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# RESTORING HOPE

**MULTISECTORAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE  
PROJECT FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED  
BY THE SECURITY CRISIS IN  
BURKINA FASO**

July 2025







## **Danish Refugee Council in Burkina Faso**

Since 2013, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has been operating in Burkina Faso, initially to support Malian refugees and later to respond to the growing needs of internally displaced persons within the country. Today, DRC implements its programs in six regions of Burkina Faso (Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Ouest, and Centre-Est) and has a mobile emergency response capacity that can be deployed nationwide in coordination with the humanitarian community.

DRC works in the sectors of protection, food security and economic recovery, peacebuilding/social cohesion, shelter and non-food items, as well as water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH).







## Context of the Intervention

Due to a shock caused by the security crisis affecting the Boucle du Mouhoun region, a series of population displacements have been observed toward the commune of Dédougou, originating from several villages in the communes of Di, Kassoum, Gassan, Lanfièra, and Tougan. The priority needs of these displaced persons included: food, shelter, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), health, nutrition, essential household items (NFI), protection, and education

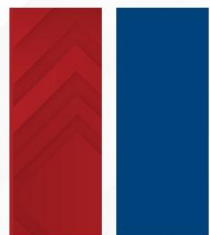


# Restoring Smiles and Hope

Through a  
Tailored Response







## A Tailored multisectoral response

To ease the suffering of affected populations, DRC with funding from the U.S. Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) implemented a multisectoral response covering Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), emergency lightweight shelters, Non-Food Items (NFI), and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).







# **NFI – HYGIENE – EMERGENCY LIGHTWEIGHT SHELTERS – MHM**







**In June 2025, DRC distributed in Dédougou: 2,278 Non-Food Item kits (NFI) ; 2,278 Hygiene Kits ; 2,278 lightweight shelters ; 855 Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Kits**





## Awareness Before Distribution

Distribution activities provide a valuable opportunity to raise awareness and share important messages with the community. Sensitization on the use of kits and related themes is conducted by project staff and community facilitators on site.





## Contents of the Distributed Kits

### Minimum NFI Kit

- 2 aluminum pots with lids (7L)
- 3 large stainless-steel plates (30–40 cm diameter)
- 1 plastic 1L mug with handle
- 3 plastic mats (1.80 × 2m)
- 3 thick two-person blankets (approx. 2 × 1.5m)
- 3 two-person insecticide-treated mosquito nets
- 1 weather-resistant solar flashlight
- 1 storage bag (150L)

### Minimum Hygiene Kit

- 1 open 15L bucket for bathing
- 1 plastic jerrycan (20–25L, translucent)
- 20 bars of soap (250g each)
- 1 defecation pot
- 1 plastic storage bag (150L)
- 1 water kettle (3L)

### Lightweight shelters Kit

- 2 tarpaulins (4 × 5m, blue or white, 2.2 kg each)
- 1 rope (50m length, 10mm diameter)

### Menstrual Hygiene Management Kit

- 8 washable cotton pads (pouch-shaped)
- 2 T-shaped pad holders
- 2 cotton underwear
- 1 small cotton towel
- 1 menstrual calendar
- 2 plastic bags (one for used pads, one for spare pads)
- 1 small carrying bag
- 1 small bar of soap
- 1 instruction leaflet





## Purpose of the Kits

### Non Food Item (NFI)

Displaced persons who were unable to take household items with them often find themselves without any materials for sleeping, mosquito protection, and other basic needs.

The NFI kit helps restore essential household items for these families, providing them with mats to sleep on, blankets to protect against the cold, cooking pots, mosquito nets to prevent malaria, and more.

### Hygiene Kits

Displaced persons often lack essential items needed to maintain basic hygiene practices, while host households do not always have sufficient hygiene-related resources to meet the additional needs created by the influx into their families.

In this context, the distribution of the kit helps ensure access to the water required for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene. Soap, in particular, plays a vital role in promoting good hygiene practices within households while helping them preserve their dignity.





## Lightweight shelters Kits

These kits support displaced households with rudimentary shelters or temporary structures (e.g., huts) by reinforcing or covering them especially important during the rainy season.



## Menstrual Hygiene Management Kits

This kit complements the assistance provided through WASH NFI kits to help meet the needs of women and girls, particularly those related to menstruation. Women and girls are highly exposed to the risks of violence against women and girls (VAWG), often resulting from school dropout and/or stigmatization. In fact, girls often stay at home during their menstrual periods.





## Distribution of Coupons

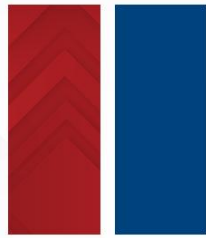
Assistance coupons are distributed to the recipients of the assistance. They are handed out in collaboration with the verification committees.





**Use of  
coupons**





## Voices from the Field



We had to flee in a hurry because of the security crisis without taking anything with us. I lost my husband during our escape. Today, thanks to the distribution, we received several essential items: buckets, soap, mats, blankets, among others. I am deeply grateful. These mats and blankets will allow my children and me to sleep better, especially during this cold season. The buckets will help us collect clean water, and the soap will help us maintain proper hygiene

**Blandine, Internally Displaced Person, recipient of Non-Food Item (NFI), hygiene and emergency shelter kits.**



The kits I received will be very useful, as they will allow me to replace some of the items I had to leave behind when fleeing my home. Thanks to the mats, we will be able to sleep more comfortably, and cooking will be easier now that we have pots.

While waiting to have a proper house, I can use the tarp and the rope to cover our shelter and prevent water from getting in.

**Souleymane, Internally Displaced Person, recipient of Non-Food Item (NFI), hygiene and emergency shelter kits.**





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Before receiving the kit, I used pieces of cloth during my menstruation. It made me very uncomfortable and I was afraid to go out during my period whether to school, the water point, or the market because I feared my cloth might get stained with blood. Since receiving this kit, I feel better protected and no longer worry when I have my period.

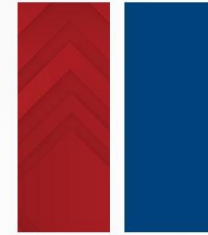
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**L.D, Internally Displaced Person,  
recipient of a Menstrual Hygiene  
Management (MHM) kit**



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## Use of Emergency lightweight shelters Kits







## Voices from the Field

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We arrived in Dédougou with nothing. Many of us are staying in overcrowded homes or shelters. Thanks to the tarps and ropes we received, we can cover our shelters and reinforce them, especially now in the rainy season. We are deeply grateful for this timely support.

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**Abdoulaye, Internally Displaced Person, recipient of Non-Food Item (NFI), hygiene and emergency shelter kits**



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# **OUR WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) RESPONSE**







For the Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation (WASH) response, DRC, with the support of the Regional Directorate of Water, carried out the rehabilitation of water points in localities hosting displaced persons. This included the transformation of hand-operated pumps into autonomous water points, as well as the construction of latrine blocks.

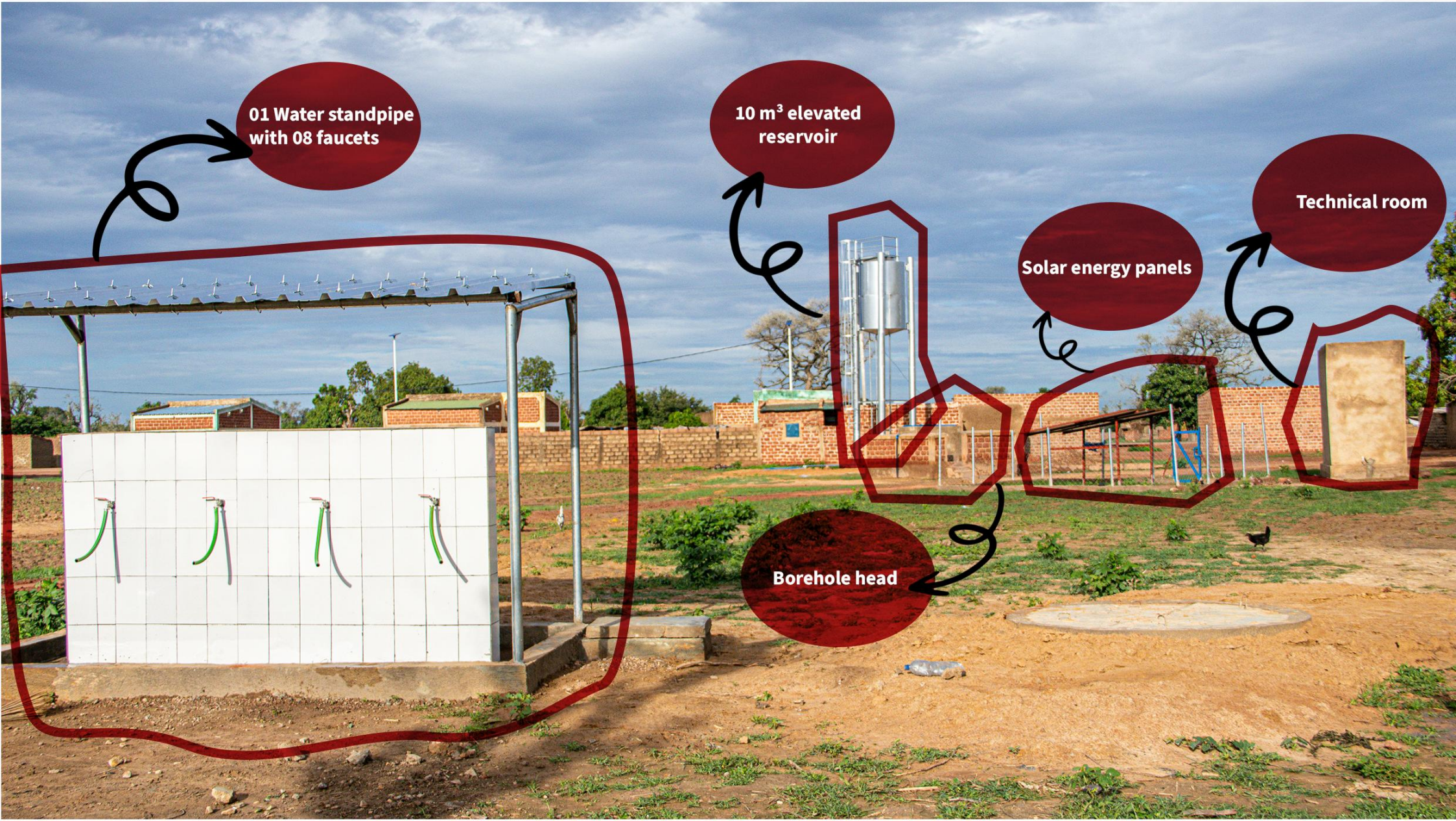






## AUTONOMOUS WATER POINT OF TOMA

Resulting from the transformation of a hand-operated pump (HOP), this initiative aims to increase water supply capacity, thereby meeting the needs of a larger number of people in a shorter amount of time.







The autonomous water point, equipped with a 10 m<sup>3</sup> reservoir and a standpipe with 8 faucets, will provide water access to 2,000 people.





**Unprotected**

**traditional well**

## BEFORE THE INTERVENTION

The population primarily sourced water from an unprotected well, which was exposed to various contamination risks. This practice led to recurring issues related to hygiene and public health.



**Out of service Volanta type**

**Hand pump**







## THE RESPONSE

Hand-operated pumps were rehabilitated in the localities of Bokuy, Fakouna Centre, and Fakouna Silmi-Mossi. These pumps aim to reduce pressure on water resources following the arrival of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in these areas. They contribute to improving access to safer water sources, reducing health risks, and strengthening hygiene practices within the community.

From now on, the population primarily uses the rehabilitated hand pumps, gradually abandoning the unprotected well as their main source of water







## Voices from the Field



Before, when we went to the pump, there were often a lot of people and the waiting time was very long. To save time, we sometimes had to fetch water from the well. But the well water was not always clean. There were often pigs roaming around, and the dirt from the rope would fall back into the water we were drawing. Today, thanks to the water point, we drink clean water every day without having to wait long at the site

**Sanata, Internally Displaced Person, User of the Autonomous Water Point in Toma.**



**DRC**



Even before the arrival of internally displaced persons (IDPs), we were already facing difficulties accessing water, as our large village had only two hand-operated pumps. With the arrival of displaced people, the waiting time at the pumps increased significantly. Since the rehabilitation of this additional pump, it has become much easier to access water there are no more long queues.

**Joseph, President of the Bokuy Water Users Association Village that received a hand-operated pump.**



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## BEFORE THE INTERVENTION

Following the influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) into host families who did not have latrines only occasionally dilapidated showers many IDPs, along with their host families, were forced to practice open defecation. This situation has contributed to environmental degradation and increased the risk of disease transmission due to the lack of latrines. Some IDPs were compelled to build makeshift showers to ensure a minimum level of privacy.







# THE RESPONSE

## Community Latrines

On the new displacement hosting site in Dédougou, 19 blocks of communal latrines/showers (11 blocks for women and 8 for men) were constructed to complement the shelter response implemented by a humanitarian actor in support of displaced persons affected by the crisis.

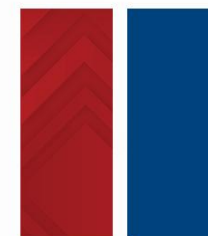
Each communal latrine block consists of 2 shower stalls and 2 latrine stalls.

## Family Latrines

For displaced persons residing with host families, 34 blocks of household latrines were constructed. Each household latrine block consists of 1 shower stall and 1 latrine stall.







## **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) IMPACT**

### **Water Access**

1,500 displaced persons will have access to safe drinking water thanks to the rehabilitation of hand-operated pumps.

2,000 displaced persons will have continuous access to safe drinking water thanks to the transformation of a hand-operated pump into an autonomous water point.

### **Latrines**

1,900 displaced persons will be able to use community latrines.

680 displaced persons will be able to use household latrines





## VOICES FROM THE FIELD



Before the construction of our latrine, we only had a shower without a pit. To wash and relieve ourselves, we had no choice but to do so in the open or use the latrines of some neighbors. It was an uncomfortable situation, especially for my husband, who cannot move around on his own.

I personally took the initiative to dig a pit, which was not easy, as I did not have the financial means.

Today, thanks to the latrine-shower we received, we have regained our dignity, and we sincerely thank the donors.

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**Marie Jeanne, recipient of family latrine and shower**



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