Highlights
The month of June was marked by an increase in the number of security incidents, mostly armed violence against civilians in Sahel (Soum Province) and Centre-Nord regions (Sanmatenga and Bam provinces). This has led to new waves of internal displacements in Djibo and Dori (Sahel), Barsalogho, Pensa, Dablo, Kaya and Pissila (Centre-Nord) and Ouagadougou (Centre). Since the last reporting, 50,000 new internally displaced people (IDP) have been registered. IDPs are staying in administrative buildings such as schools in very congested spaces with lack of sanitation infrastructures. By the end of the school year 2018-2019, there were still 2,024 schools closed affecting more than 330,000 children. Those who missed more than four months of schooling will have to repeat their school year/grade, when security allows. The quality of health care provided in health facilities has negatively been impacted by the arrival of IDPs as well as the strikes initiated in June by doctors and other health care workers.

- 220,000 IDPs were registered by the end of June (OCHA – 30 June 2019), an increase of almost 50,000 new IDPs since the last reporting.
- 39 health structures are closed and 68 are working with minimum operations, affecting an estimated 401,300 persons (Ministry of Health (MoH), 30 June 2019)
- 58 health districts are hosting IDPs and require additional human resources, medicines and equipment (MoH, 30 June 2019)
- 472 incidents (involving 502 deaths and 242 injured) have been registered since January 2018, including 57 in June 2019, the highest monthly rate since January 2018 (OCHA – 30 June 2019).
- From January to May 2019, 36,787 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been treated in nutrition services nationwide, of whom 7,676 were admitted in the reporting period (national health information system, Endos 2019).

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment</td>
<td>133,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>29,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># pregnant women in emergency-affected areas received two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets</td>
<td>21,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces/other safe spaces</td>
<td>35,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># out-of-school children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing formal or non-formal basic education</td>
<td>76,592</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30 June 2019

840,000
- # children in need of humanitarian assistance out of 1.5 M
- # people in need (Revised Interagency Emergency Plan Burkina Faso 2019)

130,000
- # children displaced out of 220,000
- # Internally displaced persons (IDPs) registered (OCHA – 30 June 2019)
- 50,000 # new registered IDPs since the last report in May 2019

401,000
- # persons without access to health

25,620
- # Malian refugees (OCHA – 30 June 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2019 (HAC) US$36.5 million

Funding status 2019 (US$)
- Requirement $36.4 M
- Carry Over $4.2 M
- Gap $26.2 M
- 74%
- Funds received in 2019 $5.4 M
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Violence against populations has increased in June, mainly in Sahel and Centre-Nord regions, where multiple attacks by non-state armed groups in at least four villages resulted in more than 45 civilian deaths. These attacks led to new waves of displacement in Sahel (Djibo and Dori) and Centre-Nord (Pensa, Dablo, Barsalogho, Foube, Pissila and Kaya) regions. As some of the host communities remain insecure, those IDPs are expected to seek further refuge in more secured towns such as region or province capitals. On 11 June, 1,600 IDPs arrived in Ouagadougou, the capital city. Presence of IDPs has also been notified in Cascades, Est, Centre Est, Centre Sud, Centre Ouest, Hauts Bassins, Plateau Central and Boucle du Mouhoun regions (OCHA-30 June 2019).

In June 2019, almost 50,000 new IDPs have been registered, reaching nearly 220,000 IDPs as of 30 June. More than 130,000 IDPs are children (59 per cent). In the past months, an estimated 90 per cent of the IDPs were living in host communities but this is not the case anymore. The new IDPs find refuge in spontaneous sites such as schools and administrative buildings. In Barsalogho, 13 spontaneous sites have been set up. The lack of water, sanitary infrastructure, proper shelters (up to 60 persons living in a classroom) and lack of health care services is extremely worrisome as the rainy/winter season continues.

As of 30 June, 39 out of 816 health structures in five emergency-affected regions¹ are closed, affecting nearly 402,000 persons (around 237,000 children) that is an increase of 30,000 people since the end of May. The most affected health district is Djibo in Sahel region (15 out of 41 closed with four new health centers closed during the reporting period). Barsalogho (Centre-Nord region) is the second most affected, with 8 out of 14 facilities closed and Tougan (Boucle du Mohoun region) with 4 out of 39 facilities closed. Furthermore, 68 health facilities are operating at reduced or minimum services, an increase of 20 facilities compared to the previous reporting period. Of those, 22 are in Sahel, 19 in Centre-Nord, and 15 in the Est regions.

The school year 2018-2019 concluded on 30 June. At this date, the number of schools closed due to insecurity remained the same as in May: 2,024, affecting 330,292 children (158,541 girls) (Ministry of Education – 24 May).

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF Burkina Faso leads the Nutrition, Education and WASH sectors, and the Child Protection sub-sector in close collaboration with governmental counterparts. UNICEF also plays an active role in the Health in emergency sector led by the World Health Organization (WHO).

During the reporting period, UNICEF contributed to the extension of UN integrated offices planned in five cities, out of which UNICEF will join in two cities - Kaya and Fada Nourma. A new UN House in Kaya officially opened on 30 June 2019 housing 6 UN entities. UNICEF staff in Kaya office are expected at the end July.

In view of the deteriorating security and subsequent increase in humanitarian needs, the sectors initiated the review of the 2019 Burkina Faso- Emergency plan (HRP) in June under the coordination of OCHA. The new population in need of humanitarian assistance is estimated at 1.5 million (initially 1.2 million). The analysis of factors such as food insecurity, increased IDPs, closure of health facilities, etc. has led to an increase of the national caseload of SAM children from 133,066 (original HRP) to 146,320 (revised HRP). UNICEF will revise the 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) accordingly.

Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF Burkina Faso emergency response² plan addresses the urgent needs of the population in seven regions (Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord, Boucle du Mohoun, Est, Centre-Est and Hauts Bassins) and 18 provinces which are directly affected by the crisis. The response plan is aligned with the Country programme document (CPD 2018-2021), the HRP (2019 Burkina Faso- Emergency plan) and the government's extended emergency plan for Sahel (Stratégie d'extension du programme d’urgence pour le Sahel 2019-2021).

UNICEF is supporting community-based interventions in areas where the government's basic social services had to be suspended or are being severely restricted to reach the most vulnerable population. UNICEF continues to

¹ Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Est and Boucle du Mouhoun
² The UNICEF Emergency Response Plan is being finalised
strengthen the national health and nutrition systems to deliver services in emergencies, including SAM prevention and treatment and measles vaccination. UNICEF prioritizes the access to formal and informal schooling for children affected by crises and schools’ resilience building. Conflict-affected children are also receiving comprehensive child protection services through the decentralized child protection networks supported by UNICEF. With the drastic increase in IDPs and the rainy season, UNICEF’s interventions in emergency WASH services in communities affected by the crisis are becoming critical. With the opening of two sub-offices in Kaya (Centre-Nord) and Fada Ngourma (Est), UNICEF will strengthen its preparedness and response capacity.

Summary Analysis of the Programme Response

Nutrition

Since January 2019, 28 per cent of the 133,066 yearly targeted children with SAM have been treated in nutrition services nationwide. This low coverage is linked to the lack of access to health and nutrition services due to the closure of health facilities in insecure areas where the greatest number of SAM admissions were expected.

During the reporting period, 7,676 new cases of SAM were treated in the community-based management of acute malnutrition program (CMAM), including 539 cases admitted in inpatient facilities (IPF) and 4,812 in outpatient therapeutic program (OTP). Of those, 3,354 SAM children were treated in six regions affected by emergency (Sahel, Centre-Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est and Nord), representing 66 per cent of the total new SAM admissions. Performance indicators of the CMAM program in the country remain at acceptable level based on the international SPHERE standards with 91.1 percent of cure rate, 1.7 percent of death rate and 7.3 percent of defaulter rate.

In June, 75,776 pregnant and lactating women with children under 24 months benefited from infant and young child feeding promotion (IYCF) counselling at community level. In addition, UNICEF provided financial support to six health districts (Kaya, Boussouma, Kongoussi, Boussé, Ziniaré, and Zorgho) in the Centre-Nord and Plateau-Central regions to reinforce the competencies of 156 health workers on the management of acute malnutrition and IYCF.

Since January, 389,391 pregnant and lactating women with children under the age of two participated in IYCF counselling sessions in Plateau-Central, Est, Nord, Sud-Ouest, Cascade and Sahel regions, representing 83.69 per cent of the annual target.

The first round of the national vitamin A supplementation to 3,230,000 children from 6 to 59 months, coupled with deworming to 2,882,000 children from 12 to 59 months and screening of acute malnutrition, is undergoing since 20 June. UNICEF provided 7,203 boxes (500 capsules each) of vitamin A and 33,140 boxes (100 tablets each) of mebendazole, 100 per cent of the required quantity for the campaign. UNICEF also gave technical and financial support to the MoH for the preparation and implementation of the campaign.

Health

As the week of 26, only six new cases of measles have been notified, two in Centre-Sud region and four in the Sahel region (Sebba district).

During the reporting period, 38,437 children have been immunized against measles in Foube, Pensa and Dablo IDP sites in Centre-Nord region. UNICEF has provided 10,000 long lasting impregnated nets (LLIN) for the IDPs in two regions (7,000 for Centre-Nord and 3,000 for Sahel). Capacity building has started this month for community health workers in the Sahel region.

The arrival of new IDPs in June, mainly in Sahel and Centre-Nord regions, as well as the closure of health structures has weakened the health system. A total of 58 health districts are now hosting IDPs, that is 8, 5 per cent of the total health districts in four regions (15/110 for Sahel, 16/196 for Nord, 10/233 for Boucle du Mouhoun and 17/148 for Centre-Nord regions). The number of consultations has increased in the operational health structures. For instance, since the arrival of around new 15,000 IDPs, 100 consultations per day are registered in the Pissila health centre (Centre-Nord) of which 80 per cent are paediatric consultations (average daily consultation of 20 per day before the crisis). Paralysis of health services due to strikes and stockout of medical consumables in health centres may further aggravate and jeopardize an already fragile situation.
During the reporting period, UNICEF and its implementing partners supported the training on the Safe school/Psychosocial (PSS) approach of 330 people (116 women), including 315 teachers (110 women), 14 community members (six women) and one-man social worker in Sahel, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord and Nord regions. 434 schools have also been provided with emergency preparedness and response plans in Boucle du Mouhoun (142), Centre-Nord (114) and Nord (178) regions. These plans benefited 86,200 students (41,376 girls). In the same period, 12,600 new children (5,900 girls) attended education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support and conflict/disaster risk reduction. The achievement of the indicator related with out of school children accessing education is still low (9.6 per cent) due to the fear from parents to send their children to school, as well as direct attacks and threat to the occidental education. Community relays initially identified for data collection for the radio education program no longer want to undertake this activity for security reasons. As a result, the number of children following the radio education program is not known.

The Ministry of National Education, Literacy and National Languages Promotion (MENAPLN) organized the relocation of approximately 12,000 internally displaced children to safer areas, when and where possible, in the Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun regions, to achieve the school year 2018-2019. UNICEF has supported the relocation of 394 students (180 girls) in the Sahel region with kitchen materials, hygiene items such as soap and transport. Furthermore, the MENAPLN identified 2,233 students (1,036 girls) from Nord, Centre-Nord, Est and Sahel regions, who could not pass their end-year examinations but attended school for more than five months. Those students will be relocated to pass their examination in a safer area. UNICEF is supporting this relocation with school supplies and recreational kits.

**Child Protection**

UNICEF and its child protection (CP) partners are providing assistance in the Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord and Est regions. During the reporting period, 6,583 new IDP children (2,565 girls) were reached in the Nord and Centre-Nord regions. The CP interventions include socio-educational and psychosocial support activities in response to distress, and identification, documentation, service provision and referral of children survivors of violence and abuse, and community awareness activities to prevent family separation and violence against children.

During May and June, 244 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified and documented for family tracing and reunification services. Of those, 159 UASC (82 girls) have been reunified with their family, whilst 85 children (43 girls) are awaiting family tracing and reunification in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions. Finally, 8,374 community members (5,192 women) attended protection awareness sessions in the provinces of Lorum, Yatenga (Nord region), Soum (Sahel region) and Sanmatenga (Centre-Nord region).

To cope with the restricted humanitarian access due to ongoing conflict, in Sahel and Centre-Nord regions, the CP actors are strengthening community-based mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of activities and ensure that program targets are reached.

**WASH**

During June 2019, 9,662 new persons (5,703 women and girls) have benefited from emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance in Centre-Nord, Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun regions. This brings the total beneficiaries to 59,087 persons (96 per cent IDPs) since January 2019. Out of those, 24,845 people (12,742 women and girls) have gained access to water provision, including 5,096 during the reporting period. In addition, 320 persons affected by the emergency (166 women and girls) in Pensa (Centre-Nord) and Arbinda (Sahel) have been provided with 15 emergency latrines equipped with handwashing devices and 15 emergency showers. Since January, 4,860 people (2,457 women and children IDPs and host communities) have therefore been reached with sanitation services in Centre-Nord and Sahel regions.

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1 Danish refugee council (DRC), Humanité et Inclusion and the Ministry of National education, literacy and national languages promotion (MENAPLN)
2 Danish refugee council (DRC) and Christian children fund of Canada (CCFC), the Ministry of woman, national solidarity, family and humanitarian action (MFSNFAH), the Coordination nationale des associations des enfants et jeunes travailleurs du Burkina (CN-AEJTB) and Croix Rouge Burkina Faso (RCBF)
3 37 at Arbinda, 42 in Barsalogo, 41 form Djibo and 39 in Kelbo
4 26 at Arbinda, 15 in Barsalogo, 23 form Djibo and 21 in Kelbo
5 Awareness on prevention on family separations and other forms of violence against children, through communication for development (C4D) activities.
UNICEF intensified its interventions to deliver hygiene messages and supplies (menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits, 400 grams of soap per person, two buckets per household), reaching 4,466 new IDPs and host communities (2,857 women and girls) in Centre-Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun regions. This sums up to 45,391 people (26,056 women and girls) who received hygiene awareness sessions focused on handwashing, personal hygiene and environmental cleaning in the Sahel, Centre-Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun regions since January 2019.

C4D
UNICEF, through its partnership with the Red Cross Burkina Faso (CRBF) and Action communautaire pour le développement (ACD), continued to support radio-based programs and community dialogues for people affected by the emergency. Messages were focused on peace, social cohesion and life enhancing information in health, water, sanitation and hygiene practices.

In June, the local radio station Manegda in Kaya (capital of the Centre-Nord region) broadcasted five programs on the role of traditional and religious leaders and civil society organizations in peace building/social cohesion. Four public radio games programs were also launched through radio Manegda in Foube, Barsalogho and Pensa IDP sites (Centre-Nord region) with a focus on social cohesion.
UNICEF also supported the training in communication for development for 350 community relays, including 75 from affected communities. Finally, UNICEF and the health directorate of the Centre-Nord region trained 22 medias workers on child immunization, pregnancy and newborn health.

Media and external communication
A communication team from Child Alert undertook a mission in Burkina Faso in June 2019. They documented the actions from UNICEF in education and met IDPs to better understand their needs in terms of education. The team is preparing Human Interest Stories (HiS) and other communication documents based on the materials gathered during the mission to be used for advocacy and resource mobilisation.

Funding
In line with the 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal (HAC) and the HRP (2019 Burkina Faso- Emergency plan), UNICEF is requesting US$36,370,000 to meet the needs of the children in Burkina Faso. The funding gap has decrease by 7 per cent compared to the end of May 2019 (from 81 to 74 per cent). During the reporting period, UNICEF-Burkina Faso received US$1.6 million from Austria and US$1 million from USAID/Food for peace. Education has the largest funding gap although some contributions from donors such as Norway, Switzerland and Denmark have been used for the Safe school strategy and emergency school supplies. Although these are not emergency funds, they significantly contribute to advancing the HAC target 2019.
UNICEF Burkina Faso would like to recognize the generous contributions from key partners including Japan, Sweden, CERF, USAID and Austria. In addition, UNICEF recognizes the flexible and unearmarked funding received through the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received in 2019</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>13,950,000</td>
<td>1,617,200</td>
<td>3,648,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>252,100</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,659,206</td>
<td>107,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,720,000</td>
<td>1,265,000</td>
<td>230,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14,850,000</td>
<td>604,400</td>
<td>57,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,370,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,394,906</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,184,188</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Burkina Faso Facebook and Twitter
UNICEF Burkina Faso Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal
UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal

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8 These interventions were supported by the Peace building r
## Annex A
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators 9</th>
<th>Overall needs</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
<th>Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019 Target</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
<td>Change since last report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019 Target</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
<td>Change since last report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Children &lt; 5 years old with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme</td>
<td>133,066</td>
<td>36,787</td>
<td>▲ 7,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Pregnant and lactating women of children aged 0 to 23 months received IYCF counselling</td>
<td>465,000</td>
<td>389,391</td>
<td>▲ 75,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>29,302</td>
<td>88,286</td>
<td>▲ 38,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Pregnant women in emergency affected areas received two long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets</td>
<td>21,360</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>▲ 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Mothers with new born children in emergency affected areas received at least one postnatal visit by a community health worker</td>
<td>21,360</td>
<td>7,975</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#People accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>24,845</td>
<td>▲ 5,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>4,860</td>
<td>▲ 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#People accessing hygiene awareness interventions in the targeted regions</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>45,391</td>
<td>▲ 4,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces/other safe spaces</td>
<td>35,800</td>
<td>17,729</td>
<td>▲ 6,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Women and children provided with prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Out of school children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing formal or non-formal basic education</td>
<td>76,592</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support and conflict/disaster risk reduction</td>
<td>374,839</td>
<td>339,754</td>
<td>▲ 12,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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9 In nutrition and health, sectors are the same for UNICEF and the sector
10 With the increase of the measles cases in Sahel and Centre-Nord regions, it is estimated that 146,000 children from 6 to 59 months old will need to be vaccinated. Targets for this indicator will be increased accordingly.