Burkina Faso

The humanitarian crisis in Burkina Faso intensified in 2018 due to persistent conflict in the North, East and Sahel regions, and continuing food insecurity. Approximately 1.5 million people are affected by conflict, including nearly 1.1 million children. Of those affected, over 141,000 will require immediate, life-saving assistance, including food assistance, nutritional support and sanitation services. The number of security incidents linked to violent extremist groups has almost doubled, increasing from 65 incidents in 2017 to 124 in 2018, including 107 deaths. Threats by violent extremist groups have led to 440 school closures since the beginning of the 2018/19 school year, depriving over 66,000 children (over 32,000 girls) of education. Persistent insecurity has also displaced nearly 41,000 people, 56 per cent of whom are children, and is affecting access to health services, with 10 health centres closed in the Sahel region in 2018 and more at risk of closure in 2019. Burkina Faso is also hosting nearly 24,000 Malian refugees, predominantly in the Sahel region. In 2019, food insecurity will affect an estimated 676,000 people, and some 133,066 children under 5 years will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Humanitarian strategy

The UNICEF Burkina Faso strategy combines emergency response with community-based resilience-building interventions. As lead of the emergency coordination and national capacity development. The expansion of the Safe School Strategy to the North and East regions will facilitate the integration of disaster risk reduction, risk mitigation and psychosocial support into child-friendly school programmes. Radio-based education will be rolled out to support children affected by school closures, and EduTrack will be used as an early warning system in schools. UNICEF will expand multi-sectoral, community-based protection services for vulnerable children, focusing on psychosocial support and case management for unaccompanied and separated children and children affected by violence. The WASH response will support health, nutrition and education services by increasing access to potable water, community-led total sanitation and hygiene promotion, including menstrual hygiene management in schools. UNICEF will facilitate SAM treatment and prevention for children under 5 years and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling for pregnant and lactating women. The number of security incidents linked to violent extremist groups has almost doubled, increasing from 65 incidents in 2017 to 124 in 2018, including 107 deaths. Threats by violent extremist groups have led to 440 school closures since the beginning of the 2018/19 school year, depriving over 66,000 children (over 32,000 girls) of education. Persistent insecurity has also displaced nearly 41,000 people, 56 per cent of whom are children, and is affecting access to health services, with 10 health centres closed in the Sahel region in 2018 and more at risk of closure in 2019. Burkina Faso is also hosting nearly 24,000 Malian refugees, predominantly in the Sahel region. In 2019, food insecurity will affect an estimated 676,000 people, and some 133,066 children under 5 years will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Results from 2018

As of 31 October 2018, UNICEF had US$11.8 million available against the US$36.1 million appeal (33 per cent funded). UNICEF and partners reached 329,000 people, including 98,000 children, with humanitarian and psychosocial support. The low SAM achievement is linked to incomplete reporting, weak referral systems and insecurity, which reduced access to health services. IYCF counselling is being expanded and is expected to reach more women by the end of 2018. In response to the measles outbreak, the UNICEF-supported immunization campaign reached 95 per cent of children aged 6 to 59 months. In the Sahel and North regions, over 4,700 children (nearly 2,600 girls) affected by school closures attended study camps organized by the Government with UNICEF support. The primary-level participant success rate was 65.6 per cent, slightly exceeding the national rate. The Safe School Strategy reached 134,000 children (49 per cent girls) and is expected to reach more children by the end of 2018. UNICEF supported the Government to operationalize 13 decentralized child protection networks that reached nearly 7,100 refugee children (over 3,200 girls) and 65 unaccompanied and separated children (17 girls) with psychosocial support and alternative care. Due to funding shortfalls, the WASH priority shifted to strengthening coordination and partner capacities.
NUTRITION

Children under 5 years with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes 187,177 65,319 187,177 65,319
Children aged 6 to 23 months benefiting from IYCF services 400,000 234,703 400,000 234,703

HEALTH

Households received at least two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets 2,500 3,145

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

People accessing drinking water and adequate sanitation/hygiene services 55,000 7,992 30,000 7,992
Children aged 6 to 59 months suffering from SAM with complications received a WASH kit and hygiene messages 24,000 0 24,000 0
Mothers/caregivers received key hygiene messages 24,000 116,517 24,000 116,517

CHILD PROTECTION

Children reached with psychosocial support in child-friendly or community spaces 11,000 7,094 11,000 7,094
Unaccompanied children reunified with their biological families 100 65 100 65

EDUCATION

Children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing education in schools that implement the Safe School Strategy (teacher trained in psychosocial support and disaster risk reduction) 150,000 133,858 150,000 133,858

Results as of 31 October 2018 are not available. All results are through 30 September 2018, except for education results, which are through 23 November 2018.

Funding requirements

In line with the United Nations inter-agency resilience and emergency plan, UNICEF is requesting US$36.4 million to address emergency nutrition, education, WASH, protection and health needs. The education budget has increased due to the rapidly growing population of out-of-school children, including children affected by school closures and displacement. The WASH budget will allow UNICEF to jump start the implementation of the WASH-in-nutrition strategy in emergency-affected zones. Funding will also support formal and non-formal education for children affected by insecurity, provide protection and WASH support to affected children and women in need and respond to the nutritional crisis and measles outbreak.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2019 requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>13,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>1,720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36,370,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This figure includes internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees (camps and host communities) and directly affected host communities. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 'Burkina Faso: 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview' (draft), OCHA, November 2018. The Humanitarian Needs Overview document was not finalized/guidance at the time of writing this appeal. The appeal will be updated to be aligned with the published Humanitarian Needs Overview, once finalized.
2 UNICEF Burkina Faso security unit, November 2018.
6 Ibid.
7 Ibid.
8 Available funds include US$10.9 million received against the 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal and US$894,900 carried forward from the previous year. In addition to the emergency funds available, UNICEF also received other sources of funding totalling US$4.4 million, which also supported interventions outlined in the appeal.
9 This is equivalent to 44.7 per cent of the total population in need, based on the 2018 Burkina Faso Humanitarian Action for Children appeal.
10 ‘Stratégie de scolarisation des élèves des zones affectées par le terrorisme’.
12 According to the National Institute of Statistics and Demography, in 2016, children (under age 18) made up 56 per cent of the population.
13 This figure is the sum of the child population to be reached (from different age categories) and the adult population to be reached (including pregnant and lactating women).
14 This includes children aged 6 to 59 months, children affected by violence (estimated at 50 per cent of the beneficiaries) and crisis-affected children attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support and conflict/disaster risk reduction
15 UNICEF is targeting 100 per cent of the SAM caseload based on ‘Burkina Faso: 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview’ (draft).
16 The targets for WASH were calculated based on 2016 sex- and age-disaggregated data from the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (56 per cent of the target population is children and 51 per cent of targeted adults are women).
17 This figure is 30 per cent of the total number of out-of-school children (255,307), including those children affected by school closures and displacement, and others in emergency-affected regions.
18 Calculated based on the average school attendance rate (70 per cent) for the 2016/17 school year in three emergency-affected regions (East, Sahel and North), multiplied by the number of affected school-aged children (aged 3 to 17 years).
19 Budget requirements for WASH include the implementation of the WASH-in-nutrition strategy, which entails providing access to a WASH package at health facilities offering services and counselling to malnourished children, and integrating hygiene message promotion in community-based IYCF counselling sessions.
20 UNICEF targets under the 2019 Safe School Strategy increased significantly due to the increased need to expand this strategy, while the budget requirement did not increase significantly because the unit cost per beneficiary declined due to the integration of psychosocial support training into teacher training. For out-of-school children, UNICEF budgeted for 30 per cent of the total number of children in need, primarily covering those who are affected by school closures and internally displaced due to persistent insecurity in three emergency-affected regions.