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## Emergency appeal Burkina Faso: Food insecurity

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRBF011**  
**GLIDE n° [OT-2011-000205-BFA](#)**  
**16 April 2012**

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 3,952,739 in cash, kind, or services to support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) to assist 20,000 households (120,000 beneficiaries) for 12 months, and will be completed by the end of March 2013. A Final Report will be made available by end of June 2013, three months after the end of the operation.

**CHF 113,532 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.**

Based on early warning food security surveillance data and assessments in November 2011 and January 2012, the government of Burkina Faso released on 28 February an operational support plan to the vulnerable population of the food crisis<sup>1</sup>, to respond to the escalating food insecurity that is affecting the country. The government estimates that up to 2.85 million people face food insecurity in Burkina Faso. This Emergency Appeal responds to BRCS's request to provide immediate food security support to agro-pastoralist households unable to make ends meet. It will support 20,000 households (about 4.5% of the affected population) through a timely response that secures access to food for the most vulnerable households whilst at the same time strengthening livelihood related activities linked to the next rainy season expected in June/July. The households will be selected through a community-based targeting system, classifying households according to their food security status based on their food stocks, income sources, nutritional status and those resorting to irreversible coping mechanisms.

With the support of the DREF<sup>2</sup> granted on 16 December 2011, the National Society was able to assist up to 1,100 households (5,500 beneficiaries) in the Ouadalan province of Burkina Faso's Sahel region bordering Mali in February of this year. Beneficiaries received food vouchers to buy basic foods at local shops in their villages to meet their immediate food needs. The vouchers allowed them the flexibility to buy the equivalent of one month's food in either small instalments or in bulk, according to their individual household preference. The situation has since worsened and the IFRC now aims to assist the BRCS to assist up to 20,000 households in a similar way.

The intervention seeks to strengthen the food security of agro-pastoralist populations living in the northern parts of Burkina Faso to withstand last year's failed rains and prevent asset depletion and malnutrition



Burkinabe Red Cross Society volunteers distributing food vouchers to families in Tin Akoff (Oudalan province in February).  
Photo: BRCS

<sup>1</sup> "plan opérationnel de soutien aux populations vulnérables aux crises alimentaires"

<sup>2</sup> Access the DREF operation document here : <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBF011.pdf>

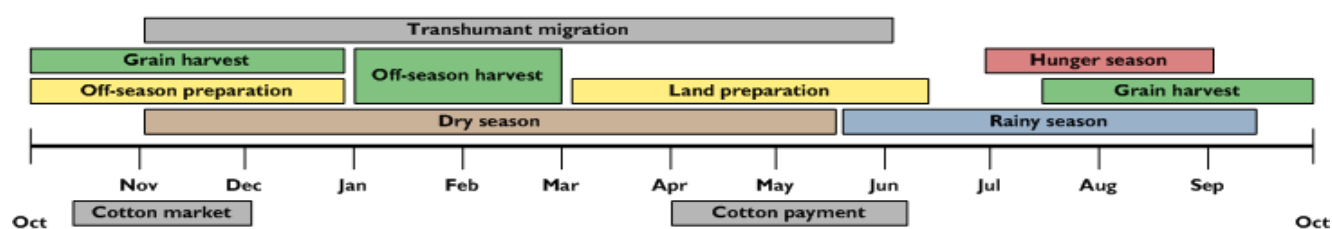
amongst the poorest households. This means that those who have run out of food stocks and are now relying on the local market have the purchasing power to meet their daily food needs until the next harvest in September. It also requires careful geographical targeting and consideration of other actor's responses over the coming months so as to ensure adequate coverage of the most affected areas.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to view a map of the affected areas; or here to view contact details>](#)

## The situation

Several countries in the Sahel are again at high risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in 2012. The localized cereal production deficits for 2011/2012, reduced pasture areas for livestock and sustained high levels of food prices in some markets are expected to affect more than 14 million people across the Sahel belt (from Senegal and Mauritania to Chad). The West African regional humanitarian actors issued a strategic document in December 2011 and revised it on 7 February 2012<sup>3</sup> calling for early response. Agencies are already resorting to food assistance either in cash or in kind in order to meet the needs of those hardest hit by crop failure and diminishing purchasing power. The latest Food Crisis Prevention Network (Reseau de Prevention aux Crises Alimentaires - RPCA) meeting concluded that poor biomass production was recorded in the entire pastoral Sahel belt, except in the Gourma (Mali), Dakoro area (Maradi, Niger) and the islands of Lake Chad, as well as low filling rates of surface water sources. Currently, there is early transhumance in Mauritania and Chad, and changing of usual corridors from Mali to Burkina Faso<sup>4</sup>.

### Seasonal Calendar and Critical Events Timeline<sup>5</sup>



Food security response strategies are being developed across the region to prepare for the peak of the lean season in June-August, when acute malnutrition as a result of food insecurity is expected to affect up to 1 million children, according to the Regional Food Security and Nutrition working group based in Dakar. While grain prices in all major markets in Burkina Faso in February 2012 are above last year's price average and also above the last 5-year price average, the situation in the northern part of Burkina Faso (such as around Djibo) is of particular concern. Grain prices in this region have increased even further since January 2012 for millet, sorghum and white maize, despite prices already at escalated levels by then<sup>6</sup>. Prices are expected to continue rising by 3 - 4% a month until July. The price increases will affect access to food for the poorest households, who have to rely on markets to meet their food needs for 3-4 months in a normal year, and for up to 8 months in some cases in 2012, until their next harvest.

The government of Burkina Faso has been raising the alarm since its routine crop assessment missions in October 2011 and released on 28 February a national response plan to support those vulnerable to the food crisis<sup>7</sup>. Cumulative rainfall deficit compared with 2010/2011 with pockets of drought have affected 10 of the country's regions (Sahel, North, Centre-North, Centre, Centre East, Centre West, Centre South, Boucle de Mouhoun, Plateau-Central and East regions) leaving 17 of Burkina Faso's 45 provinces with food deficits ranging from 20-90%. This corresponds to the country's livelihood zones 5 (cereal and vegetable growing), 7 (livestock and cereals) and 8 (pastoralism), as well as some of zone 3 (cotton and cereal growing areas of the west). The 2010/11 agricultural campaign suffered from a 12% decline in maize, 13% for fonio<sup>8</sup>, 18% for sorghum and 21% for millet. Whilst surplus growing areas in the south have produced well, the overall national food availability is estimated to meet 51% of national needs. Cereal markets have responded to the food deficit by unusual price increases in September and October 2011, of up to 200% in the Sahel-based

<sup>3</sup> "Preparation for a Food and Nutrition crisis in the Sahel and neighbouring countries." (version 2 12 feb 2012)

Developed by the Regional Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition

<sup>4</sup> FAO Sahel Information Note , 6 February 2012

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.fews.net/Pages/timelineview.aspx?gb=bf&tln=en&l=en>

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Burkina%20Faso\\_2012\\_03\\_EN.pdf](http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Burkina%20Faso_2012_03_EN.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Government of Burkina Faso Plan Operationnel de soutien aux populations vulnérables aux crises alimentaires – 28 February 2012.

<sup>8</sup> West African cereal that grows in the savannah

market of Dori<sup>9</sup>. The latest assessment estimates 2.85 million people in 170 rural communities (2750 villages) in 29 provinces and 10 regions are vulnerable to food insecurity in 2012 mainly due to dwindling household food stocks and decreased purchasing power among agro-pastoralists.

	<b>Phase 1: Jan-March Mitigation</b>	<b>Phase 2: April-June Mitigation/Response</b>	<b>Phase 3: Jul-Sept Response</b>	<b>Phase 4: Oct-Dec Recovery</b>
<b>Estimated risk populations</b>	3 810 248	7 167 925	7 613 112	7 167 925
<b>Estimated vulnerable populations</b>	994 939	2 065 738	2 850 280	2 065 738
<b>Estimated vulnerable household</b>	155 189	139 647	139 647	139 647
<b>Estimated population (ZAR not included)</b>	495 000	495 000	495 000	495 000
<b>Severely malnourished children</b>	19 968	19 968	19 968	19 968
<b>Moderate malnourished children</b>	40 560	40 560	40 560	40 560

Table 1: Burkina Faso government estimate and plan (December 2011, updated 28 February 2012)

Malnutrition continues to be a major problem in Burkina Faso, linked to socio-economic and structural issues. The government has been prioritising the management of malnutrition in its efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1 and 4. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates for 2011 decreased slightly from 11.3% in 2009 to 10.2% in 2011<sup>10</sup>, which still leaves the country at malnutrition levels above emergency cuts offs. Food insecurity is considered to be one of the underlying causes of malnutrition and the current food crisis is expected to increase the caseload of those requiring treatment. The agencies involved in nutrition programming, including the Burkinabe RC/Belgian RC have already started their scale up plans. The actual caseload for severely acutely malnourished is estimated at 50,000 and the combined caseload for acutely malnourished is expected to be 100,000. UNICEF, WFP and its partners are preparing to provide nutritional support for up to 161,697 children and 33,700 women with blanket feeding activities, hoping for a 70% coverage rate.

In depth household economy assessments were carried out in February 2012 in livelihood zone 7, where agro pastoralists live on less than USD 1 a day. The most food insecure households are able to cultivate less than a hectare of land in a normal year and only have a few chickens, so they resort to school feeding and social assistance as well as alternative income sources in the gold mines and looking after other people's livestock.

The influx of people seeking refuge from Mali's conflict affected regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti (in Mali) in this drought affected zone further aggravates the risk of food insecurity. According to joint assessments led by the government of Burkina Faso and the United Nations, an estimated 22 000 people have started to settle along the border areas of Burkina with Mali, at sites in Inabao Oudalan and Gandafabou in Oudalan and Mentao, Koutoukou and Ariel in Soum. Some have fled with their livestock and savings and are settling near the border, and it is expected that more livestock will cross into Burkina, starting to compete for food in the markets and for pasture and water for livestock with the local population already affected by food insecurity. Refugees settling further inland seem to be involved in different livelihood activities than those near the border.

## Coordination and partnerships

The government of Burkina Faso and its partners have been monitoring and assessing the food crisis since last October. The response plan<sup>11</sup> amounts to USD 224 million (approximately CHF 205.3 million), of which USD 116,000,000 (CHF 106.4 million; 52% of the budget) have been mobilized to date to implement a response which includes support for livestock, subsidized cereal sales, free food distributions, provision of agricultural inputs and income generating activities in four distinct phases:

- Phase 1 – Mitigation (January-March)
- Phase 2 – Mitigation and response (April-June)
- Phase 3 - Response (July- September)
- Phase 4 - Recovery (October- December)

<sup>9</sup> FEWS NET January 2012 Price Bulletin Burkina Faso.

<sup>10</sup> MOH SMART survey, January 2012

<sup>11</sup> UNOCHA press release 23 March 2012 – Le Burkina Faso adopte une approche innovante pour faire face à la crise alimentaire et nutritionnelle, déclare John Ging.

BRCS participates in the food security and nutrition forums with its partner national societies present in-country and has been waiting to align its exact area of operation to the final plan of the government which was released on 28 February by the government. The international donor and humanitarian community have already begun pledging their contributions and to date the nutrition activities as part of Phase 2 and 3 are the ones with most generous contributions thus far.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination mechanism for responding to the food crises began in December 2011 and Movement partners (including partner national societies and ICRC) present in Burkina Faso meet regularly to strengthen coordination and share information and strategies related to the food security crisis. IFRC's regional office will continue to engage partner national societies with BRCS in their operational areas to ensure a more focused understanding of the overall response. Many partner national societies have identified their own emergency funded programmes for the crisis and are documenting progress and lessons learnt during their implementation, which could provide the basis of a preparedness plan for a future slow onset crisis in the region.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

BRCS has been involved in three joint assessment missions led by the *Commission de Securite Alimentaire* (CSA) to assess the 2011 agricultural campaign and has been an active member of the national food security working group who has been meeting to analyse the effects of the crisis on food security. It took part in joint assessment missions carried out in July, September, October and December 2011 linked to the current crisis, as part of its routine involvement with these assessments.

On 16 December 2011 a DREF was launched to support 1,100 of the worst affected households in the 17 villages of Tin Akoff in the province of Ouadalan, Burkina Faso's Sahel region. In mid-February 2012, a National Response Disaster Team (NRDT) was deployed and volunteers were trained and mobilized to identify eligible beneficiaries for a food voucher distribution for two months, using community-based targeting methods to identify the 25% most food insecure members of the community in 17 villages. The two rounds of vouchers were distributed by the 23 of February 2012 with a total food voucher equivalent value of CFA 32,175,000 (approximately CHF 60,000) and were redeemed by 99% of the beneficiaries.

IFRC has been supporting the National Society from the Sahel regional office in Dakar. A member of the regional disaster response team (RDRT) was sent on 17 December 2011 with DREF funds to help with the coordination and implementation of the DREF for a period of three months. Further support was provided through the deployment of the three field assessment and coordination team (FACT) members. The FACT communications delegate and the FACT food security/livelihoods delegate supported the National Society and its DREF operation on 18 - 24 February.

The FACT communications delegate produced a number of stories, case studies and photographs which will be available here: <http://www.ifrc.org/sahel>. Meanwhile, the FACT food security delegate provided inputs and feedback to the National Society's Plan of Action, and supported in the finalization of this appeal based on the National Society's priorities. The FACT and regional logistics delegates assessed the logistic capacities of the Movement and anticipate the logistics structuring to implement for the appeal

BRCS is further refining its intervention strategy so that it can respond once funds are available. The appeal intervention will prioritize unmet needs in Tin Akoff and work in other communities of the province of Ouadalan, and then begin descending further south into the provinces of Soum and Seno. Finally, the regions of North and Centre North will be targeted.

The National Society has also been assessing and responding to the needs of the refugees coming in from Mali into the Ouadalan province where the food voucher programme is being implemented. BRCS has plans to provide multi-sectoral support for up to 15,000 people who have arrived from Mali with support from IFRC through DREF, Monaco Red Cross, ICRC and in partnership with international agencies. Belgian Red Cross has extended its malnutrition management programme in Mentao refugees camp (Soum) by organizing weekly screenings and referral of severe acute malnutrition cases to Djibo Health Centre as well as follow-up of Moderate Acute malnutrition cases in the camp.

An IFRC regional disaster response team member (RDRT) was deployed to Burkina on 13 December 2011 to support with the implementation of the DREF and coordination with Movement partners. The deployment ended on 11 March, with the DREF implementation completed.

In addition to the plans outlined in this appeal, BRCS is also in partnership with the Spanish Red Cross on a food security programme targeting 1,000 vulnerable households in Yagha Province (first phase). The second phase is planned to provide cattle feed through a distribution of vouchers to 200 - 250 vulnerable families.

Meanwhile, Luxembourg Red Cross is also supporting BRCS in its food assistance programme, to provide food to 1 000 households in Centre-Est.

BRCS has been implementing a community-based nutrition programme with the support of the Belgian Red Cross in three regions and nine provinces in the country. This five-year project is currently being expanded to take into consideration the expected increased caseload of malnourished children, and to ensure that the BRCS response is aligned to the national response supported by UNICEF for the management of acute malnutrition.

## The needs

### **Beneficiary selection:**

BRCS will select up to 20,000 agro-pastoralist households living in the following regions for support: the Sahel, Centre North, North and Centre-West, La Boucle du Mouhoun and the East (six regions out of the ten affected). This geographical targeting is based on identified gaps in terms of coverage and BRSC presence and begins with the DREF operational areas and progresses to neighbouring southern provinces. Some of the proposed interventions will be limited to one or two of the regions. As previously mentioned, regions will be covered consecutively, based on the appeal coverage received.

The list of exact provinces and villages for intervention is being further refined, as BRCS will refer to the government's finalized operational plan which will enable the different humanitarian actors to coordinate their geographical and sectoral area of intervention. In the meantime, BRCS intends to continue its operations in the Oudalan where the DREF was implemented and population movement is at risk of aggravating the food security situation of the local population. The food security interventions planned in this appeal correspond very closely with BRCS's presence in community-based nutrition programmes supported by the Belgian Red Cross, so that links between food security-related malnutrition at household level can be established.

At village level, a community-based targeting system will be used, classifying households according to their food security status based on their food stocks, income sources, nutritional status and those resorting to irreversible coping mechanisms. A village level committee will be formed to identify beneficiaries through a general assembly and BRCS volunteers will carry out random household checks to verify the information.

Up to 20,000 agro-pastoralist households identified as being eligible will be registered for support. At the same time 2-3 traders in the local markets will be identified to become official Red Cross suppliers for the food voucher system through a process of negotiation so that they maintain stable food prices during the months of the voucher distribution and comply with quality and quantity procedures.

Beneficiaries selected for fodder, seed and income generation activity related support will be identified through a more in depth analysis of livelihood assets and capacity to generate income through other means. The BRCS society has experience in this from its 2009 flood response operation. Up to 1,500 herding households will be selected in the Sahel and the East regions.

**Immediate needs:** It is expected up to 25% of the village level population will fall into the most food insecure category and these will be targeted for food access assistance through food vouchers. Where markets prove to be poorly integrated and food prices are deemed to be high, households will be identified to benefit from food parcels. In places where there is food in the market but selected households may have mobility difficulties, the BRCS will consider delivering food assistance for a maximum of 1000 families. Vouchers are the preferred type of food transfer, in order to stimulate markets and ensure food availability throughout the lean season. Households reducing their meal intake as a coping mechanism and with diminishing food stocks over the next few months will be considered for support, with assets for agricultural and livestock livelihood activities. In order to establish links with the existing community-based nutrition programme, households whose children receive nutrition treatment will also be prioritized for food security support, when food insecurity is identified to be the underlying cause of malnutrition. In the existing community-based nutrition programme, the frequency of screening has already been increased from once every 6 months to once every two months. In addition, in the existing target area of the community-based nutrition programme, when a food distribution is organized, a Red Cross nurse and two volunteers involved in the project (members of Nutrition Village Committees) will be associated. They will conduct extensive screenings and refer severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to the local health authorities and manage moderate malnutrition (MAM) cases (in connection with existing Nutrition Village Committees when feasible).

**Longer-term needs:** the appeal includes a re-assessment of food security in the operational areas in August / September so as to be able to determine the level of self sufficiency of beneficiary households and communities, which will depend on rains and the success of the implementation of all activities in this appeal. It is anticipated that those beneficiaries whose livelihoods are still precarious would benefit from communal gardens or small breeding activities. BRCS has extensive experience in longer-term food security

programmes, mainly with the support of the Andorran Red Cross in Soum and the Spanish Red Cross in Yagha over the last four years.

Following the twin-track approach undertaken by the IFRC Sahel response strategy, BRCS will support longer-term activities by doing the following:

- Follow-up of the agricultural season and support households receiving seeds
- Follow-up of households benefiting from animal fodder
- Setting-up of communal gardens to support 5,000 households in the most affected areas, through seeds, tools, fertilizer and setting-up or restoration of water points.

## The proposed operation

BRCS aims to assist 20,000 agro-pastoralist households, (approximately 120,000 people) in six of the ten affected regions, approximately 4.5 % of the total food crisis-affected population. It will focus on providing short term relief food security activities that meet the immediate food needs of the most food insecure members of the selected villages for implementation, while at the same time strengthening livelihood-related activities linked to the next rainy season expected in June/July. The operation will further strengthen selected communities' livelihoods activities after the rainy season.

The chosen interventions are aligned with the government response plan, correspond to the BRCS intervention strategies and previous food security programming experience and match assessed needs.

Within these 20,000 households:

- 1,500 households are provided with vouchers for animal feed for 6 months;
- 1,500 households are provided with Cash for Work to support income generation activities
- 11 000 households have food access through food vouchers for 6 months<sup>12</sup>
- 1,000 households have food aid for 6 months
- 5,000 households are provided support through communal garden activities in the most affected areas, through seeds, tools, fertilizer and setting-up or restoration of water points.

Burkinabe Red Cross 5 intervention strategies	Appeal related activity	TARGETED REGIONS					
		Sahel	Centre-Nord	Nord	Centre-Ouest	Est	Boucle du Mouhoun
<b>1. FOOD ACCESS</b>	Food voucher distribution						
	Food parcel distribution						
<b>2. FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT</b>	Livestock support (vouchers for fodder and water access)						
	Agricultural production support (sorgho and millet)						
<b>3. INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	Income Generation Activity support through Cash for Work						
<b>4. SCREENING FOR MALNUTRITION</b>	Community level screening for malnutrition and referrals to health services						
<b>5. BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE</b>	Community sensitization on household food stock, food hygiene and water storage management.						
	Communal garden activities to support people livelihoods and to impact on nutritional status						

### Food security / livelihood interventions

**Outcome: 15,000 food crisis affected agro pastoral households (90,000 people) are provided with support that ensures their food access during the 2012 lean season and promotes self sufficiency for 2013.**

<sup>12</sup> In case of any gap in the market, beneficiaries will have access to food parcels

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
11,000 households are assisted with food vouchers and an additional 1,000 with food aid for 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize NDRT and volunteers for beneficiary selection processes in six regions according to the beneficiary selection strategy applied during the DREF implementation</li> <li>• Mobilize/train 240 BRCS volunteers for voucher and food distribution activities</li> <li>• Procure and distribute vouchers and intended food aid (WFP partnership intended) for household level distribution in target areas</li> <li>• Establish a food management supply chain to be able to deliver the food</li> <li>• Monitor use of food assistance, provide reporting on assistance provided.</li> <li>• Coordinate with other actors working in the same sector and provide regular updated on BFRC operations</li> </ul>
1,500 sedentary livestock dependent households receive vouchers for animal feed for 6 months and access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize/ train volunteers</li> <li>• Identify 1,500 households dependent on livestock for their livelihood</li> <li>• Procure and distribute fodder</li> </ul>
15,000 farming households are provided with sorghum and millet seeds for the June planting season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify 15,000 households for seed provision</li> <li>• Procure and distribute appropriate seeds</li> <li>• Link farmers to existing agricultural extension service providers for technical support</li> </ul>
15,000 households are provided with food management and food hygiene education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design appropriate education messages for the target population</li> <li>• Mobile BFRC volunteers to deliver food management and food hygiene messages to all food security programme beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
Up to 1,000 households with children identified as being malnourished are prioritised for food security support during the lean season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train volunteers on nutrition screening techniques</li> <li>• Screen and refer malnourished children, pregnant women and breastfeeding women through Malnutrition Village Committee or with specific support from WFP</li> <li>• Document the process for learning purposes</li> </ul>
Food security assessment of beneficiaries is assessed in order to identify their level of self sufficiency for 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out a food security assessment of the areas of intervention in August/ September to determine unmet needs and self sufficiency among assisted families that can feed into an exit strategy</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy based on and evaluation of needs of targeted households</li> </ul>
5,000 households of the most affected areas are benefitting from communal gardens to strengthen their livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select households that would benefit from communal gardens</li> <li>• Set-up women cooperatives for the project</li> <li>• Distribute seeds, tools and fertilizers</li> <li>• Train the women cooperatives on planting techniques</li> <li>• Engage partnerships with extension workers</li> <li>• Rehabilitate the water-points for the gardens</li> </ul>

### Disaster risk reduction (DRR)

<b>Outcome: Build the resilience of up to 20,000 households to enable them to better withstand any future food insecurity shocks, through specific DRR activities.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Enhanced preparedness for food insecurity through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risk and increase volunteer engagement	<p>Establish and/or strengthen community committees to implement DRR activities.</p> <p>Undertake awareness sessions on famine early warning systems to support communities understanding what and when to plant (or not to plant), when to de-stock, etc.</p> <p>Conduct awareness raising sessions in villages, to promote good nutrition practices (including breastfeeding) and hygiene promotion.</p> <p>Conduct awareness raising at school level to ensure food safety through information sessions on good nutrition practices and hygiene promotion.</p>
DRR approaches have been incorporated in all emergency	Promote better use of irrigation systems to improve harvesting, and hence have a greater impact on food security.

activities.	Construct shallow wells for animals and create community management committee Monitor access to and availability of pasture and water during the lean season and as the 2012 rainy season begins Integrate drought risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development plans and frameworks for further actions.
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## Logistics

In order to optimize delivery of the planned intervention, the existing logistics structure of the National Society will be strengthened with the support of a logistics officer/delegate and a logistics assistant.

As for other goods and services, please refer to the mobilization table, which consolidates supply needs for the appeal. To summarize the mobilization table needs, in addition to food aid, there are requirements for 6 global positioning systems (GPS); three laptops; two temporary storage tents; rental of three 4x4 vehicles and 1 pick-up truck; four HF CODAN base radios; 25 VHF radios with batteries; five pallet jacks; and miscellaneous vehicle repairs. The food aid requested is comprised of daily rations for 1,000 families for six months in Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord and Centre Ouest. It is proposed to obtain this food aid directly from the World Food Programme.

The IFRC procurement regulations will be adhered to and goods and services will be procured by IFRC's regional office in Dakar on behalf of the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Dubai, with the exception of all vehicular requests, which will be procured directly by RLU.

The National Society will be responsible for any local commodity and/or non-food item procurement if the items are available in local markets.

Three warehouses are available in Ouagadougou and Djibo. If needed, these warehouses can be utilized to store food and non-food items until called forward for distribution. A 20 metric tonne truck will be used to support operations.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

BRCS will lead a national communication strategy to convey its activities to the general public. Press conferences, interviews and media coverage through radio will be prioritized to ensure BRCS visibility. The DREF activities in Tin Akoff were successfully publicized by the media.

A regional communication plan has been developed and is being implemented by communications staff from the National Society, IFRC's Sahel regional office, the Africa zone office and Geneva. The communications team will raise awareness of the issues relating to the food crisis and profile the Movement's response to humanitarian needs with both local and international audiences.

Communications will support the objectives of this appeal by helping raise the profile and funds for BRCS and IFRC. Communications will also highlight the needs of people affected by the current crisis who live with chronic ongoing food insecurity and advocate for:

- emergency response activities to be embedded in long-term food security programmes
- increasing co-ordination and partnerships with aid agencies and governments in order to develop more integrated food security programmes, which include: education so people can make better decisions about their livelihoods; developing more diverse livelihood opportunities so people are no longer reliant on rain-fed agriculture; investment in irrigation, farming technology and training in better farming techniques; investment in infrastructure.

Information and publicity materials will be shared with partners and channelled through IFRC's public website at [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org). Activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- producing press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies
- proactive engagement with media (national, international based in Burkina Faso and international based around the world) to highlight the needs of people affected by the food crisis and to profile the response of the Burkinabe Red Cross Society. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools
- developing media packages, including facts and figures, questions and answers, key messages and audiovisual products for distribution to partner National Societies and media
- producing communications products that highlight achievements of the operation

- supporting field visits by communications colleagues, media, partner national societies and donor agencies
- supporting programme teams to ensure consistent and two-way engagement with beneficiaries as part of the IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

### Capacity of the National Society

BRCS is an independent organization, auxiliary to the national authorities and recognized in its humanitarian role since 1962 by the government and the ICRC, and a member of the IFRC since 1963. It has regional representation in all 45 provinces in the country. Partnerships with Movement members include ICRC, IFRC, Andorran Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Luxemburg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, who provide the National Society with over 90% of its funding sources. It also has partnerships with government line ministries (social welfare, health, civil protection, fire brigade, defence, security and the national Committee for Disaster Response, CONASUR), the embassies of France, Germany and Japan and the main UN and NGO international humanitarian actors.

BRCS has approximately 2,500 community volunteers in all 13 regions in the country who have been trained in rescue activities and disaster response. Furthermore, BRCS is able to mobilize additional volunteers when implementation of programmes requires scaling up. While BRCS relies on existing volunteers to respond, additional training of volunteers is needed in early warning, rapid assessment techniques and emergency response. The early warning system needs to be strengthened through the provision of the appropriate equipment and material.

BRCS has experience in dealing with refugees based on the 2002-04 Ivory Coast crises and again in 2011, as well as responding to floods in 2009 in Ouagadougou. These responses included the implementation of voucher programmes in partnership with WFP. In addition, since 2006, BRCS has been involved in activities related to health care and epidemic control.

The National Society has also implemented food security development programmes in the north-eastern province of Yagha, bordering with Niger, with support from the Spanish Red Cross. The food security programme supporting women's groups with market gardening activities is due to end in March 2012, but in response to the current food crisis, Spanish Red Cross has secured funds for a six-month emergency food security programme that will provide a three month food ration to 1,000 households, and animal feed for 200 of these households. This intervention has been designed in coordination with the DREF-funded activities.

A similar food security project was implemented by BRCS with support from the Andorran Red Cross in the northern province of Soum, bordering Mali. This project involved cereal banks and market gardening activities to promote food security over the lean season and came to an end in December 2011, at a time when the food security crisis was evolving.

### Capacity of the IFRC

In order to run the activities outlined in this appeal, the National Society will require an IFRC operations manager in-country to help ensure that response is implemented and coordinated with the regional operations coordinator. This is in line with IFRC's surge capacity response strategy for all six affected countries in the Sahel and will contribute to lessons learnt throughout and at the end of the operation.

Both the National Society and the Sahel regional office will receive additional technical support from IFRC's Africa zone office and the Secretariat in Geneva. Technical capacities available include disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, finance and administration, communications as well as resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER).

### Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain  
Acting Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
-

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

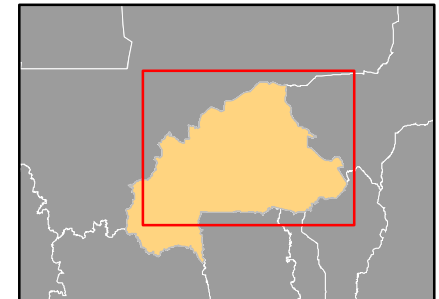
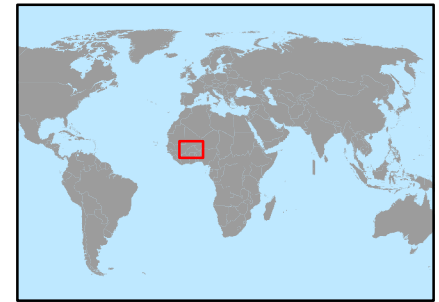
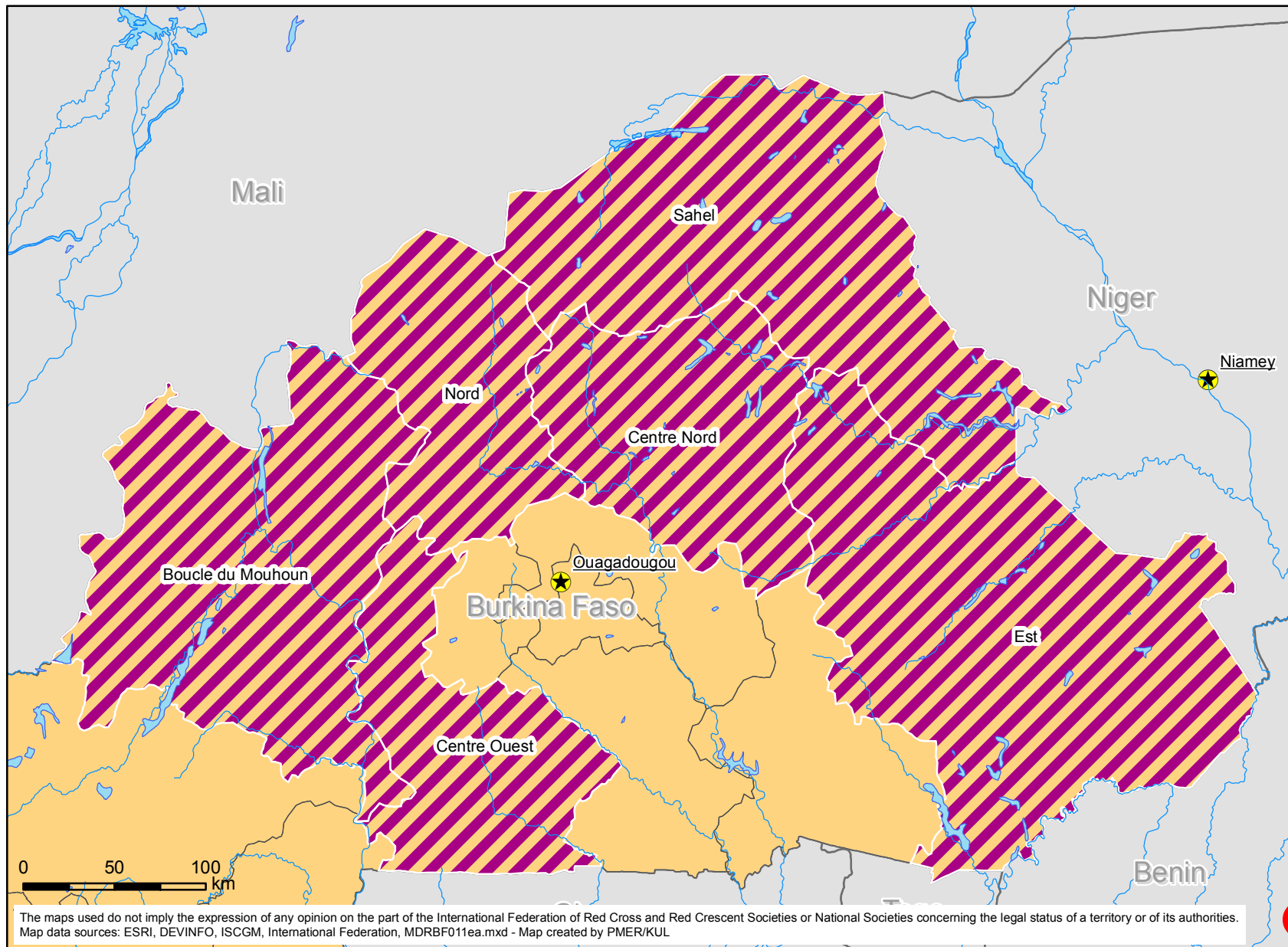
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## MDRBF011 : BURKINA FASO FOOD INSECURITY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Seeds & Plants	454,670			454,670
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	20,400			20,400
Teaching Materials	2,500			2,500
Cash Disbursements	2,555,250			2,555,250
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>3,032,820</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,032,820</b>
Vehicles Purchase	2,400			2,400
Computer & Telecom Equipment	33,415			33,415
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>35,815</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,815</b>
Storage, Warehousing	33,100			33,100
Distribution & Monitoring	50,165			50,165
Transport & Vehicle Costs	85,950			85,950
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>169,215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169,215</b>
International Staff	114,350			114,350
National Society Staff	114,200			114,200
Volunteers	137,868			137,868
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>366,418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>366,418</b>
Consultants	5,000			5,000
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Travel	36,000			36,000
Information & Public Relations	21,600			21,600
Office Costs	29,824			29,824
Communications	10,800			10,800
Financial Charges	4,000			4,000
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>102,224</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102,224</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	241,247	0	0	241,247
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>241,247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>241,247</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>3,952,739</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,952,739</b>



# Burkina Faso: Food security



 BRCS/IFRC targeted areas

