



BURKINA FASO

2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 68.2M**

12 March 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



750,000

Climate and
environment



1.5M

Disasters
and crises



2.5M

Health and
wellbeing



25,000

Migration and
displacement



50,000

Values, power
and inclusion

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

185

World Bank Population figure

23M

World Bank Population below poverty line **43.2%**

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

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

Total 61.3M CHF

Total 6.9 CHF

Through the Host National Society

41.6M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

18.9M CHF

Through the IFRC

824,000 CHF

Through Participating National Societies

6.9M CHF

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

6.7M CHF

Climate & environment

11.1M CHF

Disasters & crises

16.3M CHF

Health & wellbeing

1.7M CHF

Migration & displacement

1.6M CHF

Values, power & inclusion

4.1M CHF

Enabling local actors

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

824,000 CHF

Climate & environment

Participating National Societies

Austrian Red Cross

Belgian Red Cross

British Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

Luxembourg Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco

Norwegian Red Cross

Spanish Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

MAABF002

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Austrian Red Cross	1.3M			●			
Belgian Red Cross	5.5M		●	●			●
British Red Cross	195,000	●	●			●	●
Danish Red Cross	300,000						
Finnish Red Cross	440,000			●			●
Luxembourg Red Cross	7.7M	●	●	●			
Norwegian Red Cross	1.7M			●			
Red Cross of Monaco	194,000	●	●	●	●	●	●
Spanish Red Cross	1.4M	●	●	●	●	●	●

Total Funding requirement **CHF 18.9M**

Hazards



Floods



Droughts



Conflict



Population movement

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.

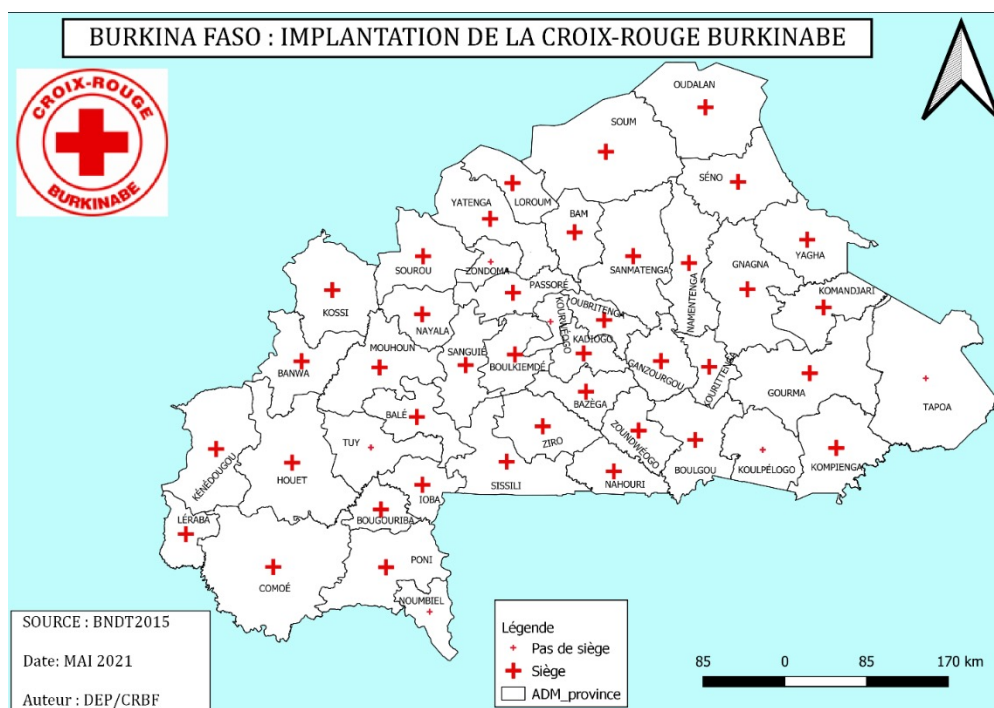
As outlined in its Strategic Plan 2021-2030, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society aims to consolidate its institutional and organizational base and strengthen its communications to increase the impact of its actions and mission by 2030. The Strategic Plan includes the following objectives:

- 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 2023, the National Society reached 1.7 million people with long term services and development programmes and 1.5 million 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 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 2.3 per cent, with an average birth rate of 4.5 per woman, and it is expected to grow from the current estimate of 23 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. In 2023, inflation slowed to 0.7 per cent due to improved food supplies and restrictive monetary policies. However, by August 2024, inflation surged

to a 12-month high of 5.7 per cent year-on-year, with food prices rising sharply by 10.6 per cent. This increase was attributed to security and logistical supply constraints, price speculation and irregular rainfall affecting agricultural production.

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 and health facilities. As of May 2024, approximately 8,216 schools were non-functional and 478 health centers were non-operational, severely limiting access to education and healthcare for millions. 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 01 to June 30, 2023, there were 2,175 security incidents, averaging 397 monthly (INSO, 2023). As of December 2024, Burkina Faso continues to face significant security challenges and humanitarian crises. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has risen to over 2 million, representing approximately 10 per cent of the population, and over one in four Burkinabe require humanitarian assistance.



Burkinabe Red Cross Society volunteers assisting communities affected by violence and climate shocks (Photo: Burkinabe Red Cross Society)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

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 degrees Celsius and 32 degrees Celsius, with temperatures going as low as 17 degrees Celsius in December and January, and up to 40 degrees Celsius 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 16.33 per cent of the GDP. In addition, 80 per cent 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.

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 Society seeks to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations against climate shocks and environmental crises, focusing on integrating immediate emergency responses and sustainable development. It aims to enhance the capacity of people to anticipate and adapt to climate and environmental risks through community engagement and accountability tools such as enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment(eVCA). The National Society will improve the resilience-based livelihoods of displaced persons, returnees and host communities across multiple regions.

The National Society also seeks to reinforce environmental sustainability by involving its branches in creating groves and consolidate its role in anticipatory action frameworks while supporting government leadership in these initiatives. It will implement climate change adaptation programmes to promote climate-resilient agricultural practices and sustainable natural resource management. Additional efforts include improving water resource management, raising awareness about climate and environmental issues and building community capacity for disaster risk management.

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 2025

- 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
- Strengthen resilience-based livelihoods for 30,000 vulnerable internally displaced persons, hosts and returnees in the Sahel, centre-north, north, centre-east, east and Boucle du Mouhoun regions to enhance preparedness and adaptability to future shocks
- Improve socio-professional integration for 1,500 vulnerable young people from internally displaced persons, host and returnee populations in 50 localities nationwide by promoting green employment

- Strengthen environmental sustainability through the establishment of groves by 45 branches

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), and with implementing support from the **Belgian Red Cross**, **Luxembourg Red Cross** and **Spanish Red Cross**, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society will be supported in combating the effects of climate change on livelihoods. Based on the feasibility studies carried out, support will be given to 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 in 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 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.



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. 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. 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-north 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 [May 2024](#), the country faced severe flooding, with the worst incident occurring in Boulsa, Namentenga province, centre-north region. Additionally, in [October 2024](#), Burkina Faso experienced heavy rains across several regions, often accompanied by strong winds, causing significant damage. The Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Hauts-Bassins and north

regions were particularly affected, with floods impacting over 1,600 households. The damage included collapsed houses, loss of property and restricted access to some localities due to rising water levels and blocked roads.

The Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management oversees disaster preparedness, public awareness, and relief coordination, aiming to mitigate impacts and ensure recovery. However, resource constraints limit its effectiveness.

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 [restoring family links](#) services. 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 Society also strengthens the capacities of at-risk communities through various actions.

Throughout the years, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society 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 Society 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. Its multi-year objectives include to:

- Respond systematically and effectively to emergencies by strengthening preparedness and anticipation capacities in at-risk regions
- Help vulnerable communities reduce the impacts of crises and disasters through effective preparedness and anticipation measures
- Provide multisectoral support to people affected by crises and disasters to meet vital and recovery needs swiftly and appropriately
- Enhance coordination of emergency responses within the Movement, the State, and external actors

Planned activities in 2025

- Provide 30 provincial committees at risk with substantial intervention equipment
- Set up emergency shelter in eight at-risk regions that can cover the needs of more than 5,000 households
- Set up mechanisms and measures such as enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCA), contingency plan and awareness-raising to anticipate disasters for the benefit of 1,500,000 people
- Organize relief and rescue operations for 50,000 vulnerable people affected
- Provide adequate housing assistance to 750,000 vulnerable people and adequate food assistance to 700,000 vulnerable people
- Provide restoring family links (RFL) services to 20,000 people
- Build and rehabilitate basic social infrastructure for the benefit of 300,000 people
- Identify areas of collaboration with technical services and sign agreements
- Train 1,500 staff and volunteers in disaster and crisis management

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.

Through the [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#), the Burkinabe Red Cross Society will be supported in building preparedness of communities to deal with crises and disasters identified through the vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCA). It will also receive support in building the capacity of community disaster response teams, early warning committees and national disaster response teams, and in pre-positioning stocks in strategic locations. The National Society will also continue to receive assistance in build capacity in [cash and voucher assistance](#), participating in the cash transfer working group and providing 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 (CVA).

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 **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.

Under 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 [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 2023, there were 2,190 cases and five deaths. However, 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. Studies indicate that hesitancy is higher among urban residents, women and the better educated, often due to concerns about vaccine side effects, safety and efficacy.

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.

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 2025

- Reach 1,242,773 vulnerable people through strengthened community health actions
- Ensure 805,239 vulnerable people access improved health services by reinforcing the health system
- Facilitate access to nutrition services for 1,775,530 vulnerable children and pregnant or lactating women by enhancing community-based nutrition interventions
- Provide [mental health and psychosocial support](#) to 70,442 beneficiaries and staff or volunteers through strengthened interventions
- Inform 3,574,048 people in priority areas about major health risks by improving [community-based surveillance](#) and health crisis response
- Assist 34,000 people through expanded sexual and reproductive health interventions
- Improve access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation for 528,000 people in communities, schools and health centres
- Support 136,500 vulnerable people in adopting good hygiene and sanitation practices
- Promote ecological sanitation practices in response to climate change

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

Through the [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#), the Burkinabe Red Cross Society will be supported to work with target communities to set up [community-based surveillance](#) systems to detect and report diseases. Community awareness activities will continue to prevent disease outbreaks 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 **French Red Cross** will provide support 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).



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.

Burkina Faso is also a country of departure, transit and destination. 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 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 2025

- Provide assistance and protection to 15,000 migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, asylum seekers, stateless returnees and vulnerable host communities
- Support the recovery of 300 migrants, IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people, returnees and vulnerable host communities
- Improve the capacity of five state and non-state actors working in migration and population displacement through targeted capacity building

- Facilitate 30 exchange frameworks on the social integration within host communities
- Protect the family ties of 3,000 migrants

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.

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

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** will provide support to the Burkinabe Red Cross Society in restoring family links ([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.

Its 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

Planned activities in 2025

- 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 PGI, CEA and humanitarian education.

Through the DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership, the Burkinabe Red Cross will be supported 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 **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

- 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

- 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 capacity of staff on business applications and other useful softwares
- Establish a comprehensive volunteer development plan 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 Society through various capacity building initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

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
- 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 Society in its humanitarian diplomacy and public communications and leverage its international organization status to relay advocacy messages at regional and global levels.



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)



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
- 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 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, 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 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 through several DREF and Emergency Appeals operations for food insecurity, population movement and floods through its Global Emergency Appeal.

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, 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 is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the DG ECHO and IFRC, and as such, is receiving the implementation support of the **Belgian Red Cross** as lead EU National, **Luxembourg Red Cross** and **Spanish Red Cross**, as well as the coordination support of the IFRC. The Belgian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross support the National Society in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, cash and voucher assistance, risk communication, and community engagement and accountability. This partnership meets the realities of extended crises with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with the potential for greater, longer-term impact. It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities, and it helps to fulfil the ambitions of the European Union as the world's biggest international donor for humanitarian assistance. The partnership is scheduled to end in mid-2025.

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 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 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

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 Society 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 Society 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

The National Society 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 Society 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 National Society 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 Society 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 Society 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 and Action Contre la Faim, among others.



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 2025 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 Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- 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 2025 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 Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- 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 databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

Burkinabe Red Cross Society croix-rouge.bf

Papemoussa Tall

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali & Ivory
Coast, based in Niamey
T +254 727 911975
papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Engagement
& Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning &
Reporting Centre New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org