ministries.
11. Invest in capacity building, in the acquisition of materials and equipment for key-stakeholders (firemen, meteorology, CONASUR, DGPC).
12. Reduce the large number of actors by appointing, reinforcing or creating a strong institution (endowed with human, technical, financial, material resources) for the Management of Hazards and Disasters, with regulations and a clear definition of the role of DGPC and CONASUR to specify the missions of each.
13. Create budget lines to make sure that the financial resources made available to the key-stakeholders are used for investments instead of the functioning of the bodies, and take into account the management of hazards and disasters, and mostly the reduction of hazards and vulnerability in the missions assigned to them.
14. Reconcile rescue units (firemen) with the populations and assure capacity building for the actors (firemen, meteorology, CONASUR, DGCP and local governments).
15. Establish an early-warning system for floods; this will help inform the relevant authorities about the threat of floods.
16. Prepare and train the population to enable them to develop immediate and efficient responses as soon as the early-warning system is activated.
17. Establish a better multi-sector coordination within the ministries and key-stakeholders in order to assure a common approach in disaster prevention and management.