



BURKINA FASO

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



30 December 2025

In support of the Burkinabe Red Cross Society



45

National Society branches



45

National Society local units



324

National Society staff



45,707

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



695,000

Climate and environment



1.5M

Disasters and crises



3M

Health and wellbeing



25,000

Migration and displacement



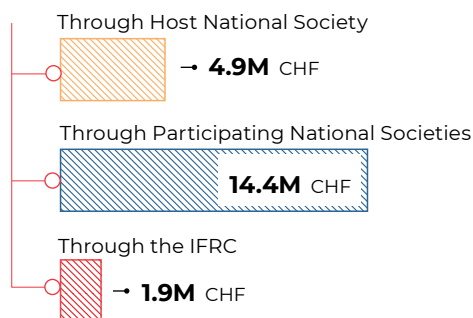
350,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 21.2M CHF



2027

Total 12.9M CHF

2028

Total 10.9M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

- Andorran Red Cross
- Austrian Red Cross
- Belgian Red Cross
- British Red Cross
- Danish Red Cross
- Finnish Red Cross
- Luxembourg Red Cross
- Red Cross of Montenegro
- Norwegian Red Cross
- Spanish Red Cross
- Swiss Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAABF002

Hazards



Floods



Drought



Conflict



Population movement

IFRC network multi-year focus

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 links

INFORM Severity rating

Very high

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

High

Human Development Index rank

186

World Bank Population figure

23.5M

World Bank Population below poverty line

43.2%



Burkinabe Red Cross Society distributing food parcels and essential items to people internally displaced in Burkina Faso (Photo: Burkinabe Red Cross Society)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	Host National Society	Host National Society	Host National Society
Longer-term needs						
Climate and environment	1.2M	110,000	1.2M	1.2M	1.2M	1.2M
Disasters & crises	657,000	850,000	657,000	657,000	657,000	657,000
Health & wellbeing	1.7M	220,000	1.7M	1.7M	1.7M	1.7M
Migration & displacement		280,000				
Values, power & inclusion	555,000	35,000	555,000	555,000	555,000	555,000
Enabling local actors	861,000	450,000	861,000	861,000	861,000	861,000
Total	4.9M	1.9M	4.9M	4.9M	4.9M	4.9M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Andorran Red Cross	2026			-					
Austrian Red Cross	2026	600,000	600,000			600,000			
Belgian Red Cross	2026	3.3M	3.3M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	1.1M	1.1M						
British Red Cross	2026	242,000	242,000					-	-
	2027	242,000	242,000						
	2028	242,000	242,000						
Danish Red Cross	2026	583,000	583,000					-	
Finnish Red Cross	2026	1.1M			550,000	500,000			-
	2027	1.1M			500,000	550,000			
	2028	1.1M			500,000	600,000			
Luxembourg Red Cross	2026	5.1M		94,000	704,000	4.2M			116,000
	2027	4.9M			683,000	4.1M			104,000
	2028	4.2M				4M			94,000
Norwegian Red Cross	2026	196,000	196,000			-		-	-
Red Cross of Montenegro	2026	246,000		35,000	60,000	22,000		129,000	-
	2027	161,000			9,000			151,000	
	2028	127,000			9,000			118,000	
Spanish Red Cross	2026	1.5M	1.5M	189,000	549,000	231,000	522,000	-	-
Swiss Red Cross	2026	550,000				300,000	-	-	250,000
	2027	550,000				300,000			250,000
	2028	300,000				300,000			

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 branches.

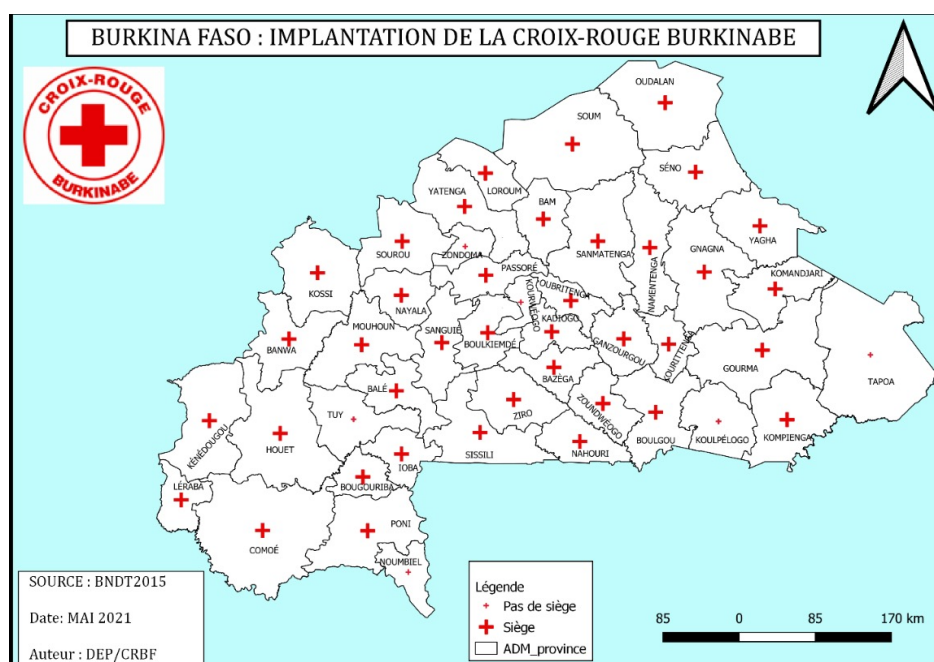
Since 2001, the National Society has upheld a clear separation of powers between governance and management. Governance is led by a Board of Directors, while management is entrusted to a General Secretariat. To alleviate the suffering of vulnerable people across the country, its interventions focus on six essential areas: Health and Nutrition; Disaster Preparedness and Response; Water, Hygiene, Sanitation and Shelter; Communication and the promotion of the Fundamental Principles of the Movement and Humanitarian Values, alongside Community Engagement and Accountability; Community Development and Social Protection, including Food Security, Livelihoods and Youth Employability; Child Protection and Education; and Climate Change and Environmental sustainability. Some of the services offered by the Burkinabe Red Cross Society include quality assurance, evacuations, blood donation and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM).

As outlined in its Strategic Plan 2021–2030, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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 Society has experienced major incidents of kidnapping, intimidation and even 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.

In 2024, the National Society reached approximately two million people with long term services and development programmes and 650,000 people with disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Burkinabe Red Cross Society branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Burkina Faso is a low-income Sahelian country whose economy relies mainly on agriculture, although the mining sector, particularly gold, has grown significantly in recent years. With a population estimated at more than [23 million](#) in 2024, the country faces major economic and climate challenges. It ranks 184th out of 193 countries on the [Human Development Index](#) with a score of 0.438, placing it among nations with low human development. Climate change has intensified the frequency of floods and droughts, further straining livelihoods and resources.

Politically, Burkina Faso has undergone significant shifts. In September 2023, it joined the [Alliance of Sahel States \(AES\)](#) alongside Mali and Niger, marking a reorientation of its diplomatic alliances. This move led to its withdrawal from [ECOWAS](#) on [28 January 2024](#) and from the [OIF](#) on 18 March 2025. Following the National Conference held on 25–26 May 2024, the political transition was extended for five years. The country is currently governed by a president, a civilian government headed by a prime minister and a transitional legislative assembly.

Despite persistent insecurity, the economy shows resilience. According to [the IMF](#), real GDP growth is expected to reach 5.5 per cent in 2025, up from 5.1 per cent in 2024, driven by efforts to reclaim territory and strengthen agriculture. Inflation is projected to ease from 4.2 per cent in 2024 to 3.5 per cent in 2025, reflecting stabilization in food and beverage prices. The fiscal deficit is forecast at 4.5 per cent of GDP in 2025, indicating improved fiscal management. However, [public debt continues to rise](#), reaching an estimated 9,200 billion CFA francs by 31 December 2025 compared to 8,216.7 billion CFA francs at the end of 2024.

The security crisis has displaced millions of people. As of [30 June 2025](#), the number of internally displaced persons stood at over two million, largely due to violence against civilians and destruction of infrastructure. Return efforts are ongoing, with more than 1 million displaced people having returned to their places of origin by 31 December 2024. The humanitarian situation remains severe. The OCHA [Humanitarian Response Plan for 2025](#) reports that over 400 health facilities and 6,800 schools are closed or barely functioning, depriving millions of access to essential services. Humanitarian actors face significant challenges in reaching affected areas, which hampers the delivery of food, clean water, shelter and protection.



Climate and environment

Burkina Faso's climate spans from the Sahelian zone in the north to the Sudano-Guinean zone in the south, alternating between semi-arid regions and wetter areas under a tropical regime with a long dry season and a short rainy season, usually from June to September. Temperatures vary widely and during the dry season highs often exceed 35 degrees Celsius, creating health risks for the population. In 2024, Burkina Faso recorded its hottest year ever, with a peak of 45 degrees Celsius in April according to the National Meteorological Agency (ANAM Report). Heatwaves between March and May regularly push temperatures above 40 degrees Celsius, making this period the most critical for health and agriculture.

These climatic conditions make Burkina Faso highly vulnerable to environmental shocks, which have far-reaching impacts on livelihoods and biodiversity. Drought remains a persistent challenge, particularly in the Sahel and northern regions. Major droughts in the 1970s and 1980s exposed this vulnerability and today pockets of drought continue to reduce agricultural yields, cause water shortages, heighten food insecurity and trigger forced migration. Flooding is another recurring hazard, damaging infrastructure, destroying crops and disrupting supply chains. The frequency and severity of floods are steadily increasing, often resulting in displacement and loss of life.

Extreme weather events compound these challenges. Local storms and strong winds during the rainy season, sometimes accompanied by heavy rain and hail, damage homes, infrastructure and crops, while disrupting electricity and communications. Rising wind speeds have made these events more destructive over time. Heatwaves create unbearable conditions, health risks and soil desiccation that threaten agriculture and livestock. The warming trend is clear, with increasingly high temperature peaks documented in recent years.

Environmental degradation adds another layer of complexity. Deforestation is accelerating as forests are cleared for agriculture and firewood, leading to biodiversity loss and soil erosion. Burkina Faso lost more than 1.8 million hectares of forest between 2000 and 2022. The government estimates an annual loss of about 110,000 hectares. Pollution further undermines living conditions. Poor waste management clogs drainage systems, while air pollution from Sahelian dust and vehicle emissions increases respiratory illnesses. Indoor air pollution from biomass burning poses significant health risks, particularly for women and children. Plastic waste is a growing concern, with innovative community-led recycling initiatives emerging to address the problem.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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 Society will focus on integrating the planting of nutritious trees into the design of its humanitarian projects. 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.

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society seeks to coordinate with all Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) stakeholders. Its theory of change is grounded in the principle that building the resilience of communities to climate shocks requires an integrated and multidimensional approach. To this end, it aims to implement climate change adaptation programmes that strengthen the capacity of communities to cope with the adverse effects of climate change. This will include promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices, ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources and increasing awareness of climate risks. Furthermore, the National Society plans to utilize the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) mechanism to establish early agreements and anticipatory measures, thereby enabling vulnerable populations to become more resilient to climate-related hazards.

In addition, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society seeks to focus on improving water resources management, especially in regions most affected by climate change. These efforts will involve around 210,000 individuals and will encompass the construction of water infrastructure, the promotion of sustainable irrigation methods and educational campaigns highlighting the importance of water conservation. The National Society will also prioritize awareness and education by conducting campaigns designed to inform communities about climate change and environmental issues. This includes advocating for sustainable practices such as effective

waste management, biodiversity conservation and the responsible use of natural resources, targeting both urban and rural populations with the aim of reaching approximately 695,000 people.

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society also plans to emphasize community capacity building by strengthening the ability of local communities to face climate and environmental challenges. This will involve providing training in climate-resilient agricultural techniques, the promotion of green employment opportunities for 500 individuals and skill development in disaster risk management. It aims to actively involve volunteers at the community level, ensuring they serve as key links in the collection and reception of alerts within the framework of the Early Warnings for All initiative, especially in remote target localities.

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen the capacity of 660,000 people from vulnerable communities anticipate climate and environmental crises, through community engagement and the promotion of the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments
- Provide climate-smart livelihoods to 15,000 vulnerable households including internally displaced persons, hosts and returnees in the Sahel, Centre-North, Centre-South, North, Centre-East, East, Boucle du Mouhoun, Central Plateau and Centre regions
- Strengthen the environmental sustainability of 47 of its branches through the establishment of groves.
- Improve socio-professional integration for 500 vulnerable young people from internally displaced persons, host and returnee populations in 50 localities nationwide by promoting green employment

- Increase the use of renewable energies to build community resilience through biodigesters and photovoltaic panels
- Reduce the carbon footprint of humanitarian interventions on the environment
- Develop early action protocols for key climate risks including floods, heat and drought
- Improve socio-professional integration for 500 vulnerable young people from internally displaced persons, host and returnee populations in 50 localities nationwide by promoting green employment

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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 Society to integrate climate change issues into its organizational culture.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** will support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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. It also provides support on climate-smart livelihoods, in collaboration with the IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre that it hosts.



Disasters and crises

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

Ranked ninth out of 191 countries and territories by the INFORM Risk Index 2025, Burkina Faso is among the highest-risk countries in the world. Burkina Faso has endured an ongoing surge of crises and disasters over the last decade, driven by the fragility of its socio-political context and climate change. The security situation has severely affected multiple regions, including Liptako (formerly Sahel), Koulésé (formerly Centre-North), Goulmou (formerly East), Guiriko (formerly Hauts-Bassins), Tannounyan (formerly Cascades), Djôrô (formerly South-West), Yaadga (formerly North), Bankuy (formerly Boucle du Mouhoun) and Nakambè (formerly Centre-East). The instability in these areas is a major source of humanitarian need and displacement.

By July 31, 2025, about 1,060,000 returnees from 139,265 households had returned to their home regions. These populations often face precarious conditions, with basic social services such as health centres, schools and water points either destroyed, abandoned or barely functional due to conflict and attacks. This situation increases the vulnerability of returnees, leaving them with limited access to essential assistance and dignified living standards.

Flooding is another serious challenge, affecting several people throughout Burkina Faso's 13 regions in the past ten years. While some areas have early warning mechanisms, these remain limited in both coverage and effectiveness and do not consistently enable adequate disaster anticipation. Responses are mostly focused on immediate emergency needs rather than

incorporating recovery and resilience strategies, which means communities are repeatedly exposed to the same risks without real improvement in their adaptive capacity.

Crisis and disaster management in Burkina Faso operates under a set of national policies and strategies, including the National Multi-Hazard Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (2023-2025), the National Strategy for the Recovery of Internally Displaced Persons and their Host Communities (2024-2027) and the Relief Planning Plan (ORSEC). Civil protection and disaster risk reduction strategies support these frameworks, alongside humanitarian response plans from the government and partner organizations.

Despite annual humanitarian response plans that aim to mobilize and coordinate resources, funding has not kept pace with rising needs. By January 17, 2025, only 16.4 per cent of the required US\$792.6 million had been mobilized for the national Humanitarian Response Plan. This significant shortfall restricts the ability of organizations to reach those most in need, especially in remote regions.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society is committed to supporting vulnerable populations affected by crises and disasters through a wide range of targeted interventions. Its primary response activities include rescue and relief operations, provision of emergency shelters and non-food item kits, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, food security and livelihoods support, health services, protection measures and Restoring Family Links. These efforts are designed to immediately address the urgent needs of those impacted by emergencies.

To help affected communities regain their pre-crisis living conditions and build resilience against future hazards, the National Society implements recovery-focused actions. These include constructing transitional and sustainable housing and promoting income-generating activities. Additionally, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society works to strengthen the capacities of at-risk communities through various capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that they are better equipped to handle future shocks.

Central to the National Society's approach is the development of effective, locally driven anticipation mechanisms that enable rapid and appropriate multisectoral assistance from the emergency phase through to recovery. The focus is on systematically responding to emergency situations in regions identified as high risk by enhancing preparedness and anticipation capacities. This approach aligns with national strategies such as the Stabilization and Development Action Plan, the National Strategy for the Recovery of Internally Displaced Persons and Their Host Communities (2024-2027) and the Country Humanitarian Response Plan.

On the international stage, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society's efforts contribute to global agendas, including the Sustainable Development Goals—particularly Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean

Energy), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 13 (Climate Action) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). These initiatives are consistent with the Paris Agreement and the four guiding principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and are further inspired by campaigns such as the pan-African zero hunger initiative and the IFRC's RED READY project.

To maximize its impact, the National Society also prioritizes improved coordination of emergency responses. It collaborates closely within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement—both within Burkina Faso and across neighboring countries—as well as with the government and other external partners. Through these high-level objectives, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society strives to close humanitarian coverage gaps and bolster support for communities most at risk.

Planned activities in 2026

- Organize relief and rescue operations for 40,000 vulnerable people affected by crises and disasters
- Build or rehabilitate basic social infrastructure for the benefit of 300,000 vulnerable people
- Provide 27 provincial committees at risk with substantial intervention equipment
- Establish minimum contingency stocks for the benefit of communities in certain risk areas
- Train 1,500 staff and volunteers and 4,000 people from at-risk communities in disaster and crisis management
- Set up emergency shelters in five at-risk regions that can cover the needs of more than 4,000 households
- Organize formal consultation frameworks with Burkina Faso's national border companies
- Operationalize its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and establish an emergency fund

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical and financial support to the National Society through the Red Ready initiative and support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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.

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 approved a [Heatwave simplified Early Action Protocol](#) in December 2024, in support of the Burkinabe Red Cross Society. This will enable the National Society to utilize an immediate allocation of CHF 219,935 to implement early actions once triggers are met. The actions which include readiness and prepositioning of stocks) are meant to support up to 50,000 people during an early action timeframe of three months. The protocol is meant to be in place for two years.

Additionally, the IFRC provided anticipatory DREF allocations for floods. The [DREF](#) allocation of CHF 80,000 in July 2025 supported the Burkinabe Red Cross Society to undertake anticipatory actions for imminent flooding in Boucle Du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est and Hauts-Bassins. The National Society supported the targeted people over a 45-day period through early actions such as community awareness-raising on flood risks, the dissemination of flood alerts and procurement and distribution of sandbags for the protection of shelters and livelihoods. Early response focused on disaster risk reduction, National Society strengthening and public health.

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 Society 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 Society through support for crisis and disaster response, capacity building for staff, volunteers and committees and [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#)



Volunteers of the Burkinabe Red Cross Society assisting internally displaced households through cash transfers (Photo: Burkinabe Red Cross Society)



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 [September 2024](#), more than 30 per cent of healthcare facilities in Burkina Faso were either closed or operating at limited capacity due to persistent insecurity, affecting access to health services for over 4 million people. The most impacted regions include centre-north, east and Sahel, where approximately 86 per cent, 65 per cent and 61 per cent of health facilities, respectively, were partially or fully inoperable.

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. Between November 2023 and March 2024, the country reported 2089 suspected measles cases and seven deaths. In the [first two months of 2024](#) alone, there were 3,050 suspected cases and 10 deaths, surpassing figures from the past three years. The most affected regions include central, north-central, north, Boucle du Mouhoun and Hauts-Bassins. [Maternal mortality](#) remains a significant concern in Burkina Faso, with 264 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Adolescent birth rate is also high, at [93 births per 1,000 girls](#) aged 15–19, in 2024. [Vaccine hesitancy](#) persists, influenced by myths and beliefs. In 2024, vaccination dropouts between pentavalent 1 and 3 stood at 5.1 per cent, the prenatal consultation completion rate was 49.3 per cent and assisted deliveries reached 88.7 per cent. Key contributors to these outcomes include limited access to quality antenatal care, inadequate health infrastructure, poverty, food insecurity, educational gaps and socio-cultural barriers.

Burkina Faso is faced with a high prevalence of malnutrition in all its forms among the most vulnerable population groups. According to the [2024 Global Hunger Index](#), the country has a score of 24.6, indicating a serious hunger situation. Assessments have revealed alarming malnutrition rates in specific communes. A Rapid SMART nutrition survey conducted in 12 hard-to-reach communes across four conflict-affected regions found that three communes—Diapaga, Titao and Mansila—exhibited global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates between 10 per cent and 14 per cent, classified as a ‘serious’ situation by WHO standards. [UNICEF’s Humanitarian Situation Report](#) from March 2024 estimates that 418,147 children are suffering from acute malnutrition, including 126,757 cases of severe acute malnutrition.

Mental health and psychosocial well-being issues, which have been intensified by the ongoing security situation, remain a significant concern in Burkina Faso and are often insufficiently addressed. In an environment characterized by insecurity and recurring crises, psychosocial needs are becoming increasingly urgent, particularly among vulnerable populations. There are persistent challenges, such as the limited availability of services across the country, inadequate attention to the needs

of specific social groups, reliance on traditional therapies and a lack of coordination with community stakeholders.

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. As of 2024, approximately [75 per cent](#) of the urban population has access to drinking water, leaving a quarter without reliable sources, while a significant portion of the [rural population](#) lack basic drinking water services. Access to [sanitation facilities](#) is only 22 per cent, with 40 per cent practicing open defecation. 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.

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 Society 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 National Society is engaged in the Resilient and Empowered African Community Health ([REACH](#)) initiative, a five years initiative part of the overall partnership between IFRC and the Africa CDC, with the ambition of strengthening the number, capacity, training and supervision of the community health workforce, as well as health systems, across the continent. The overall target is to scale up two million community health workers across the African Continent, with each community health worker supporting an estimated 250 people (50 – 100 households).

It is also engaged in the Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP) through the IFRC. This global partnership including government, private sector, faith-based and humanitarian organizations, focuses on three main activities: coordination of partners involved in insecticide-treated net (ITN) campaign and continuous distribution activities; development of operational guidance for planning and implementing of ITN distribution based on an iterative process; and providing technical

assistance to national malaria programmes and partners based on requests.

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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's 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 2026

- Reach 1,242,773 vulnerable people with community health actions
- Provide access to 805,239 vulnerable people to improved health services through the strengthening of health systems
- Facilitate access to nutrition services to 1,775,530 vulnerable children and pregnant/lactating women through community-based nutrition interventions
- Provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to 70,442 staff, volunteers and community members
- Provide information to 3,574,048 people on major health risks and strengthen epidemiological surveillance for them
- Assist 34,000 people by scaling up sexual and reproductive health interventions
- Provide 594,500 people from communities, schools and health centres with access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation
- Ecological sanitation practices in the face of climate change are promoted

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society with strategic approaches to health and initiatives such as REACH.

The **French Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society by imparting first aid training.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco** and **Spanish Red Cross** will support in the areas of health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).



Since 2015, Burkina Faso has faced a worsening security situation, resulting in a substantial increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). According to data from the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (SP/CONASUR), there are currently 2,062,534 IDPs in the country. Of this total, 47.25 per cent are men, 52.75 per cent are women and 58.50 per cent are children. When compared to the figures from March 2022, this represents a 12 percent rise in the number of registered IDPs as of March 31, 2023.

As of December 2024, Burkina Faso continues to grapple with significant internal displacement and refugee challenges. Alongside over two million internally displaced persons (IDPs), Burkina Faso is currently hosting 40,850 refugees and asylum-seekers, most of whom have fled from Mali. These IDPs and refugees are largely concentrated in the Sahel, centre-north, north, east, Boucle du Mouhoun, south-west, Hauts-Bassins, centre-east, centre-west, centre and Cascades regions - areas that have also been severely impacted by the deteriorating security situation. Furthermore, close to 190,000 Burkinabè have sought refuge in neighboring countries, including coastal ones, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Mali and Niger, doubling the number of Burkinabe refugees and asylum-seekers within a six-month span. Additionally, as of May 31, 2025, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has documented a total of 40,286 refugees and asylum seekers residing in Burkina Faso.

Geographically, Burkina Faso is situated along major migration corridors that cross the Sahara Desert. These routes, often referred to as the 'in-between axis,' stretch from cities such as Dakar and Nouakchott to N'Djamena, passing through Ouagadougou, Bamako and Niamey. These migration routes are heavily trafficked by migrants moving from sub-Saharan Africa towards North Africa and, in some cases, onward to Europe.

Burkina Faso serves as a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants. The movement and displacement of people within Burkina Faso have traditionally been tied to the strategies that local populations use to cope with challenges such as natural disasters including floods and droughts, the ongoing impacts of climate and environmental changes, situations involving conflict and violence and the persistent weakness of the local economy, particularly in rural regions. 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 centres such as Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, as well as gold panning sites and destination countries such as 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.

The current socio-political environment is influenced by the withdrawal of Sahel countries from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the formation of the Alliance of Sahel States (AES). This, along with the worsening of diplomatic relations between AES member countries and their neighbours, may result in the return of AES nationals to their countries of origin in the near future.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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 Burkinabe Red Cross Society will focus on protecting the rights of migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and vulnerable host communities,

in line with Burkina Faso's National Migration Strategy and the IFRC's Global Strategy on Migration. It aims to provide medical assistance, including mental health and psychosocial support and temporary housing to these populations. The National Society will establish additional humanitarian service points (HSPs) in key regions and support the provision of civil status documents for returned IDPs and vulnerable host populations.

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society will also strengthen livelihoods by supporting productive activities for migrants, IDP and host communities. It also seeks to improve basic social services in areas critical for integration, resettlement and return. The National Society seeks to promote humanitarian diplomacy, strengthen partnerships and uphold values of social cohesion and hospitality. Additionally, it will focus on preventing family separation and improving [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#) services.

Planned activities in 2026

- Provide assistance and protection to 2,500 migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, asylum seekers, stateless returnees and vulnerable host communities
- Support the recovery of 250 migrants, IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people, returnees and vulnerable host communities



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.

- Improve the capacity of ten state actors working in migration and population displacement through targeted capacity building
- Facilitate exchange frameworks on the social integration within host communities
- Protect the family ties of 20,000 in-transit and returnee migrants

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 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 and legal assistance.

As part of wider Movement support, **the ICRC** will provide support to the Burkinabe Red Cross Society in the provision of [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#) services.

According to data from the Ministry of Education as of March 31, 2024, a total of 5,319 schools were closed, affecting 818,149 students. These out-of-school children are exposed to various protection risks including recruitment by armed groups, child labour, begging, children living on the street and gender-based violence among others. 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 Society has developed strategies and policies for

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Prevention and Response to 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.

Its high-level objectives include to:

- Strengthen the institutionalization of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) through training staff and volunteers
- Systematize the integration of the CEA minimum commitments in its projects, programmes and emergency operations
- Further operationalize 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

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen the capacity of 10,000 volunteers and staff in crisis communication
- Relieve the suffering of 5,000 people from very vulnerable socio-specific groups in a cyclical manner through the Social Assistance Fund in the 13 regions of the country
- Hold forums for the mobilization of communities around the issue of child protection
- 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
- Conduct social mobilization outreach activities
- Implement the toll-free feedback line and the specific handling of serious complaints

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to provide support to the National Society for its overall strategic approach to Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability(CEA) and humanitarian education.

The **British Red Cross**, the **Red Cross of Monaco** and the **Spanish Red Cross** will support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society in areas such as CEA and PGI.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- 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 mobilization

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.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen organizational governance, leadership and operational capacity at both headquarters and branch levels to deliver relevant and quality humanitarian services nationwide
- Focus on financial empowerment by increasing sustainable resource mobilization, including developing high-yield income-generating activities (IGAs) and engaging local partners to achieve greater financial autonomy
- Build and develop model branch committees that exemplify good governance, quality volunteer engagement and effective delivery of aid
- Expand and strengthen the volunteer network by recruiting and training new volunteers,
- Enhance operational security and volunteer management through targeted training, improved safety measures and the development and dissemination of strategic security documents
- Promote active participation of youth in decision-making and establish effective youth networks at both branch and national levels.

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 Burkinabe Red Cross Society is also a recipient of the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) Accelerator, a multi-year funding supporting deeper institutional change such as service expansion, business model development and financial systems reform. In 2024, the National Society received funding of CHF 688,014 for organizational development, branch strengthening, volunteering and youth.

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



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Integrate humanitarian diplomacy into all aspects of its mission
- Use diplomatic practices to strengthen relationships with government, UN agencies, NGOs, local organizations and community leaders
- Continue to operate the dedicated directorate for humanitarian diplomacy established in 2020
- Define the role and legal framework for public authorities to support its work as the government's humanitarian arm

- Conclude framework agreements with key ministries to formalize cooperation
- Expand and strengthen partnerships and facilitate access to communities for humanitarian actions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society in its humanitarian diplomacy and public communications 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
- Develop a mechanism to report possible integrity cases and activities to prevent fraud and corruption
- Continue to strengthen financial, accounting and administrative reporting, including through using its “Banalog” management software,
- Implement and update the various procedures and tools 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 are in place
- Improve HR management 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 digital transformation, including the rehabilitation and improvement of the computer network infrastructure
- Introduce business and data management applications and tools

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 Society with its digital transformation and build on the enhancement of the IT network and software environment supported.

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



Burkinabe Red Cross Society organized a ceremony to publicly show its gratitude to all the provincial volunteers in front of their community and the highest local authorities (Photo: Burkinabe Red Cross Society)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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 Society through several DREF and Emergency Appeals [operations](#) for heatwaves and floods.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

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

The **Belgian Red Cross** has provided support to the Burkinabe Red Cross Society for over 20 years, assisting with emergency and development programmes. 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 Society 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 **Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)** also signed a partnership agreement with the Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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 Society since 2016, focusing on strengthening the National Society's capacities in food security, livelihoods and cash transfers. 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 Society 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 programme 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 Society 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 Society 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 Society 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 Society in 2009, supporting various projects including First Aid, water, hygiene, community health and food security initiatives. It prioritizes child protection, WASH, food security and institutional development. The partnership focuses on enhancing community health services, livelihoods and disaster preparedness efforts.

The **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre**, hosted by the **Netherlands Red Cross** provides technical support to the Burkinabe Red Cross Society on climate-related issues.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** collaborated with the Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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 programmes, 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 Society on various multi-sectoral projects, focusing on protection and humanitarian assistance for displaced persons affected by migration crises and conflicts. 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.

Movement coordination

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and

Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Burkina Faso **the ICRC** 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

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society acts as an auxiliary to public authorities and plays a central role in supporting the government's development policies and addressing humanitarian needs. For nearly 10 years, the Ministry responsible for humanitarian action has coordinated the nationwide humanitarian response through various frameworks, in all of which the National Society is an active participant. These frameworks include the harmonized system for food safety monitoring, which provides a rigorous analysis of food and nutrition insecurity and the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), where the National Society is a statutory member and engages at both national and local levels.

The National Society also contributes to the National Food Security Council, helping monitor the agricultural season and food security efforts and participates in the National Council for Social Welfare, which addresses social protection issues such as health and pension insurance. Additionally, the National Society collaborates with the National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF), focusing on assistance and protection for refugees and asylum seekers. Beyond state-led frameworks, the National Society works with United Nations agencies

through project implementation, furthering humanitarian response plans across Burkina Faso.

Strategic coordination is enhanced through regular meetings led by the UNOCHA, involving various country managers and operational clusters such as Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Shelter, Health, Food Security and Nutrition. The National Society also engages with the IFRC Climate Centre, promoting awareness and technical support on climate-related risks and sustainable practices and participates in the Joint Migration Working Group, which analyzes migration trends and advocates for the needs of migrants and displaced populations.

Additionally, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society is a member of several clusters uniting humanitarian actors, including UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations, to harmonize actions and intervention methods for internally displaced persons. The National Society maintains direct partnerships with organizations such as OXFAM, Humanity and Inclusion, Action Against Hunger and the Centre for Research and Development, as well as with embassies and international institutions, ensuring a concerted and complementary response to humanitarian challenges in Burkina Faso.



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 16 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.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the 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.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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