

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

BURKINA FASO

1 March 2004

In Brief

Appeal No.: 01.35/2003 ([Click here to access the 2003 Appeal](#))

Appeal target: CHF 262,808 (USD 180,327 or EUR 178,684)

Appeal coverage: 49.8% ([Click here to access the Final Financial Report](#))

Appeal 2004: Burkina Faso no. 01.32/2004 ([Click here to access the 2004 Appeal](#))

This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning.

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Overall analysis of the program

After some difficult years of financial management problems, which strained relations with some partners, the [Burkinabe Red Cross Society](#) hired new professional finance staff to reshape the financial management systems and procedures including introducing professional software, consolidated budgets, revised chart of accounts, budget control rules, finance reporting documentation and a finance procedures manual. The national society's previous development plan did not prove to be sufficiently attractive to partners and as a result, it has been running several projects and activities without the benefit of a proper framework. The year 2003 saw the national society responding to emergency needs of returnees from Cote d'Ivoire and flood victims, as well as conducting its on-going programmes - "The Better Life" Centre, a street children's home, and assisting the government in fighting against meningitis epidemics and polio outbreaks, amongst other activities.

In the third quarter of 2003, a new national director was hired to oversee all the national society's programmes, which contributed to its restructuring and will enable it to pursue a more coherent future. A "Round Table" meeting with all the national society's partners is scheduled for end February, 2004. The national society will present progress to date in its restructuring, current activities and proposed directions for its future strategic planning process in order to seek consensus amongst its partners on expectations and mutual interests. This is the first step in the national society's Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process.

Health and care

Goal: To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases in Burkina Faso.

Objectives

1. HIV/AIDS and STDs prevalence rates have been reduced among youth and women in the Kadiogo province, through national society activities such as; education, prevention care and support for Persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).
 - National society has reinforced their capacity to combat HIV/AIDS and STDs.
 - Knowledge on HIV/AIDS and STDs prevention and transmission among youth and women in the target community has been improved.
 - Committed non-remunerated voluntary blood donors.
 - Improved quality of life of PLWHA in the target community.
2. The capacity of the national society has been strengthened to better respond to potential health crisis among the rural population of Zinaré, Kaya, Koupela and Ouahigouha.
 - Preparedness has been enhanced, to respond to health crisis through house-to-house awareness and community surveillance.
 - Capacity of the Burkinabe Red Cross in the management and early detection of potential health crises in the community has been reinforced.
 - Partnerships have been strengthened.

Achievements

- Through its social mobilization activities, in collaboration with the government and other partners, in five meningitis-affected districts the Burkinabe Red Cross reached over 73,000 families (approximately 366,000 people) with meningitis related health messages and assisted in identifying cases for referral to health structures; 57 cases of meningitis were detected through volunteer social mobilization.
- Burkinabe Red Cross participated actively in the National Polio Immunization Days (NIDs) targeting children under five years in order to curb any transmission of wild polio virus and to protect against further infections. The activities carried out were; social mobilization to minimize rumours, gain local “buy-in” from authorities and religious leaders, educating the people on the advantages of vaccination, survey child population by age group and assisting in door to door vaccination. Approximately 74,000 children vaccinated.

Burkinabe Red Cross Social Mobilization/ Polio Vaccination Results (December 2003)

Regional Health Zones	Province	Health District	No. of families met	# of children surveyed	# of children vaccinated	Children surveyed but not vaccinated	# children vaccinated but not surveyed
Sahel	Seno	Dori					
	Yagha	Sebba	3 354	6 045	6.045	--	--
Nord	Passoré	Yako	1 861	6 549	6.389	160	107
	Zandoma	Gourcy	1 501	25 948	38 022	--	--
Est	Gnagna	Bogandé	919	10 131	12 547	--	--
	Komandjari	Gayéri	508	1 194	6 646	--	--
Hauts Bassins	KénéDougou	Orodara	---	2 814	4.140	--	--

Constraints

- Refusal of women to give information in the absence of their spouses, leading to several visits to the same household.
- Refusal by local healers to promote modern medicines.
- Refusal by some local administrative authorities to allow volunteers to conduct social mobilization.
- Lack of adequate documentation to confirm children's ages.
- Lack of follow-up vaccination by mothers for diverse reasons.
- Inadequate transport.
- Widespread illiteracy in the operational zones.
- On-going training and refresher training of volunteers is needed to be able to respond to health emergencies in a timely fashion.
- More timely dispersal of funds from the regional office is required depending on early receipt of funds and early budget approval so that funds can be transferred quickly.
- No funds were received for the HIV/AIDS programme. It is hoped with the recruitment of a regional health officer/Dakar office that the national society may be better supported to pursue global and other HIV/AIDS funding.

Impact

- The Burkinabe Red Cross contributed to the nationwide struggle to prevent the spread of meningitis and polio.
- The national society volunteers, well integrated into local communities, played a significant role in detecting new meningitis cases.
- The volunteer capacity of the national society has been strengthened to better respond to potential health crises among rural populations especially with regard to transmission of health messages within communities, including the restructuring of the Batié local committee.
- Partnerships at all levels (national, regional and local) have been reinforced.
- Burkinabe Red Cross enjoyed increased visibility.
- There was a good appreciation of the volunteers' job by local authorities because of their easy integration into local communities and their understanding of the health system of the district.

Organizational Development

Objective: Strengthen management procedures in laboratory service, pharmaceutical stores, and cafeteria and sewing centre income-generating units for a better sustainability of the National Society

Achievements

- The executive committee adopted the decisions made for better functioning of the clinic, laboratory and pharmacy units including renewal of the clinical staff, re-establishment of part-time consultations by a medical doctor availed by the health ministry, reopening of the child and maternal health (CMH) service since trained staff and equipment are available and relaunching the use of patient record notebooks.
- Suppliers of specialty drugs, reagents and consumables were selected.
- Overall review of testing price lists is underway.
- New tools and training regarding cash and stock management have been provided by the finance and administration manager.

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Laboratory and Clinic expenditures vs. budget through December 2003				
Items	Budget in CHF	Funding Phase I	Expenditures CHF ¹	Funding Phase II
Staff training	1,875	1,900	1,260	0
Total	1,875	1,900	1,260	0

Laboratory and Clinic expenditures vs. budget through December 2003				
Microscopes	6,250	6,350	5,520	-
Centrifuge	8,250	8,380	6,325	-
Agitator	2,723	1,220	-	-
Distiller	6,250	6,350	3,840	-
Autoclave	3,125	3,175	1,945	-
Fridge	-	-	2,595	-
Chairs	500	-	-	-
Total	27,098	25,475	20,225	0

Laboratory and Clinic expenditures vs. budget through December 2003				
Reagents	24,490	8,130	8,110	9,600
Total	24,490	8,130	8,110	9,600

- Restructuring of the current pharmaceutical warehouse team with two staff members as opposed to four.
- Stock keeping sheets in the warehouse and in the sales room were updated and a new cash book format was introduced.

Items	Budget in CHF	Funding Phase I	Expenditures CHF	Funding Phase II
Equipment	4,375	-	-	4,560
Renovation warehouse	750		520	240
Chairs	250			240
HR indemnities	-	1,056	-	
Generics	8,125	2,400	2,760	4,800
Specialities	4,375	1,800	1,250	2,400
Training	2,625	-		
Indemnities manager	-			240
Total	20,500	5,255	4,530	12,480

- For the opening of the cafeteria, a cook has been hired and inventory conducted of necessary materials and others to be purchased.
- A marketing questionnaire was completed by the national society staff which generated a range of menus and two sets of price lists; the first for the national society staff members and the second for the hosted guests and the general public.

Statistics not previously reported on in second Programme Update due to lack of availability at time of issuance.

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Cafeteria expenditures vs. budget through December 2003				
Items	Budget CHF	Funding Phase I	Expenditures CHF	Funding Phase II
Freezer	1,560	1,110	-	-
Refrigerator	1,050	1,240	1,260	-
Equipment	250	250	290	-
Working capital	500	500	120	-
Wages/cook	-	565	-	-
Renovation	-	-	860	-
Equipment repairs	-	-	170	-
TOTAL	3,360	3,665	2,700	0

- For the training centre, an inventory of available and necessary equipment was established and quotations received.
- The center's director received additional training which will be passed on to students.
- The Austrian Red Cross contributed CHF 11,180 to the running of the center.

Training centre expenditures vs. budget through December 2003				
Items	Budget CHF	Funding Phase I	Expenditures CHF	Funding Phase II
Materials purchase	6,000	5,930	3,150	
Training	1,250	970	1,240	-
Purchase of furniture	3,250	-	-	2,400
Maintenance/admin. costs	2,500	2,540	-	-
Total	13,000	9,440	4,390	2,400

Items	Budget CHF	Funding Phase I	Expenditures CHF	Funding Phase II
Sales room fit out	2,500	2,400	2,140	-
Equipment sales room	7,500	4,800	-	3,000
Working capital	1,800	720	-	1,080
Wages tailor	2,500	1,200	-	1,200
Advertising budget	-	1,340	-	
Total	14,300	10,460	2,140	5,280

Constraints

- Due to the move of the regional delegation and time to build up the regional finance unit, the regional office was unable to proceed to the timely and full transfer of the initial funding until November. During the regional delegate's mission scheduled in December, an initial budget monitoring was done and options for the transfer of remaining funds were studied with the national society. The second phase should be implemented as from March and activities achieved by May 2004.
- A revised estimate of the sewing center's contribution to the national society's running costs has been done and it appears that the initial amount for operational costs of the training centre as well as other economic units will be re-evaluated, as they were initially too low.
- Staff raised some frustrations related to the unilateral organization of the structure; limited access to the office and lack of trust among other issues.

Impact

- The strengthening of the national society's management team has undoubtedly benefited the income generation units.
- Mobilization and participation of staff in the implementation of new methods and procedures has been essential for laying the groundwork. Each economic unit will operate on the basis of the objectives which will ultimately be judged by their profitability.
- Emphasis on better receiving and managing patients has been created.
- Open discussions between management and staff are now occurring.
- With the selection of a new supplier, the Burkinabe Red Cross can expect better access to special drugs, a supply chain that will offer a better profit margin (a 20% profit margin instead of 13% as proposed by other suppliers) and a 30 day credit facility.
- As for the cafeteria's obsolete equipment, the sale of those from the training centre also should generate income to be credited to the operational account of the centre.
- The director will train students on the specialized training he received.
- The Austrian contribution was used to subsidize on the school fees paid by students, making the course more affordable to needy girls.

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