

Appeal 2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

BURKINA FASO

Appeal no. 01.32/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2004 in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and Care	263,309
Disaster Management	297,400
Organizational Development	94,873
Total	655,579²

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 492,361 or EUR 422,001.

National Context

According to the World Bank's 2002 World Development Report, Burkina Faso is the world's 12th poorest country, with a gross national income of USD 230. In 2001, an estimated 45% of the population lived below the poverty line, reflecting mainly worsening poverty in urban areas. Agriculture represents half the country's export earnings and employs 84% of the nation's workforce. Lacking in resources, water and fertile soil, Burkina Faso is also continually hit by droughts and floods. Up to three million Burkinabés live and work in Côte d'Ivoire where large cocoa and coffee plantations exist. However, almost half a million of them returned home in 2003 to flee fighting in their adopted country. (EIU)



National health care remains very poor. Under-five mortality is at 197 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001. The main diseases affecting the predominantly rural population are malaria and HIV/AIDS. Burkina Faso has the second highest rate of infection in West Africa just after Côte d'Ivoire. In 2001, meningitis also swept through the nation killing over 1,500 people, and recurring in 2002 and 2003. In 1998, the country had only three doctors for every 100,000 people (UNDP). Public expenditure on health amounts to about only 1.5% of the GDP.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

	Burkina Faso	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2001	45.8	46.5	66.7
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2001	24.8	62.4	~
Adult literacy rate (female as % of male), 2001	43	77	~
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 2001	22	44	64
GDP per capita (PPP USD), 2001	1,120	1,831	7,376
Persons living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	6.5	9.0	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2001	~	~	~

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2003

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement³ Context:

Federation

The **Burkinabe Red Cross Society** has been working with Federation support on Community-Based First Aid (CBFA) as well as on emergency operations during health epidemics (i.e. meningitis), population movements, and floods. At the request of the Burkinabe Red Cross, the Federation will support the national society to co-ordinate relations with partners, review and update its development plan, and develop and revitalize income generation possibilities.

³ 'Movement' refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

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ICRC: Supported through its office in Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC helps the Burkinabe Red Cross to prepare for and respond to emergency situations, to provide effective and efficient tracing services and in dissemination activities promoting the Fundamental Principles and raise awareness of IHL⁴ in the community.

Bilateral: The Danish Red Cross assisted the Burkinabe Red Cross in developing its CAS⁵, which was completed March 2002, although it does not currently engage in any development programmes with the Burkinabe Red Cross. The Spanish Red Cross assists the national society with women in development activities and support for the national society's national director, finance director and assistant. The French Red Cross has also contributed to the Burkinabe Red Cross's medico-social centre and relief activities. The national society has a programme of youth exchange with the Westphalia branch of the German Red Cross, in which they carry out small projects on reforestation, drilling and accommodation infrastructure. The Burkinabe Red Cross centre for street children receives support from the Belgian Red Cross. Significant support was received in 2003 for relief operations for Burkinabé returnees from Côte d'Ivoire through several sister national societies, both bilaterally and through the Federation. The national society also co-manages, with the Norwegian "Better Life Foundation" a day centre to assist destitute persons with health, hygiene, food, and vocational training and provides medical treatment for children suffering from clubfoot, cleft palates, and noma, a preventable disease, which severely disfigures its victims.

Primary support from the Movement in 2003

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development	Other
ICRC			xx	xx		xx
Federation*	xx	xx				
Danish Red Cross		xx				
Belgian Red Cross		xx				xx
Spanish Red Cross		xx	xx		xx	xx
French Red Cross		xx				
Austrian Red Cross						xx
Westphalia/ German Red Cross						xx

*Federation support comes from Swedish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Government of Ireland, Government of U.K., and the Federation Capacity Building Fund.

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

The Burkinabe Red Cross has had a hard time maintaining numerous bilateral partnerships in recent past. These partners helped to keep it active in relief, health, and small community-based projects. A change of its statutes has also made for clearer management with the recruitment of a National Director in the second half of 2003. The statutes however weakened the Burkinabe Red Cross in part because they created posts that needed to be funded whereas the national society has not been quite successful in resource development. The Regional Office has thus supported a resource development programme aimed at revamping all income-generating projects and promoting a coherent approach of its partners to overall development and sustainability. A partners' "round table" meeting will be held in early 2004 to establish a consensus on how to proceed together on this issue. Major progress has been made in engaging qualified finance staff and introducing tight financial management systems. Additional work will be undertaken on financial and administrative procedures.

⁴ IHL – International Humanitarian Law

⁵ CAS – Cooperation Agreement Strategy

Burkinabe Red Cross At a Glance

	YEAR	COMMENT
Statutes	2001	Revised statutes, separation of governance and management
National Disaster Plan	in draft form	Burkinabe Red Cross is part of national committee responsible for developing National Development Plan
National Development Plan	2004- 2007	Draft exists
Cooperation Agreement Strategy	2002	Led by Danish Red Cross
Self Assessment	2003	
Elections	2001	
Yearly audit		Only internal and/or governmental, not yet conducted by private external auditors.

Main Strengths:

- Good national coverage
- Ability to mobilize volunteers
- Strong participation in some national health activities (i.e., epidemics).
- Ability to engage bilateral partnerships

Main Challenges:

- Resource development
- Managing, coordinating, and maintaining bilateral partnerships

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

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Background

- High child morbidity and mortality rates
- Poverty, high illiteracy rates, persistent harmful cultural practices (female genital mutilation)
- Illnesses linked to water and poor sanitation/hygiene (low access to safe water and adequate sanitation)
- Persistent endemic and epidemic illnesses (measles, cholera, meningitis)
- Low vaccination coverage
- Increasing HIV/AIDS problem (second highest ranked country in West Africa)

Achievements:

- Well-organized and motivated local committees in a number of health districts
- Ability to mobilize volunteers/good experience in social mobilization (Measles and meningitis vaccination campaigns)
- Good collaboration with partners/government
- Experience in community surveillance of epidemic diseases (Meningitis, 2001 and 2002 and 2003)
- Trained volunteers in first aid and communicable diseases
- Major successes in addressing relevant public health problems with support only from experienced generalists within the national society

Lessons learned:

- Need to reinforce technical capacity of headquarters health department.
- Need to ensure sustainability of community-based health activities
- Need to develop a coherent programme linking diverse health activities (vaccinations, emergency health, HIV/AIDS, female genital mutilation, etc.)

Goal: To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality resulting from communicable diseases and cultural practices in Burkina Faso.

Objective: Mortality and morbidity linked to endemic diseases, childhood illnesses, and harmful traditional practices are reduced through promotion of appropriate health behaviour at the community level in targeted rural zones.

Expected Results:

1. Community health practices related to vaccination preventable childhood illnesses and meningitis change positively through sensitization, training, and alphabetization.
2. The Burkinabe Red Cross successfully organizes and manages a community health programme.
3. Female genital mutilation (excision) is reduced in three provinces (Ganzourgou, Kourwéogo, Ouhritenga).

Disaster Management

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

Burkina Faso, like its neighbours, is subject to recurring droughts and floods, as well as massive population movements linked to disturbances in neighbouring countries. Since the 1999 events in Tabou, followed by the September 2002 armed conflict also in Côte d'Ivoire, more than half a million Burkinabés have fled back to their country to which the Burkinabe government responded with its "Operation Bayiri." The Burkinabe Red Cross responded to the challenge with reception and registration of returnees at transit sites, distributions of food and non-food items to weary and hungry returnees, support to health blocks, creation of psycho-social peer counselling, social activities for children, and lodging for its citizens and foreigners (including Ivorians, Malians, Cameroonians, Béninoise, and Nigerians). In 2003, the Burkinabe Red Cross also conducted activities geared at the socio-economic reinsertion of 16,000 returnees through distribution of seeds and tools kits and development of small-scale irrigation and gardening. The national society does regular flood relief operations and offers First Aid to victims of internal unrest. Furthermore, it addresses the root causes of food insecurity by helping communities with income generating activities linked to cereal banking, agricultural production, and gardening.

Despite its successes, the national society has learned through these numerous interventions that its greatest challenges lie in communication and logistic inadequacies. There is need for strict coordination with other partners and need to strengthen its volunteer emergency first-aid through better training, retention, and equipment.

Goal: The Burkinabe Red Cross branches and headquarters are able to respond adequately to emergencies

Objective: The Burkinabe Red Cross capacity to address root causes of food insecurity and to intervene during emergencies to assist those in need is strengthened.

Expected Results:

1. Household food security is improved in select communities through:
 - Technical and material support to cereal production and gardening and irrigation schemes
 - Sale of cereals at RC run "not for profit" boutiques
2. The Burkinabe Red Cross emergency response capacity improves through:
 - Training of 60 trainers and 1200 First-Aid volunteers each year for the next four years
 - Equipping of 320 brigades of 15 first-aid volunteers each with basic materials (stretchers, Red Cross pinafores, first aid kits)
 - Regular support to branches through monitoring and guidance
 - Acquisition of communication/transport means

Organizational Development

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

In view of the main challenges of maintaining strong bilateral partnerships and developing resource development skills, the Burkinabe Red Cross needs to prepare a comprehensive strategic development plan, based on its capacity assessment. This strategic plan will be co-ordinated and agreed upon with key stakeholders both within and outside the Movement, leading to a systematic development of the national society's capacity. The Burkinabe Red Cross will need to capitalize on the achievements of 2003 within finance development and extend the success to its branches.

Goal: Better assistance to the most vulnerable is furnished through improved programme planning, management, and resource mobilization capacities of the Burkinabe Red Cross.

Objective: The Burkinabe Red Cross has completed a comprehensive Strategic Development Plan leading to a systematic development of the national society capacity.

Expected Results:

1. The Burkinabe Red Cross moves closer towards realising the characteristics of a well-functioning national society through:
 - Development of a three- to five-year strategic development plan (based on national society capacity assessment and evaluation of previous plan results) in co-ordination with other stakeholders.
 - Completion of a Co-operation Agreement Strategy process
 - Convening a partners meeting to formally present and confirm the Co-operation Agreement Strategy (CAS).
2. Financial management systems and procedures are improved and revenues from resource development activities are increased and diversified at headquarters and branch level:
 - The Burkinabe Red Cross installs professional accounting software and trains the staff on its use.
 - The Burkinabe Red Cross undergoes external audits of its accounts that will enable it to better manage resources, identify weaknesses, and address them.
 - Members and managers of ten branches, clearly understand the separation of governance and management functions
 - Ten branch level pharmacies possess the tools and capabilities to manage stocks.
 - Resource development activities are co-ordinated according to plans approved by the Burkinabe Red Cross resource development committee.
 - The Burkinabe Red Cross improves its public relations and marketing strategy through a positive public image and its revenue sources are diversified.
 - Ten branch staff are trained in resource mobilization activities and the Burkinabe Red Cross national resource mobilization committee develops standard project description formats.
 - Revenues generated by ten branches increase significantly through income generating activities.

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.32/2004

Name: Burkina-Faso

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	16,027	86,778	0	0	0	0	102,804
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	2,083	50,544	0	0	0	0	52,626
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	18,110	137,322	0	0	0	0	155,431
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	20,978	0	0	2,455	0	0	23,432
Computers & telecom	15,333	34,600	0	0	0	0	49,933
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	36,311	34,600	0	2,455	0	0	73,366
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	20,086	32,136	0	0	0	0	52,221
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	20,086	32,136	0	0	0	0	52,221
Programme Support	17,115	19,331	0	6,167	0	0	42,612
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	17,115	19,331	0	6,167	0	0	42,612
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	15,902	0	0	15,902
Personnel-national staff	129,457	57,214	0	21,664	0	0	208,334
Consultants	0	0	0	15,660	0	0	15,660
PERSONNEL	129,457	57,214	0	53,226	0	0	239,896
W/shops & Training	25,798	9,332	0	5,785	0	0	40,915
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	25,798	9,332	0	5,785	0	0	40,915
Travel & related expenses	3,412	0	0	9,000	0	0	12,412
Information	0	445	0	0	0	0	445
Other General costs	13,020	7,020	0	18,240	0	0	38,279
GENERAL EXPENSES	16,432	7,465	0	27,240	0	0	51,136
TOTAL BUDGET:	263,309	297,400	0	94,873	0	0	655,579