



BURKINA FASO

2024 IFRC network country plan

4 April 2024

Funding Requirement **CHF 27M**

In support of the Burkinabe Red Cross Society



45

National Society branches



325

National Society staff



45,700

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



350,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



455,000

Climate and
environment



545,000

Disasters
and crises



1.8M

Health and
wellbeing



235,000

Migration and
displacement



333,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Food insecurity

Longer term needs

- Protracted displacement • Livelihoods • Health
- Water, sanitation and hygiene • Climate change adaptation

Capacity development

- Volunteer management • Resource mobilization
 - Internal systems strengthening
 - Digital transformation
- Safety and security management

Key country data

Population **22.7M**

INFORM Severity rating **High**

INFORM Climate Risk Index **High**

Human Development Index rank **184**

Population below poverty level **41.4%**

Head of Delegation IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali & Ivory Coast, Niamey

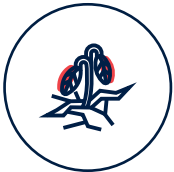
Hazards



Food insecurity



Floods



Drought



Conflict



Violence



Population movement

Funding requirements

Total 27M CHF

Through the IFRC



→ **9.8M** CHF

Through Participating National Societies



16.9M CHF

Through Host National Society



→ **343,000** CHF

IFRC Breakdown

7M CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

Longer term needs

297,000 CHF

Climate and environment

1.3M CHF

Disasters and crises

856,000 CHF

Health and wellbeing

282,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

51,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

Belgian Red Cross

British Red Cross

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

German Red Cross

French Red Cross

Luxembourg Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco

Norwegian Red Cross

Spanish Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Ongoing emergency response:

MGR60001

Longer-term needs:

MAABF002

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

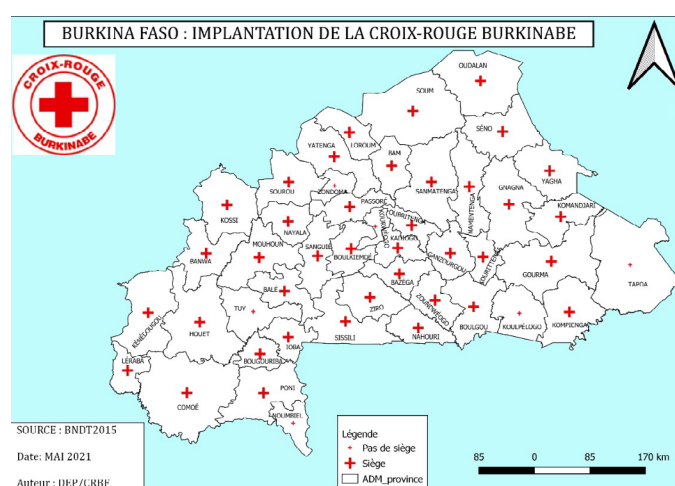
The **Burkinabe Red Cross Society** was officially recognized by the Government as a voluntary, autonomous relief society and auxiliary to the public authorities in 1962. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1963. The National Society's presence is widely recognized and accepted by the authorities and people within Burkina Faso. It is represented in all the country's 45 provinces through its provincial committees. In 2022, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society reached 1.3 million people with disaster response and early recovery support, and 1.7 million people by long-term services and development programmes.

As outlined in its Strategic Plan 2021–2030, the Burkinabe Red Cross aims to consolidate its institutional and organizational base and strengthen its communications to increase the impact of its actions and mission by 2030. The Strategic Plan includes the following objectives:

- Improve the health and well-being of the most vulnerable people using an inclusive, participatory approach
- Improve socio-economic conditions, particularly for vulnerable people and those affected by emergency situations, taking gender and inclusion into account
- Sustainably strengthen the resilience of communities in response to crises and disasters
- Improve access to water, hygiene and sanitation, and environmentally friendly housing for vulnerable people in emergency and development contexts

- Promote the education and protection of vulnerable children in emergency situations, while taking gender and inclusion into account

An additional strategic objective is to ensure the security and safety of Red Cross interventions, as the Burkinabe Red Cross has experienced major incidents of kidnapping, intimidation and even the death of a staff member in recent years. To address this, the National Society has created a security coordination unit that has laid the foundations for security management. The aim is to strengthen the existing system and adopt a culture of security management in all National Society activities.



IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Burkina Faso is a low-income Sahelian country with limited natural resources. It is landlocked and shares its borders with six countries: Mali, Niger, Benin, Ghana, Togo and Ivory Coast. The population is growing at an annual rate of 2.89 per cent, with an average birth rate of 5.23 per woman, and it is expected to grow from the current estimate of 22.6 million to more than 50 million people in 2058.

In 2022, Burkina Faso underwent political upheaval, leading to its suspension from the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union, following the ousting of its president. A transitional government was formed to restore constitutional order by July 2024.

Burkina Faso is ranked 144 out of 157 countries in the World Bank's Human Capital Index, and 40.1 per cent of its population lives below the national poverty line. Inflation reached a 10-year high in 2021, driven by solid growth and severe pressure on global supply chains. A 14.7 per cent hike in food prices increased food insecurity. Driven by an even

greater increase in food prices, inflation worsened in the first half of 2022, before stabilizing towards the end of the year. Burkina Faso faces water scarcity and growing food insecurity caused by climate shocks, as well as major security problems with persistent clashes between non-state armed groups and the Government.

Since 2015, the country has faced violent attacks, leading to widespread displacement, closure of markets, schools (6,149), and health facilities (732 affected, with 375 completely closed),

limiting access to healthcare for around 3.4 million people. Additionally, community food supplies in various areas have been blocked, and cell phone network antennae boycotted, hindering assistance efforts. Humanitarian access remains challenging, particularly in Barsalogho, Pama/Majoari, Titao, Djibo, and Nouna. From January 1st to June 30, 2023, there were 2,175 security incidents, averaging 397 monthly (INSO, 2023). The number of internally displaced persons surged from fewer than 50,000 in January 2019 to over 2.06 million by March 31, 2023.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Burkina Faso](#)

Emergency Operation	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	Operation start date for Burkina Faso: 26 May 2022, with operation extended to 31 December 2024
People affected	157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa (143m in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list) 3.35 million people in Burkina Faso
People to be assisted	350,000 people in Burkina Faso
Funding requirement	Total funding requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 M• Federation-wide: CHF 318 M Funding requirement for Burkina Faso for 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 7M• Federation-wide: CHF 18 M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy for Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso Country Plan of Action

The Burkinabe Red Cross has been responding to the food security crisis in the country through an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) allocation since May 2022. A further deterioration of the food security in a number of countries in Africa, prompted the IFRC to launch a Regional [Africa Hunger Crisis](#) Emergency Appeal in October 2022. Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, this appeal has been extended until the end of 2024, in order to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent.

Political instability in the Sahel region has led to significant displacement and livelihood disruptions. In Burkina Faso, the food crisis causes arable land to be deserted and creates a large flow of people, a snowball effect from the northern part of the country to areas further south, putting pressure on the

production and consumption structure of host communities. 3.35 million people are in need of emergency food assistance in Burkina Faso, and by mid-2023, an estimated 45,000 people in Burkina Faso and Mali were projected to face catastrophic levels of hunger, a figure that starkly contrasts with the situation in previous years. The Burkinabe Red Cross has supported over 42,000 people since the start of the operation and seeks to reach 350,000 people under the Revised Regional Emergency Appeal.

The [Revised Regional Emergency Appeal](#) is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans. Through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of WASH, cash, health and nutrition, and livelihoods support, it will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as an IFRC red-level emergency in many countries of the region, including Burkina

Faso. The Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is fully aligned with the IFRC's [Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative](#), which informs the long-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa.

The IFRC has mobilized a “Zero Hunger Cell” tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent, and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include:

- operations coordination and technical support
- surge deployments
- information management, foresight, and analysis
- regional and global level advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy
- communications and visibility
- Federation-wide planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)
- tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development, and accountability
- resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation's objectives remain to provide immediate support to people while concurrently conducting detailed needs assessments in priority areas to meet the food security

needs of displaced and host communities. The highlights of this assistance are:

Livelihoods and basic needs

Affected communities are provided with assistance to recover or strengthen their livelihoods and improve their food security. This includes cash transfers.

Health and nutrition

Provision of health check-ups to malnourished children at the health centre and promotion of good health practices in the community.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Provision of water purifiers to the affected population, along with awareness sessions on hygiene practices and water purification processes.

The operational strategy integrates **community engagement and accountability (CEA)** and **protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities includes the provision of dignity kits, and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms. The strategy emphasizes local voice amplification, collaborative engagement, and transparent communication, extending into **long-term resilience building** through initiatives such as the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.



Burkina Faso Red Cross volunteers assisting communities affected by violence and climate shocks, in July 2022. (Photo: BRCS)



Climate and environment

The analysis for this section has been supported by the [Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre](#) (2022).

Burkina Faso's diverse and varied geography exposes it to a wide range of environmental risks that are directly affected and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.

[Burkina Faso](#) is characterized by a dry tropical climate, with a rainy season from June to September. The rainfall variation across the country is influenced by the migration of the Intertropical Convergence Zone. The dry season is influenced by the Harmattan, a dry, easterly wind bringing hot air to the region from March to May. Annual average temperatures range between 25°C and 32°C, with temperatures going as low as 17°C in December and January, and up to 40°C between March and April.

The [El Niño Southern Oscillation](#) creates irregular, periodic variations in temperature and sea surface temperature, contributing to the variability of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, drought and floods. Drier than normal rainfall conditions in some parts of the country from July to September are generally associated with the El Niño phase.

Burkina Faso is extremely vulnerable to water stressors. In the north of the country, there are no year-round rivers, and the entire country has only [two perennial rivers](#): the Mouhoun and Nakambe. As a result, people in the north are increasingly dependent on wells, domestic tanks and other intermittent water supplies for their domestic needs. Many people also depend on surface water sources. Consequently, any climate crisis, such as drought, is likely to become a water crisis in the country. Heat-related mortality in the Sahel is expected to quadruple by 2080.

The major climatic risks to water resources in Burkina Faso are droughts, floods and erosion, which affect the quality and quantity of water supplies. The north and centre of the country are especially vulnerable to floods. Over the last 30 years, several major floods have occurred in these regions. Erosion during floods and drought increases the turbidity of water and contaminates it with other pollutants. Climatic risks also damage water infrastructure, increasing the risks of contamination of water supplies.

Burkina Faso's economy and livelihoods are highly vulnerable to climate change due to heavy reliance on small-scale subsistence agriculture coupled with very low adaptive capacity. Agriculture is the predominant sector of the

country's economy, contributing [more than 30 per cent of GDP](#). In addition, [86 percent](#) of the population depend on small-scale subsistence agriculture (crops and livestock) for their livelihoods. Due to climate change, rainfall variability and declining rainfall distribution are likely to affect agricultural production, income and livelihoods, and food security.

According to [FAO](#), a third of the landscape is degraded in Burkina Faso. This means that more than nine million hectares of land once used for agriculture can no longer be used, and it is projected that degradation will continue to expand at 360,000 hectares per year. If the situation is not reversed, forests are at risk of being cleared to make way for agricultural land.

Recognizing its susceptibility to climate change, Burkina Faso has fostered resilience through diverse avenues such as traditional knowledge, sustainable agriculture, community solidarity, and local capacity building. In alignment with global climate commitments, including the Paris Climate agreement, the country implements various initiatives like the [National Adaptation Plan](#), promotion of renewable energy, reforestation efforts, sustainable land and waste management strategies, alongside awareness campaigns and international partnerships.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Burkinabe Red Cross is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the most vulnerable and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Burkinabe Red Cross high-level objectives include to:

- Build resilience of communities to climate change
- Strengthen environmental sustainability
- Generate insights on and strategize governance for risks associated with water
- Implement actions aimed at achieving significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions

- Promote the adoption of renewable energy sources like solar and biogas, among other alternatives

As part of the [IFRC's Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative](#), the National Society aims to contribute to the fight against climate change and environmental degradation by planting and maintaining trees in areas suffering from desertification and land degradation due to adverse weather conditions and poor land use practices.

Planned activities in 2024

- Reach 120,000 people by promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices
 - Implement a heat wave preparedness action plan, prioritizing vulnerable communities, especially older people and people with disabilities in major cities
 - Improve water resource management for approximately 70,000 people in climate-affected areas through activities such as constructing wells, promoting sustainable irrigation, and creating awareness about water conservation
 - Expand monitoring of food security, seasonal variability, and drought cycles
 - Implement anticipatory actions to mitigate the effects of drought-related shocks
 - Train 15,000 community members in disaster risk management, integrating climate change and environmental risks
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Burkinabe Red Cross to integrate climate risk management into all of its programmes, operations and advocacy. It will also support the National Society to prioritize [nature-based solutions](#) and disaster risk reduction by developing [early warning](#) mechanisms. Additionally, the IFRC will support the Burkinabe Red Cross to integrate climate change issues into its organizational culture.

Under the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the Burkinabe Red Cross Society aims to combat the effects of climate change on livelihoods. Based on the feasibility studies carried out, the National Society will support climate-smart livelihoods to assist vulnerable people. The National Society will also continue with reforestation efforts, planting seedlings to recover the vegetation cover and providing training on managing tree nurseries. The **Spanish Red Cross** provides support on climate-smart livelihoods, in collaboration with the [IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre](#) that it hosts.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** will support the Burkinabe Red Cross in improving local and traditional house building techniques and protection initiatives for land management.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support the National Society in implementing climate-friendly practices, empowering local producers and promoting women's access to livelihoods.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Burkina Faso](#).

Ranked 12th out of 191 countries and territories by the [INFORM Risk Index 2024](#), Burkina Faso is among the highest-risk countries in the world. For several years, the country has experienced a growing crisis that combines insecurity and violence, displacement, climatic effects, and other factors that are making humanitarian conditions and food insecurity more complex. Current conflict and projected conflict risks rank highest, with 9 and 9.5 on INFORM scale of 10. Since the deterioration of the [security situation in Burkina Faso](#), attacks perpetrated by armed opposition groups in several regions of the country has had severe humanitarian consequences on the local population. The number of communes under blockade in the North, Sahel, Mouhoun loop, Centre-Nord and East continues to grow. Insecurity has also led to massive

displacement, and displaced people are living in extreme poverty and need emergency multi-sectoral assistance.

Natural hazards are recurrent and have become [increasingly violent](#) in recent years. Floods, high winds and pockets of drought affect thousands of people every year and cause significant material damage. Over the past 10 years, more than [450,000](#) people have been affected by floods. In addition, between 384,000 and 412,000 hectares of land have been abandoned or not cultivated, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, contributing to the decline in cereal production, which is already under pressure.

The Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management is mandated to manage disasters and similar emergencies through the following actions:

- Preparing national disaster plans to prevent and mitigate the consequences of disasters

- Monitoring, evaluating and updating national disaster plans
- Ensuring the provision of adequate facilities for technical training and the institution of educational programmes to ensure public awareness
- Establishing warning systems and general preparedness of its personnel and the general public
- Ensuring there are suitable and adequate facilities to provide relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction after any disaster
- Coordinating local and international support for disaster relief or emergency control and reconstruction However, these aspirations are hampered by a lack of resources
- Implement the preparedness for effective response (IFRC-PER) tool aimed at assessing and enhancing its capacity for improved internal procedures and responses
- Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to crises and disasters in a sustainable way
- Strengthen community-based disaster response units through improved training of volunteers
- Implement the enhanced vulnerability and capacity Assessment (IFRC eVCA) to assess and address critical risks affecting communities

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society carries out response interventions to benefit vulnerable people affected by crises and disasters. The main interventions include rescue and relief, emergency shelters and non-food item kits, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, health, protection and restoration of family links. To enable people affected by crises and disasters to regain their initial living conditions and strengthen their resilience in the face of hazards, the National Society supports vulnerable communities by developing recovery actions such as constructing transitional and sustainable housing and implementing income-generating activities. The Burkinabe Red Cross also strengthens the capacities of at-risk communities through various actions.

Throughout the years, the Burkinabe Red Cross has acquired considerable experience in using vouchers and mobile money. The cash transfer modality constitutes the priority modality in humanitarian response, and this is materialized through multi-sectoral cash assistance to displaced and host communities as well as in humanitarian assistance to migrants.

The Burkinabe Red Cross is responding to the food crisis in the country through the IFRC's Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal and aligning the response plan with the IFRC Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative, which aims to combat famine.

The National Society multi-year objectives include to:

- Continue to work closely with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management and contribute to the national disaster risk management efforts
- Participate in the National Committee for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) consultation framework and the development of disaster management tools such as the national multi-risk plan, Civil Protection Response (ORSEC) Plan and simulation exercises on emergency relief with the Directorate General for Civil Protection

Planned activities in 2024

- Provide up to 200,000 vulnerable people in emergencies with rapid and adapted multi-sectoral assistance
- Provide up to 150,000 vulnerable people with shelter support
- Reach 78,000 people through actions supporting communal disaster management systems
- Develop digitally focused cash transfers to provide a rapid response to up to 70,000 vulnerable people
- Improve productivity and diversification through structural programs, both in terms of area farmed and technical skills, in relatively stable areas of Centre-Sud, Centre-Ouest, Hauts Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun regions, reaching up to 100,000 people
- Implement community resilience programmes focused on first-aid training, simulations and risk reduction
- Enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change through forecast-based financing and finalise an Early Action Protocol (IFRC-DREF EAP) for floods

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and DG ECHO, the Burkinabe Red Cross will continue to prepare communities to deal with crises and disasters identified through the vulnerability and capacity assessments. The National Society will continue to build the capacity of community disaster response teams, early warning committees, and national disaster response teams, and to pre-positioning stock in strategic locations. The National Society will continue to build capacity in cash and voucher assistance, to participate in the cash transfer working group, and to provide cash transfers to households affected by crises. The **Luxembourg Red Cross** supports the work on disaster risk reduction and early warning, and the **Spanish Red Cross** on cash and voucher assistance.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as

needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. The IFRC will also provide technical and financial support to the National Society through the [Red Ready initiative](#) and support the Burkinabe Red Cross in implementing risk mapping and associated risk mitigation measures along with tracking and consolidating result-based indicators. It will also support the National Society in the practical application of the humanitarian peace and development nexus, including through integrated programming at community level, and long-term strategy on food and nutrition security and resilient livelihoods.

The **Belgian Red Cross** will support by setting up a network of trainers and instructors to ensure continued First Aid training. It will also provide support in [food security and livelihoods](#).

The **British Red Cross** will continue to support the Burkinabe Red Cross in areas such as food security and population movement.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** will support the National Society in actions pertaining to shelter and the environment.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support in livelihoods provision in collaboration with the [IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre](#) that it hosts.

As part of wider Movement support, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is committed to the Burkinabe Red Cross through support for crisis and disaster response, capacity building for staff, volunteers and committees, and [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#).



Health and wellbeing

The health situation in Burkina Faso is a serious concern. The growing security crisis has had a substantial impact on the health system, thus reducing its service offer. As of [April 30, 2023](#), 732 health facilities were impacted, with 375 of them completely closed, consequently restricting healthcare access for approximately 3.4 million people. The Sahel, Centre-Nord, and Boucle du Mouhoun regions were [hardest hit](#), with 84, 81, and 72 health centers closed respectively, leaving a significant 2.1 million people without vital healthcare services. The effects on health are represented by an increase in morbidity linked to endemic diseases such as malaria, measles, meningitis and diarrhoeal diseases, with children under five particularly affected. Maternal deaths persist at high levels. Reluctance to vaccines is prevalent due to various myths and beliefs.

Burkina Faso is faced with a high prevalence of malnutrition in all its forms among the most vulnerable population groups. According to the national nutrition survey carried out in 2021 ([SMART 2021](#)), the prevalence of acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition and underweight at national level was 9.7% (including 0.8% in the severe form), 21.6% and 17.5% respectively. Assessment of the nutritional situation of women of childbearing age shows a prevalence of acute malnutrition of 5% according to brachial perimeter (BP).

State actors and partners have developed several strategies through the promotion of infant and young child feeding practices, integrated management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation and the implementation of nutrition-sensitive actions. Multi-sectoral interventions are increasingly being promoted to address the multi-dimensional causes of malnutrition better.

Burkina Faso is heavily affected by structural problems of access to water. The scale of population displacement is creating an imbalance between the demand and capacity of water points, particularly in towns hosting large numbers of displaced people. In Burkina Faso, [urban areas](#) have 93 per cent access to drinking water, while rural areas have 70 per cent. Access to sanitation facilities is only 25 per cent, and over 20.5 per cent of the population practices open defecation – which includes 44.5 per cent of children aged one to five. The influx of internally displaced persons exacerbates the urban sanitation situation. Poor access to soap, coupled with a shortage of water jerrycans, has a negative impact on hygiene practices. Targeted attacks on water points intensify water shortages, impacting almost 850,000 people, with the WASH situation expected to worsen.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society supports the government through a number of health services for the population, including primary health care, emergency care in the event of crises and disasters, disease awareness and prevention, and maternal and child health services. The Burkinabe Red Cross has actively participated alongside the Ministry of Health in the fight against epidemics, such as by providing protective equipment and volunteers for vaccination campaigns, and carrying out contact tracing and infection prevention and control. The National Society also has considerable experience and capacities in designing and implementing emergency and development water, sanitation and hygiene projects

and programmes. It has carried out a number of significant projects with international funding.

The Burkinabe Red Cross will continue its activities in the field of essential health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene. Community engagement and empowerment will be a key strategy for providing health information for communicable disease prevention among communities. The National Society high-level objectives include to:

- Strengthen community-based health interventions for the most vulnerable people
- Strengthen the supply of primary health care
- Provide an emergency response to epidemics and health crises
- Strengthen epidemiological surveillance through community approaches
- Strengthen community-based nutrition interventions for the most vulnerable children
- Offer psychosocial support services to people affected by crises and disasters
- Increase access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation in communities, schools and health facilities
- Promote the adoption of good hygiene and sanitation practices within communities
- Promoting ecological sanitation for environmental sustainability

Planned activities in 2024

- Improve access to primary healthcare for 250,000 people
- Strengthen the capacity of health services in the districts of the East, North, Centre-North and Boucle du Mouhoun regions
- Provide capacity-building training for communities to take action on their own health, aiming to reach approximately 160,000 people

- Implement mental health and psychological support (MHPSS) initiatives for vulnerable individuals, volunteers, and staff, aiming to reach 35,000 people
- Provide protection and assistance for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence
- Implement epidemic response measures with the goal of reaching 1,200,000 people
- Mobilize 1000 volunteers to implement community-based surveillance in various regions of Burkina Faso
- Contribute through the Resilient and Empowered African Health Community Initiative (REACH) initiative to empower 25,000 Red Cross volunteers, focusing on healthcare delivery, prevention, community surveillance, outpatient services in deficit areas, strategy document drafting, and promoting blood donation

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and DG ECHO, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society will continue to work in target communities to set up community-based surveillance systems to detect and report diseases. Community awareness activities will continue to prevent cholera, malaria, dengue and COVID-19, addressing the gaps and misconceptions identified in the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice (KAP) survey. The National Society will also improve water and sanitation in the communities, rehabilitating infrastructure as identified in the WASH needs assessment. The **Belgian Red Cross** supports this pillar.

The **IFRC** will also support the National Society with strategic approaches to health and WASH major initiatives such as REACH.

The **French Red Cross** will provide support by imparting first aid training. The Belgian Red Cross, the **Luxembourg Red Cross**, the **Monaco Red Cross**, and the **Spanish Red Cross** will support in the areas of health, nutrition and WASH.



Burkina Faso faces one of the most significant internal displacement crises in Africa, driven by insecurity, poverty, inequality, environmental degradation and climate change. According to CONASUR's 2023 report, more than 2,062,534 people are displaced across 303 communes in Burkina Faso. Internal displacement places additional burdens on already resource-stressed areas. The poorest and most drought-affected areas, such as the Liptako Gourma region, have experienced some of the highest levels of displacement and violence, with tensions exacerbated by diminishing water sources and arable land.

Burkina Faso is also a country of departure, transit and destination. Burkina Faso remains an emigration country, while hosting over 22,700 refugees and asylum-seekers, most of whom have fled from Mali. Migration phenomena include:

Intra-regional migration

Intra-regional migration in Burkina Faso primarily involves nationals from ECOWAS member states, such as Malians, Togolese, Beninese, and Nigerians, according to the 2019 census. Burkina Faso serves as a key transit point on the Sahelian migration route, facilitated by ECOWAS protocols, yet access to essential services remains limited due to socio-economic and administrative hurdles.

Seasonal migration

To mitigate climatic hazards, local populations in Burkina Faso utilize the seven-month dry season for migration. This seasonal movement often transitions into longer-term migration, particularly towards urban centers like Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, as well as gold panning sites and destination countries like Côte d'Ivoire. Primarily involving rural youth, seasonal migration also attracts migrants from neighboring countries, leading to potential conflicts with locals at these sites.

Migration to North African countries and the Mediterranean

Burkina Faso is a key transit point for migrants heading north to Niger and Mali. Despite predominantly Burkinabe migration, there is a substantial presence of nationals from neighbouring countries.

Return of migrants

As in other countries in the sub-region, migrant who return to Burkina Faso differ considerably in their legal and humanitarian nature, in that they can be spontaneous, assisted or forced returns. Reintegration challenges are particularly acute for those who return against their will, often after a traumatic migration path.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Burkinabe Red Cross has extensive experience working with migrants and displaced people. The response to internal displacement is integral to the National Society's overall disaster risk management. For other types of population movements, it seeks to offer the most appropriate services based on analysis and understanding of the specific situations and needs. The National Society has been part of the IFRC network AMiRA project, covering Guinea, Burkina Faso, Mali, Sudan, Egypt and Niger, aimed at providing humanitarian assistance, psychosocial support and information on the journey to migrants in transit in Burkina Faso, as well as supporting reintegration. From November 2018 to February 2023, the National Society assisted over 20,000 migrants in transit and almost 3,000 returned migrants by covering certain basic needs including food, healthcare, accommodation and psychosocial support.

The Burkinabe Red Cross is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route-Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: Improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; strengthening National Society capacities; and local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The National Society has elaborated a migration and population movement strategy, and its high-level objectives include to:

- Provide assistance and protection to migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons
- Strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors working in the field of migration and displacement
- Participate in the strengthening and implementation of public policies for the protection of migrants, refugees and displaced persons at local and national level;
- Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Planned activities in 2024

- Provide a wide range of assistance to 232,000 migrants and displaced persons in the areas most subject to population movement, notably the Sahel region, the Cascades, the centre-east and the east

- Provide medical assistance, including mental health and psychosocial support to 60,000 people
- Provide housing or shelter assistance to 11,000 people
- Provide a suitable reception environment and offer guidance and information to 110,000 people
- Provision of food and nutritional assistance to 6,000 migrants
- Support migrants, displaced persons and host communities who are survivors of GBV, exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking, or smuggling

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC mechanisms such as the DREF and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to peaks in population movement. The IFRC and network partners will support the National Society for both the provision of assistance to people in need, and for capacity building in the areas of psychosocial support, legal assistance and RFL.



Values, power and inclusion

The security crisis in Burkina Faso is causing significant protection issues. Initially located in the Sahel region, insecurity has now spread to eight of the 13 regions of the country: Sahel, east, north, centre-north, Boucle du Mouhoun, Hauts-Bassins, Cascades and south-west. Attacks lead to the departure of administrations in some areas, and people are left to their own devices. These security vacuums create benefits for criminal activities and lead to smuggling of all kinds. Armed groups are most active in the Sahel, north, centre-north and east regions, while the centre is most characterized by criminal activities.

Food insecurity, closure of health centres, overcrowded classrooms and inadequate infrastructure not only jeopardize the wellbeing of children, especially girls, but also expose them to risks such as gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation. These risks are heightened by factors such as poverty, unemployment, and disrupted community. Instances of community banishment for reporting abuse have been reported by the PSEXA network in Burkina Faso. According to [CONASUR's 2023 report](#), children constitute 58.5 per cent of the displaced population, and women 23.91 per cent.

The [education sector faces significant disruption](#), with more than one million children affected by the closure of schools. Insecurity has resulted in the shutdown of 6,300 academic institutions, impacting a quarter of all schools. Additionally, more than 31,000 teachers have been affected, with ongoing efforts to reopen or relocate 300 schools. Girls are disproportionately affected, with a Plan International study revealing they are 2.5 times more likely than boys to be out of school during crises. Ensuring the psychosocial well-being of traumatized students remains a critical focus for nationwide implementation.

Burkina Faso has a strong media sector, however, the emergence of social media networks has introduced new

challenges, such as the rapid and large-scale dissemination of misinformation. False and manipulated information increases the potential for harm and creates a greater risk to the safety, well-being, and dignity of affected populations.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

To strengthen its relationship of trust and transparency with the communities benefiting from its actions, the Burkinabe Red Cross has developed strategies and policies for [community engagement and accountability \(CEA\)](#), [protection, gender and inclusion \(PGI\)](#), and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). These approaches aim to ensure the dignity, acceptance, participation, and safety of the populations benefiting from its interventions, by addressing the causes, risks and consequences of violence, discrimination and exclusion in an integrated manner.

The National Society risk communication and community engagement work has been instrumental in its response to COVID-19. It has experience in implementing complaint and feedback mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability towards the participating population, and it obtains valuable feedback to improve its actions. Experience includes implementing mechanisms for collecting non-personal data of people in situations of displacement or mobility, ensuring data protection and avoiding risks related to data management, while providing real-time information to monitor the humanitarian situation and allowing to constantly adapt its response to the context.

The Burkinabe Red Cross high-level objectives include to:

- Strengthen the institutionalization of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) through training staff and volunteers

- Systematise the integration of the [CEA minimum commitments](#) in its projects, programmes and emergency operations
- Further operationalise the mechanism for community feedback and serious complaints concerning cases of exploitation, sexual abuse, gender-based violation and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)
- Place children who are victims of or at risk of violence, exploitation or abuse in vocational training
- Provide institutional support for [education](#) structures and strengthen teachers' skills
- Develop an assistance framework adapted to the needs of vulnerable people, with a focus on older people and people living with disabilities
- Enable women committees for income generating activities, to support the work of community child protection units and improve women's living conditions
- Deploy the developed programming standards, tools and actions to protect people at risk or survivors of sexual and gender-based violence
- Strengthen restoring family links services for unaccompanied children as well as protection and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in schools
- Conduct social mobilization outreach activities
- Implement the toll-free feedback line and the specific handling of serious complaints
- Continue to train staff and volunteers to adopt an inclusive approach to programming

Planned activities in 2024

- Increase the implementation of projects as part of the National Society social protection programme
- Maintain and further develop communal child protection networks and community child protection units
- Run existing child-friendly spaces to provide psychosocial care for children
- Hold forums for the mobilization of communities around the issue of child protection
- Organize training sessions with institutional and community actors on the implementation of protection activities with children and their roles in community psychosocial support

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Under the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and DG ECHO), and with support from EU National Societies and the IFRC, the Burkinabe Red Cross will continue to strengthen capacities in community engagement and accountability . The National Society will implement the plans and policies that have been established, responding to feedback received through the toll-free number and perception surveys.

The IFRC will continue to provide support to the National Society for its overall strategic approach to PGI, CEA and humanitarian education. The **British Red Cross**, the **Monaco Red Cross** and the **Spanish Red Cross** will support the Burkinabe Red Cross in areas such as CEA and PGI.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Burkinabe Red Cross is committed to its institutional strengthening and has carried out the self-assessment part of the IFRC [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#) process twice, in 2012 and 2017. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies within a range of

organizational capacities. The National Society also seeks to engage in the IFRC's [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#) process, which enables National Societies to continuously and flexibly assess, measure, and analyze their strengths and gaps in their preparedness and response mechanism and take action to improve.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Further define with the authorities the content of the National Society status as an auxiliary of the public authorities
- Conclude framework agreements as an auxiliary of the public authorities with strategic ministerial departments
- Participate in various strategic and operational coordination frameworks

- Strengthen existing and develop new partnerships, including with other humanitarian actors and to increase resource mobilisation

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the National Society to strengthen its status as an auxiliary to public authorities, improve institutional collaboration with state structures, and forge more partnerships to reach people in need. All participating National Societies also support the National Society's objectives for strategic and operational coordination.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to enhance branch development by establishing 'model' Red Cross branches that are open to all and capable of delivering quality services to vulnerable people in the communities
- Strengthen financial autonomy at both branch and headquarters levels through the establishment of business units
- Develop a resource mobilization unit and strategy to help generate resources that cover core and programme costs
- Strengthen the administrative and financial management capabilities of the head office and the branches
- Introduce a faster acquisition/purchase system and pre-position stocks in strategic locations
- Develop and implement an HR strategy that focuses on enhancing skills and strengthening employee commitment
- Establish a comprehensive volunteer development plan featuring capacity-building sessions, training systems, technical inductions, and measures for volunteer

well-being, including insurance, personal protective equipment, and [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support \(MHPSS\)](#)

- Develop volunteerism by strengthening its community base
- Further build capacity at both national and branch levels to ensure emergency response

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the National Society through capacity-building initiatives incorporated into various programmes and operations. It will offer training courses for volunteers and technical staff in the field of volunteer development, as well as emergency response preparedness, and support the National Society to strengthen its volunteer management. The IFRC will also facilitate access of the National Society to pool funds dedicated to National Society development, such as the IFRC [Capacity Building Fund \(CBF\)](#).

The **Belgian Red Cross**, the **Luxembourg Red Cross**, the **Monaco Red Cross** and the **Spanish Red Cross** will support the Burkinabe Red Cross through various capacity building initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to target advocacy efforts to humanitarian access in a context severely marked by insecurity
- Leverage the National Society humanitarian diplomacy department set up in 2020 to develop a humanitarian diplomacy strategy

- Continue to promote humanitarian principles and values
- Strengthen external communication and marketing

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Burkinabe Red Cross across its humanitarian diplomacy and public communication efforts, and leverage its international organization status to relay advocacy messages at regional and global levels.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop activities to disseminate the new PGI strategy and revised PSEA policy adopted in 2023 to staff, volunteers, members, and service providers
- Continue to strengthen financial, accounting and administrative reporting, including through using its “Banalog” management software,
- Implement and update the various procedures and tools in place (such as the procedure manual for administrative, financial, and accounting management, the procurement procedure manual, the internal control manual, and the anti-fraud and anti-corruption manual), and develop new ones
- Develop a mechanism to report possible integrity cases and activities to prevent fraud and corruption
- Pursue the enhancement of HR management, including through leveraging the new digital system for managing recruitment
- Develop a business continuity plan, a business resumption plan and an information systems security policy
- Pursue a digital transformation, including the rehabilitation and improvement of the computer network infrastructure

- Introduce business and data management applications and tools
- Strengthen the capacity of staff on business applications and other useful software and raise their awareness of cybersecurity and data protection
- Conduct action research to develop suitable alternatives for the safe delivery of humanitarian services

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist the National Society in developing a robust national operational plan alongside a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on the plan for accountability to partners. It will support the National Society in mitigating the risks of fraud and corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, as well as in improving safety and security management for National Society staff and volunteers. The IFRC will also support the Burkinabe Red Cross with its digital transformation, and build on the enhancement of the IT network and software environment supported the IFRC Capacity Building Fund and Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) between the IFRC and DG-ECHO in 2023.

The **Belgian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross** and **Spanish Red Cross** support the National Society in various aspects of accountability and integrity.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Burkinabe Red Cross from its country cluster delegation in Niamey, Niger. The IFRC's support centres on strategic and operational coordination (including provision of technical and sectoral support), National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme. The IFRC in Burkina Faso also works alongside Movement partners to strengthen the auxiliary role of the National Society, advocating with local stakeholders and state institutions, including a range of ministries.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Burkinabe Red Cross through several DREF and Emergency Appeals [operations](#) for food insecurity, population movement and floods, as well as for the COVID-19 pandemic through its [Global Emergency Appeal](#). The IFRC also facilitated access of the Burkinabe Red Cross to the IFRC [Capacity Building Fund](#), and to multilateral partnerships and sources of funding, leveraging the IFRC international organization status.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, situations and needs and co-develop common strategies to address issues. These usually involve obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space, funding and other resources. Together, the IFRC and member National Societies agree common priorities, clarify consistent public messaging and monitor progress. Membership coordination also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes have the required clarity on humanitarian action and development assistance, and reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries.

The Burkinabe Red Cross is involved in the four [IFRC Pan-African initiatives](#) focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected in the relevant sections of this plan.

Following an IFRC incentive to create regional networks in Africa, the Sahel+ Group was established in 2017 as a regional network of 10 National Societies, including the Burkinabe Red Cross, aiming to strengthen cooperation and coordination in the Sahel. Throughout the years, the Sahel+ Group established several initiatives on key topics of interest in the region. It has also been a vehicle for discussing global initiatives and joint programming.

The Burkinabe Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and DG ECHO, with support of the Belgian Red Cross as lead EU National, Luxembourg Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross for the implementation of activities in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, cash and voucher assistance, risk communication, and community engagement and accountability.

The Burkinabe Red Cross also works with several participating National Societies in longer-term technical and financial partnerships:

The **Belgian Red Cross** French-speaking community has provided support to the Burkinabe Red Cross for over 20 years, assisting with emergency and development programs. Support includes reintegration programmes for vulnerable children, community health programmes, and assistance for disadvantaged mothers. Additionally, it has collaborated on combating malnutrition and enhancing resilience to food insecurity. The Belgian Red Cross has also contributed expertise in cash transfers to aid the National Society's emergency response, alongside **Luxembourg Red Cross**, supporting humanitarian efforts in Sahel and Centre-North regions since December 2017. The Belgian Red Cross also has a secondment agreement with the **Danish Red Cross** to support the National Society on MHPSS, given the Danish Red Cross expertise on the domain.

The Belgian Red Cross supports the Burkinabe Red Cross in capacity building through all its projects, as well as with infrastructure construction and extensions, the establishment of institutional income-generating activities, and the digitalization process.

The **Red Cross of Belgium-Flanders** also signed a partnership agreement with the Burkinabe Red Cross in 2022 for a five year development project in first aid. Consultations are underway to develop joint projects in the field of protection.

The **British Red Cross** has been offering technical and financial assistance to the Burkinabe Red Cross since 2016, focusing on strengthening the National Society's capacities in food security, livelihoods, and cash transfers. This collaboration is channeled through the IFRC and sister National Societies

such as the Belgian Red Cross, and includes supporting the development of food security and livelihoods strategies, capacity building for staff and volunteers, and training in various livelihoods-related areas. The British Red Cross is also financing a community surveillance project and plans to support social protection initiatives in the future.

The **Finnish Red Cross** partnership with the Burkinabe Red Cross took shape in 2022 with the signing of a partnership framework agreement and a specific agreement relating to sexual and reproductive health. A three-year program is being implemented in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Ouest and Hauts-Bassins regions. The Finnish Red Cross has a delegate on site to provide technical assistance.

The **French Red Cross** closed its country office in 2014, and continues to support the Burkinabe Red Cross remotely. Support includes first aid training in partnership with the IFRC [Global First Aid Reference Centre](#) that it hosts, and income-generating activities.

The **German Red Cross** has a long-term partnership with the Burkinabe Red Cross that focuses on exchanges between young volunteers from the two National Societies. In addition, branch capacity-building initiatives have been developed, through the construction, refurbishment and equipping of provincial branches headquarters.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** has partnered with the Burkinabe Red Cross for over 50 years, implementing emergency and development projects across nine of Burkina Faso's 13 regions. The collaboration aims to improve disaster preparedness, reduce community vulnerability, and provide institutional and community-based support. The Luxembourg Red Cross has also focused on distributing shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene kits to enhance protection and hygiene standards for beneficiaries, as well as improving local housing techniques and land management.

The **Red Cross of Monaco** initiated collaboration with the Burkinabe Red Cross in 2009, supporting various projects including First Aid, water, hygiene, community health, and food security initiatives. It prioritizes child protection, water and sanitation, food security, and institutional development. The partnership focuses on enhancing community health services, livelihoods, and disaster preparedness efforts.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** collaborated with the Burkinabe Red Cross on a community health project from 2013 to 2016, and re-engaged in 2021 to support humanitarian responses, particularly in health, amidst rising conflict and violence in the Sahel region. It provides technical and financial assistance for community health programs, strengthening financial management capacities, and enhancing primary health care services in conflict-affected areas.

The **Spanish Red Cross**, present in Burkina Faso since 1993, collaborates with the Burkinabe Red Cross on various multi-sectoral projects, focusing on protection and humanitarian assistance for displaced persons affected by migration crises and conflicts. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it supported the National Society's response efforts. The interventions encompass emergency response, cash and voucher assistance, food security, livelihoods (in collaboration with the [IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre](#) that it hosts), climate-friendly practices, and community engagement. It maintains five delegates in Burkina Faso and receives support from donors such as the European Union, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, UNICEF, and the British Government's Department for International Development.

The [Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre](#), hosted by The Netherlands Red Cross, also provides technical support to the Burkinabe Red Cross on climate-related issues.



Burkina Faso Red Cross volunteers distributing food parcels and non-food items to people internally displaced by the violence in Burkina Faso, in April 2021 (Photo:BRCS)

Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Belgian Red Cross	4.7M		●	●			●
British Red Cross	170,000		●				
Finnish Red Cross	485,000		●	●			
Luxembourg Red Cross	8M	●	●	●			
Norwegian Red Cross	1.1M			●			
Red Cross of Monaco	404,000		●	●		●	●
Spanish Red Cross	2M	●		●	●	●	●

Total Funding requirement

16.9M

Movement coordination

There are three levels of Movement coordination in Burkina Faso, in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#). The Movement strategic coordination meeting brings together the President of the Burkinabe Red Cross, assisted by the Secretary General, and the IFRC and ICRC Heads of Delegations. It meets once every six months, either face-to-face or remotely. Monthly operational coordination meetings bring together the National Society Secretary General, and IFRC, ICRC and country representatives

of participating National Societies. Technical groups meetings complete the coordination structure. In addition, the Secretary General holds information and consultation meetings on current topics of common interest.

In [Burkina Faso](#) the **ICRC**, in close collaboration with the Burkinabe Red Cross and in areas affected by armed violence assists displaced people, organizes cattle-vaccination campaigns and facilitates access to healthcare and clean water. It also visits detainees and promotes respect for international humanitarian law.

Coordination with other actors

As an auxiliary to the public authorities and under the supervision of the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, the Burkinabe Red Cross maintains an excellent relationship with government institutions. The National Society works closely with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management, the Ministry of Health, and the General Directorate of Civil Protection. Due to its presence at all levels of administrative divisions, the Burkinabe Red Cross collaborates with multiple decentralized state services in the development and monitoring of its projects and programmes.

The National Society is a statutory member of the National Committee for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation ([CONASUR](#)), participating in its annual general and planning meetings,

as well as other sessions at the invitation of the permanent secretary at the national level. Additionally, the Burkinabe Red Cross engages in sessions organized by CONASUR branches at provincial and departmental levels through its local branches.

Other significant engagement with national platforms include:

- The harmonized framework for food safety monitoring

The Harmonized Framework offers a cohesive methodology for comprehensively and transparently evaluating food and nutrition insecurity. Conducted biannually in Burkina Faso, it examines post-harvest forecasts, nutrition, and market surveys in November, followed by an assessment of agricultural production outcomes in March. These sessions

convene a diverse cohort of approximately one hundred stakeholders, representing government entities, humanitarian organizations, and bilateral and multilateral partners.

- The National Food Safety Council

CRBF is a member of this council, which reports to the Ministry of Agriculture. It takes part in monthly meetings and in missions to monitor the agricultural season. The committee comprises members from government departments, technical and financial partners and NGOs.

- The National Council for Social Protection

The Burkinabe Red Cross is a statutory member of this council, which reports to the Prime Minister. As such, it takes part in the quarterly meetings. The council is involved in various areas of social protection, such as health insurance, retirement insurance and vulnerability analysis.... Its members are drawn from government departments, technical and financial partners and NGOs.

- The National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF)

It is placed under the authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The CRBF participates by invitation in meetings of this commission, which deals with issues relating to refugees and asylum seekers, more specifically identification, the provision of assistance and protection, and the coordination of players.

The Burkinabe Red Cross and its IFRC network partners actively participate in coordination meetings of different

inter-agency clusters such as health, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and protection. They also participate in inter-cluster meetings and meetings of technical sub-groups, such as the cash working group and the community engagement and accountability group. They are active members of the Rapid Response Coordination Group. For Burkina Faso's various regions, they also participate in the consultation frameworks of different clusters and technical groups.

The Burkinabe Red Cross is a member of the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG), which convenes every two months, led by IOM. Comprising around twenty members, including government bodies, UN agencies, NGOs, and civil society organizations, the group focuses on analyzing migration in Burkina Faso, updating interventions, and advocating for improved conditions and inclusion of migrants and displaced populations in state and stakeholder actions.

The Burkinabe Red Cross also works with several United Nations agencies (WHO, UNICEF, WFP, OCHA, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, etc.) to implement activities that contribute to the implementation of humanitarian intervention plans in Burkina Faso. It also maintains direct partnerships with other humanitarian players, notably OXFAM, Handicap International, Action Contre la Faim, CRD, etc. Partnerships with embassies such as those of France, Japan, China, the EU, DG-ECHO, etc., are also worth noting.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Burkinabe Red Cross, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

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