**Highlights**

- Burkina Faso registered 13 security incidents which resulted in 334 civilian casualties, including four children.
- As of **30 June 2021**, the number of internally displaced persons (IDP) reached 1,312,071 (CONASUR) out of which over 60.5 per cent are children.
- As of **28 May 2021**, 2,244 schools remained closed, affecting 304,564 students (148,046 girls) and 12,480 teachers (4,568 women).
- During the period June 21 to 28, 2021, eight schools were attacked by non-state armed groups in the Est region from the following basic education districts of Manni II: Mopienga, Balemba, Pénifogoou, Dabesma, Madori, Kobori, Lamoando and Karmama. The report mentioned the following major facts (not exhaustive): theft of school materials, burning of documents and school supplies.
- 115,200 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines arrived in Burkina Faso on 30 May 2021 via the COVAX mechanism, followed by the launch of vaccination campaign on 2 June 2021.
- As of July 6, 30,479 people have been vaccinated i.e. a coverage rate of 26.45 per cent, only 23.09 per cent (11,623) of health workers have been vaccinated.

**UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SAM admission</th>
<th>Funding status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>15%</td>
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**UNICEF Appeal 2021**

**US$ 157 million**

**Funding Status** (in US$)

- Carry-forward, $14M
- Funds received in 2021, $14M
- Funding gap, $129M
Funding Overview and Partnerships

In line with the revised 2021 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children appeal (HAC) appeal, the funding gap at the end of June 2021 was US$128.5 million (82 per cent). UNICEF Burkina Faso would like to recognize the generous support of key partners, who have contributed US$14.4 million in 20211 and US$13.9 million in 2020 to the HAC 20212. UNICEF also recognizes the flexible and unearmarked funding received in 2021 from the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund3.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to the revised Humanitarian Response Plan 20214 (HRP), an estimated 1.5 million people require protection and 3.5 million people are dependent on humanitarian assistance in Burkina Faso in 2021. The country is severely affected by a humanitarian crisis due to insecurity. Attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAG) persist in 2021, with many civilians being targeted or threatened. Consequently, new waves of displacements are taking place in several regions.

Internally displaced persons (IDP)

Registration of new IDPs in Burkina Faso is under the responsibility of the Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation (CONASUR), the government institution in charge of data collection and coordination of humanitarian response. As of 30 June 2021, 1,312,071 IDPs have been registered in the country (60.5 per cent children), an increase of 4.68 per cent compared to 1,253,416 IDPs registered as of 30 May 2021. While all 13 regions of the country are hosting IDPs, the most affected region remains the Centre-Nord, hosting almost 36.3 per cent of the IDPs, and the Sahel hosting 35.9 per cent. The municipalities of Djibo and Gorgadji both in the Sahel region have the number of IDPs greater than the host populations. The municipalities of Djibo in Sahel region and Kaya in Centre-Nord are hosting 24 per cent of the IDPs.

As of 28 May 2021, 2,244 schools were still closed due to insecurity, affecting 304,564 students (148,046 girls) and 12,480 teachers (4,568 women). Forty-nine schools were closed and 203 reopened compared to the last situation update as of 14 May 2021. On analysis, the closure of these 49 schools follows threats observed in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Sahel regions and a fire at a school in the Est region (Mopienga school). The Sahel region (41.08 per cent) is the most affected by the closure of schools, followed by the Est region (25.40 per cent).

On 9 March 20205, the Government of Burkina Faso declared the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 25 June 2021, the Ministry of Health (MoH) confirmed 13,478 cases (5,033 females), 13,297 recoveries and 168 deaths, with 13 active cases spread across the four regions (five health districts). As of 29 June, people have been vaccinated including 11,188 health workers, with a 28 per cent coverage rate out of the 114,200 vaccines received.

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1 Japan, Germany, Sweden, Danish, ECHO, The United Kingdom, , Canadian UNICEF Committee
2 Denmark, Luxembourg, British Government (DFID), GAVI The Vaccine Alliance, Denmark, Czech Republic (The), Romania, UNOCHA, The United Kingdom, USAID/Food for Peace, USA (USAID) OFDA, Canadian UNICEF Committee, Education Cannot Wait Fund, USA CDC, Saudi Arabia, World Bank - Washington D.C., Global Partnership for Education, SIDA – Sweden and Japan
3 Several donors
As of **30 June 2021**, 88 out of 1,269 health centers (7 per cent) in six emergency-affected regions⁶ were closed and 269 (21 per cent) offered reduced services. An estimated 895,087 people have no or limited access to nutrition and health services.

⁶ Sahel, Est, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, and Nord regions
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition
From January to June 2021, a total of 54,631 severely acute malnourished (SAM) children under 5 years old were treated in the therapeutic feeding programmes nationwide representing 36.12 per cent of the 2021 caseload. In promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding optimal practices (IYCF), 223,550 pregnant and lactating women including 1473 adolescents’ women benefited from monthly counselling sessions.

In order to improve the quality of nutrition services, an evaluation of the functionality of 270 nutrition therapeutic feeding services and 70 inpatient nutrition services was conducted in 27 health districts out of 70 of the country. Programme agreements with six NGOs (GRET, Save the Children international, SEMUS, HELP, ACF and IBFAN) were signed with UNICEF to implement IYCF promotion and counselling at the community level and two programme agreements with Alima and Médecins du Monde were signed with UNICEF to improve the quality of treatment of severe acute malnourished children with emphasis in area where health facilities are closed.

From April to June 2021, 29,135 severely acute malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months were admitted in nutrition services in the country, bringing the total number of severe acute malnourished children treated since the beginning of January 2021 to 54,631. This represents an indirect coverage rate of 36.12 per cent at the national level. The total number of SAM children treated in the six humanitarian regions are 33,097 representing 61 per cent of the admissions recorded since the beginning of 2021. The performances of the treatment centers are in line with SPHERE standards: cured rate 90.87 (>85 per cent), defaulters’ rate: 6.53 percent (<15 per cent) and death rate 2.5 percent (<10 per cent). However, some inpatient therapeutic services are experiencing a mortality rate close to 10 per cent and follow up actions are ongoing in order to find the causes and address them. Compared to last year’s admissions at the same period (40,916), there is an increase of 13,715 new admissions in 2021. In the area of IYCF, UNICEF and implementing partners supported 1,312 new support groups in June and 27,006 new pregnant and lactating women received IYCF counselling. This brings the number of mother-to-mother support groups established during this year to 17,524, and 223,550 (40 per cent of the annual target) pregnant and lactating women have received monthly counselling on IYCF best practices and hygiene in emergency situations since January.

The first round of the national Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) and Deworming days was launched in the beginning of June and aims to reach 3,393,742 children from 6 to 59 months age old. The activity will continue in July 2021 and results will be available thereafter.

From January to June 2021, the nutrition cluster adopted the 2021 annual work plan and set up the sub-regional clusters in two regions (Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun region) which brings the number of sub-regional clusters to five. The nutrition cluster groups in Sahel, Centre Nord, Est are all functioning and meet twice per month with the support of national cluster coordination team. The cluster enabled the development of a matrix (5W) on intervention mapping, created a web page and a quarterly nutrition newsletter. The WASH in Nutrition national strategy is being finalizing after a national workshop held in June 2021 on impact of the WASH sector on nutrition activities.

The security context remains a big concern, which has led to limited access in some areas with the closure of health centres and difficulties in access. The involvement of community actors in areas where health centres are closed is therefore critical to ensure the continuity of nutrition services through the 3RC approach.

Health
In regions where health facilities are closed or are operating at a minimum because of the security situation, community-based interventions make it possible to strengthen the availability of health services to the population, especially in the North Central, Sahel and Eastern regions, which alone account for 78 per cent of the country’s closed health facilities. Thus, during the months of May and June:

- 73,077 children under 5 (17,583 cases of malaria, 31,940 cases of diarrhea, and 23,554 cases of pneumonia) in the five regions affected by humanitarian crisis were cared for at the community level according to the Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) approach. However, the completeness of data at the community level remains low especially in the regions affected by the humanitarian crisis (for example, Sahel region with a completeness of 44 per cent is the region where the actors are most involved in community activities). At the end of June the data available in the national information system are fragmented and do not capture all of the activities at community level specially in hard to reach areas.
• 119,316 children under 14 received an update of their immunization status during the monthly vaccine reconstitution days organized in the Sahel region and 84,773 children were vaccinated against measles. During these intensive vaccination days 44 per cent of children under 5 encountered were not up to date with their vaccination status, hence the importance of carrying out regular vaccination intensification days in view of the incessant movements of IDPs in these insecure areas.

• 2,000 households in the Sahel region have benefited from mosquito nets as part of the prevention against malaria in the current period of high malaria transmission.

As part of vaccination against COVID-19, UNICEF provided logistical support for the arrival of the 115,200 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines on 30 May, 2020. UNICEF also supported the cascade briefing of health workers and the four day intensive vaccination campaign organized by the MoH, and provided technical support to the MoH for additional funding requests to other partners (GAVI).

Regarding the evolution of vaccination against COVID-19 in Burkina Faso, less than 30 per cent of the population is vaccinated (30,479), five weeks after the start after the COVID-19 vaccination campaign. The average national consumption of vaccines is less than one-third. The least consumption (16 per cent) was recorded in the Hauts-Bassin region, a region which, along with the Centre region, has been the epicenter of COVID-19 disease since the beginning of the pandemic, with 20 per cent of cases recorded and 32 per cent of deaths.

Also, only 23.09 per cent of health workers (11,623), the first target of this vaccine allocation, have been vaccinated. The Centre, Hauts Bassins and Plateau Central regions have the fewest health workers vaccinated, with 14.58 per cent, 11.27 per cent and 8.80 per cent respectively, compared with 57.67 per cent for the Boucle du Mouhoun region. Specific communication strategies (including towards health workers) must be implemented very quickly in order to encourage greater adherence by the population to vaccination.

By the end of the first half of 2021, funding for the health sector was still low (around 10 per cent). Two out of three indicators are on track with 65 per cent respectively for measles vaccination and 49.80 per cent for women and children who have benefited from care through UNICEF support. The focus has been on the response to the measles epidemic declared in several regions in humanitarian crisis with the funds received. Achievements have been made at the community level thanks to the process of recruiting volunteers reinforced at the end of 2020, which made it possible to take care of children at the community level in insecure areas. Only 11 per cent of households benefited from mosquito nets due to lack of funding.

WASH

From January to June 2021, UNICEF and its partners achieved 19 per cent of the annual water targets, 13 per cent of the sanitation target and 28 per cent of the hygiene target, including the distribution of hygiene kits for 26,667 people, dignity kits for 8,070 women and household COVID kits for 15,669 people.

In May and June 2021, the following non-exhaustive key activities were implemented:

• Center-Nord region: Water trucking (in Barsalogho, Kaya Silmandjé) for 10,000 people, rehabilitation of six boreholes for 3,000 people, Installation of nine water solar systems for 18,000 people, construction of two
boreholes for 1,000 people, construction/rehabilitation of 68 latrines for 1,463 people and distribution of hygiene kits to 3,774 people;
- Est region: Training of 23 WASH committees in water solar system maintenance, construction of 737 latrines for 5,158 people using the CLTS approach and distribution of hygiene kits to 1,149 people.

UNICEF notes that water and sanitation indicators remain low after six months of intervention due to inaccessibility of certain localities for security reasons and hydrogeological context limiting the obtaining of deep boreholes (case of Barsalogho), particularly in the Sahel and Centre-North regions. In terms of funding, UNICEF received 21 per cent of its planned budget during the first half of the year but the results achieved are below expectations due to the constraints mentioned above.

During the next six months, UNICEF and its partners, in view of the funding received and the projects in progress, plan to speed up the construction of water and sanitation facilities in order to ensure better coverage of the needs of the affected populations and improve the indicators.

In the first half of 2021, the WASH Cluster reached 21 per cent of its annual water target, 16 per cent of its sanitation target and 22 per cent of its hygiene target, including the distribution of kits. The data reported includes COVID-19 response and refer to the results of 31 organizations members of the cluster and not only to the organizations which have projects registered in the HRP (22 organizations).

The low progress rate is due to funding gaps (2.6 per cent funding acquired according to Financial Tracking Service (FTS), 36 per cent according to members), weaknesses in the rapidity and quality of the response, lack of integrated multi-sectoral approaches, and insufficient complementarity between humanitarian and development actors to face the gravity of the crises.

Perspectives for the second half of the year include the implementation of several projects for which financing was acquired the first six months of the year, hydro geological study in eight communes, dissemination of the Market Study in 15 cities and finalization of WASH in Nutrition Strategy.

**Child Protection**

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners reached 5,067 new children (2,634 girls) with child protection interventions. In the past six months, a total of 17,529 children (10,586 girls), including 40 children with disabilities/affected by humanitarian emergencies and COVID-19, benefited from community mental health and psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces and girls’ clubs. This result (17,529) represents only 9 per cent of the HAC Target (200,000).

Thanks to progressive ressources mobilization during the second quarter, 177,600 additional children are reached through UNICEF’s new partnerships with nine implementing partners, including five national NGOs (UNIJED, ADC NANGUE, APJ CN, ASMADE, ADCPDE) in 40 communes of the five priority regions. UNICEF’s new strategy for Child Protection includes the involvement of the community and local organisations to reach and respond to the needs of children and families in hard-to-reach areas. These projects focus on mental health and community-based psychosocial support services, risk mitigation and prevention, and response to gender-based violence (GBV/PSEA) against children and women, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG), child protection against mines and community based child protection mechanisms in the context of security emergencies and COVID-19.

Using a case management process, 68 (25 during the reporting period by the CPAoR) unaccompanied and separated children were identified and documented. The family tracing process is ongoing for their reunification and reintegration services, including community based alternative care support.

UNICEF continued to reinforce the capacity of the national authorities, implementing partners on GBV and PSEA. During the reporting period, an additional 320 people including 229 women were trained on PSEA and prevention or response interventions to address GBV in emergencies. A total of 1,527 (515 women) child protection actors, community leaders, social workers, health service providers and members of the security forces were trained on GBV case management, prevention and referral pathways.

During the past six months, 8,712 girls and women (5,607 girls and women in June) received essential GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services while taking into consideration the physical distancing measures put in place by local authorities. In addition, using the case management approach, 97 children with specific needs
including GBV survivors were provided with child protection services (psychosocial support, medical, dignity kits, food and non-food items and reintegration) in the five affected regions.

As of 30 June 2021, 4,882 people (1,3161 people for the reporting period) in the communities benefited from awareness sessions and access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse in the North and Boucle du Mouhoun regions.

To respond to the critical child protection needs for most vulnerable children and families, 2,500 children from 500 households benefited from a UNICEF initiated humanitarian cash transfer with child protection outcomes in the Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun and Center North regions. The programme participants include street and working children, unaccompanied and separated children in alternative care, children in vulnerable households without labour and children living with disabilities. In addition, 7,536 children (4,699 girls) were reached and provided with birth certificates in the Sahel and Central North regions.

**Education**

During the reporting period, the Ministry of National Education, Literacy and Promotion of National Languages and other partners in the sector (including UNICEF) continued the implementation of the National Strategy for Education in Emergencies from which the humanitarian components of HRP 2021 and UNICEF’s HAC are derived.

Field monitoring reports reflected improvements regarding the quality of education, particularly in the learning materials distribution programme. The response actors enhanced the implementation through the provision of school supplies to 37,280 students, which represents a bi-monthly increase of 25,154 beneficiaries compared to the annual sectoral target of 400,000, of which the status is 37,280 (9.32 per cent). The overall gap remains approximately 362,720 school-age children (or 90.68 per cent school material's gap). In terms of access, improvements were also reported with 40,939 more needs covered by the Education Cluster compared to the annual target of 812,602. This represents an overall bi-monthly progress status of 11,768 children for the cluster. Finally, in terms of the implementation of the safe school protocol (including COVID-19), the cluster supported 109 schools with a progress of 17 schools, of which 10 were supported by UNICEF. This low overall coverage rate in formal and non formal education on the three key indicators has been attributed to the focus of most actors on support to students in the exam classes, the results of which will be available in the next Sitrép (July-August).

Finally, it should be noted that the security crisis continues to affect the education system in Burkina Faso as it led to closure of schools (2,244). As a result, UNICEF supported 647,046 learners (336,479 girls) with access to inclusive distance/home-based learning opportunities in both easy (displacement zones) and difficult (shock zone) areas.

The following key results were achieved during the first six months of the year:

- **812,602** school-age children are in a need of assistance, of which over 50 per cent are girls, from priority regions. Through humanitarian interventions 40,939 students (19,957 girls) were supported to access either formal/non-formal education (5.4 per cent) or alternative learning opportunities (647,081 or 79.6 per cent as coverage rate). UNICEF supported 15,743 children in the education system overall (a coverage rate of 3.12 per cent compared to the annual target). At the alternative learning level, UNICEF supported 647,046 children (336,479 girls) which represents more than 100 per cent of the annual target.

- Following problems of harmonization of education interventions in emergencies within the Education Cluster, UNICEF, as Cluster Lead, conducted a workshop to harmonize approaches, which resulted in a Guide for the Application of National Standards for Education in Emergencies. This document is now the reference for all actors implementing education in emergencies activities.

The access gap in formal and non-formal education is 96.8 per cent. Strong advocacy must be conducted to narrow this gap in the second half of the year. Many schools in the displacement zones have a low capacity and with the arrival of additional internally displaced children, these schools are facing a demographic overload of around 100 to 120 students per class. The education authorities have been called upon several times to find alternative solutions to this problem (for example: double flow, the use of unoccupied buildings in the cities, etc.). Additional advocacy is also required in this regard. The delivery of school supplies and materials continues to be heavy and UNICEF is called upon to intensively apply the emergency procedure authorizing local purchases by its implementing partners.
The funding required by the Education programme to reach its annual target of 504,000 children is US$ 42.1 million, of which only US$3.2 million was available at the end of June representing a funding rate of 8 per cent. The gap is 92 per cent. Strong advocacy must be conducted to fill this gap in the second half of the year.

**Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement and Accountability**

UNICEF continued its participation to the coordination of Community Engagement (CE) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) at the national level while facilitating the sub-regional groups of Centre-Nord, Sahel and Est by field offices. UNICEF facilitated session on CEAAP for Cluster protection members during the training on cross-sectoral protection.

From May to June 2021, over 564,975 people (including 253,530 children and 85,700 women) were reached with lifesaving and behaviour change messages on health, WASH, protection and social cohesion, through engagement actions including home visits, educational talks, interactive radio programmes, peer education and advocacy meeting in the Centre-Nord, Nord and Est regions. Over 210,132 people (52,131 girls, 48,703 boys, 49,625 women, 59,973 men) were reached with messages on the rights of affected people, humanitarian assistance and services available through the same channels and activities. In addition, around 68,230 people (including 27,480 children and 18,400 women) were engaged in community dialogue on humanitarian response and early recovery through the training of 280 women leaders from 28 municipalities and 100 adolescents and young people on humanitarian assistance, the rights of affected people, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, the accountability to affected population, etc.

In the Centre-Nord, UNICEF successfully advocated with 68 local and regional administrative authorities who took the engagement to accelerate the promotion and protection of children rights under the leadership of the Governor of the Region. The monitoring of results for children included the establishment of community coordination platforms chaired by UNICEF’s implementing partner Action Communautaire pour le Development (ACD). UNICEF continued its support to equip affected communities with capacities to engage in humanitarian response and early recovery through the training of 280 women leaders from 28 municipalities and 100 adolescents and young people on humanitarian assistance, the rights of affected people, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, the accountability to affected population, etc.

In the Est region, UNICEF continued to support accountability sessions through interactive radio programmes, giving opportunities to affected populations to express and share their needs and concerns with local authorities and humanitarian organizations. During the synchronized interactive radio-based dialogue conducted in June by two radio stations in the Est region, 180 people directly asked questions or expressed their concerns/opinions on different sectors of the humanitarian reponse (education, social cohesion, humanitarian assistance services, etc.). This interactive radio dialogue potentially reached over 305,000 people.

Based on previous results, UNICEF signed a new partnership with the association F\UNG La Voix du Paysan to strengthen and scale up lifesaving and behaviour change messages, community engagement and AAP in the Nord region.

Through the COVAX Initiative, the Burkina Faso received a delivery of more than 115,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines in June 2021 followed by the vaccination campaign launched on June 2nd 2021 by the Minister of Health. UNICEF provided technical and financial support for communication and social mobilization to increase the acceptance of the vaccine and generate demand for COVID-19 vaccinations including the establishment of the rumours and misinformation management working group with the RCCE Commission, interactive media programmes, social listening, free hotline 3535, TV and radio jingles. Through UNICEF’s support, 15 health specialists from the Ministry of Health received media training and 20 animators of interactive radio programmes were briefed on COVID-19 vaccines to help them deal with population concerns and questions using TV, radios and social media. Furthermore, UNICEF is supporting all the regional health directorates of the 13 regions to brief and engage local and regional leaders (Governors, Mayors, religious, traditional) in the promotion of the vaccine acceptance and demand among population with focus on the vulnerable people.

UNICEF continued supporting national radio and TV programmes on COVID-19 prevention and response messages with specific focus on children and young people. Jingles are broadcasted on four TV stations reaching a potential of 10 million people with information on COVID-19 preventive measures.

**Media and external communication**

The media and external communication team leveraged traditional and social media to raise awareness on the situation of children and women in Burkina Faso as well as the humanitarian situation and response. UNICEF facilitated several journalists’ field visits in Kaya and Dori which led to coverage by local media, and international press, including the VOA News Documentary and France 24 on the consequences of the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Burkina Faso.
During the reporting period, UNICEF improved its narrative about the situation of children in Burkina Faso and succeeded in positioning key messages in the global and national media. TAs many as 20 coverages on UNICEF’s response to the humanitarian crisis, including interviews of the Representative and/or staff of the UNICEF team, were published and broadcasted. These efforts were backed by an increase in the production of multimedia content with more than 30 new videos reflecting children’s stories in the midst of the humanitarian crisis and the arrival of the first COVID-19 vaccines in the country. The communication team expanded its activities on social media reaching more than 1.5 million people (Facebook Twitter Instagram Youtube Medium) to support the advocacy and raise awareness on the most vulnerable.

May 2021

- The month of May, marked the arrival in the country of the first long-awaited COVID-19 vaccines: Facebook (link1, link2, link3), Twitter (link1, link2, link3, link4, link5, link6, link7). Meanwhile, UNICEF has been raising awareness about the importance of the vaccine on its social media platforms. Facebook (link1, link2, link3), Instagram (link1, link2, link3, link4, link5) and Twitter (link1, link2, link3, link4).
- The UN Resident Coordinator in Burkina Faso launched a UN joint project in the Sahel to support the government in the areas of health, education, food, agriculture, and care for displaced persons and refugees: Facebook, Instagram (link1, link2) and Twitter.
- UNICEF launched a cash transfer project for the most vulnerable families to strengthen their access to social services and initiate income-generating activities. Facebook (link1, link2), Instagram and Twitter (link1, link2).
- UNICEF participated in a workshop to boost the Triple Nexus on education and build the education system resilience in response to security and health crises: Facebook, Instagram and Twitter (link1, link2). For this purpose, UNICEF is accelerating emergency response to ensure that every child has access to a quality education and lives in a protective environment: Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.
- UNICEF’s Nutrition Specialist shared with experience related to nutrition programmes in crisis-affected areas: Facebook and Twitter.

June 2021

- The month of June started with the terrible armed attack in Solhan. UNICEF provided emergency assistance to 9,000 displaced children and their families and issued statements strongly condemning the recruitment of children and adolescents by non-state armed groups: Facebook (link1, link2) and Twitter (link1, link2).
- Despite the threat of terrorism, displaced children who have fled insecurity have been able to continue their educational routine thanks to the Radio Education Program: Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. Also, in these areas affected by insecurity, UNICEF and its partners have set up community centers that allow children and young adolescents to study and acquire sewing and hairdressing skills.
- Various communication campaigns took place in June, starting with the celebration of the African Child Day, which was promoted by the African Union and the Ministry of Education: Facebook (link1, link2, link3, link4), Twitter (link1, link2) and Instagram. The event was followed by the launch of the Ceremony on Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation Program for Pregnant Women: Facebook, Instagram (link1, link2) and Twitter, and the vitamin A+ supplementation campaign: Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.
- June was also the month of vaccination against COVID-19 in Burkina Faso. The Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF and other partners, launched the national vaccination campaign: Facebook (link1, link2, link3, link4, link5, link6, link7, link8, link9), Instagram and Twitter: (link1, link2, link3, link4).

Multisectoral cash response

From January to June 2021, 1,500 people (80 per cent IDP and 20 per cent host communities) received a total amount of US$188,167 in unconditional humanitarian cash transfers. An estimated 17,576 people (54 per cent children) were reached with this multisectoral cash response in partnership with ACTED. To gather the feedback from the beneficiaries and measure the impact of the assistance, the partner conducted two post-distribution monitoring surveys respectively in February and March 2021.

The key results of both post distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys showed that assistance was used by the targeted households to cover their essential needs including children’s needs. An estimated 56 per cent of beneficiaries declared that they used the assistance to address the critical needs of their children and improve their access to basic (education and health etc.). Based on the success of this partnership which reached 15 per cent of the target, UNICEF concluded a standby agreement (SBA) with the same NGO to reach 1,400 households and extended the contract with Orange Money (mobile network operator) to provide multisectoral cash assistance to the most vulnerable households in particular children affected by the crisis. The distributions will be finalized during the second half of 2021. In accordance with the HAC 2021, UNICEF intends to reach 10,000 households (70,000 people including 60 per cent children). As of June 2021 UNICEF has achieved 15 per cent of the targeted cash distributions.
Rapid response
Following armed attacks on the village of Solhan, Yagha Province, Sahel region, on the night of 4th to 5th June UNICEF deployed multisectoral emergency assistance in support of the Government and local authorities in the Sebba area, a few kilometers from the affected village as indicated in the section reports above. UNICEF also pre-positioned 1,000 tarpaulins and 500 ropes as a contingency measure with local partner Association des jeunes pour développement du Sahel (AJDS), to provide emergency shelter in case a sudden influx of displaced people in Sebba, Sahel region. UNICEF maintained an active presence in cluster and government coordination mechanisms from its Dori Field office as well as in Ouagadougou to ensure responses to the crisis in the Sahel were carried out in coordination with the Government of Burkina Faso, sister agencies of the United Nations System and non-governmental organizations to provide immediate assistance including food and access to safe drinking water to vulnerable families. Multisectoral programming in response to crisis is a key pillar of UNICEF’s emergency response approach in line with the Core Commitments for Children.

From January to June 2021, a total of 17,068 IDP and host communities affected by the insecurity in hard to reach rural areas in the Est, Nord, Centre Nord and Sahel regions were supplied with emergency packages of Non-Food Items (NFIs)10 Hygiene and Dignity kits12 through UNICEF’s collaboration with local and international civil society partners as illustrated below:

- 1,351 people were reached with 193 kits13 in the Est region through UNICEF’s partnership with the Frontline - Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) led by Action Contre la Faim.
- 6,351 people were reached with 800 kits in the Centre Nord region through UNICEF’s partnership with ACTED.
- 4,497 people were reached with 600 kits in Foube Barssalogho and Bam province in the Centre Nord region through UNICEF’s partnership with two local partners SERACOM and DIGNUS.
- 4,869 people were reached with 600 kits in Deou through UNICEF’s RRM consortia partner DRC.

As of June 2021, UNICEF and partners have reached 48 per cent of the targeted 35,000 people through rapid response activities. Disaggregated data including the number of children living with disabilities reached by rapid response activities is being compiled and will be available in subsequent sitreps.

UNICEF continues actively engaging in the Groupe de Coordination Opérationnel de la Réponse Rapid (GCORR)14. UNICEF also designated a focal point for GCORR in four regions (Centre Nord, Est, Nord, Sahel) to improve the reactivity of agencies to multi sectoral needs assessments of humanitarian crisis. As part of its new Rapid Response community-based response strategy to access areas with challenging humanitarian access UNICEF developed a simplified toolbox and a training plan for the rapid assessment of multi-sectoral (MSA) needs of displaced populations, to be led by local NGOs and community-based actors. UNICEF’s partner ACTED conducted the first MSA in Silmangue (Centre-Nord region) via community relays specifically trained on the use of the simplified tools. UNICEF continued to identify local NGOs in hard to reach areas and train them on simplified needs assessments.

Key constraints
- Humanitarian needs are increasing rapidly as conflict and insecurity drive thousands of children and their families from their homes.
- Reduction of humanitarian space due to the conflict and violence.
- The onset of the rainy season has severely limited road transport access to hard to reach rural areas in the Centre Nord region.
- The RRM coverage is still limited due to funding constraints.
- Lack of access for UNICEF staff in the distribution sites in the Est and Sahel region prevented the supervision of distributions.
- Registration of IDPs is carried out by CONASUR with support from some institutions, but the collection of data on IDPs is not done immediately after a displacement. In addition, delays are often registered before NGOs can complete the vulnerability targeting. Also, data on the vulnerable host communities is not collected, complicating the coverage by humanitarian actors, with the risk of creating tensions between the host communities and the IDPs.

Opportunities
- UNICEF Burkina Faso has developed and piloted a new multisectoral community-based approach, to strengthen the capacity of communities to be first line responders in case of crises and also build their resilience to shocks.

10 NFIs comprise of cooking pots, plastic plates, pástic cups, soupe ladle, washing basin, soap, plastic mat, blanket, mosquito nets, solar lamps, 100 kg bags, reinforced tarpaulin, ropes, large cups, spoons and a cooking stove
11 Hygiene kits comprise of buckets, jerrycans, soap, plastic kettle, cups and potty
12 Dignity kits comprise of loincloth, soap, innerwear for women, plastic kettle
13 NFH and Hygiene kits
14 UNICEF actively supports the Groupe de coordination operationnelle de la réponse rapide (GCORR) a mechanism that strengthens rapid response at national and local levels in order to promote full coverage of immediate needs as well as more sustained assistance. This platform comprises of national and local stakeholders in humanitarian response. UNICEF provides technical support for the platforms leadership and coordination functions, participates in the development of assessment and information management systems and tools and the prepositioning of supplies in order to improve the collective impact of the humanitarian response.
The approach is called 3 RC-community based rapid response and resilience. To this end UNICEF has developed a simplified toolbox and a training plan for the rapid assessment of multi-sectoral needs of displaced populations, to be led by local NGOs and community-based actors.

- UNICEF in collaboration with CONASUR has proactively continued to identify local NGOs in hard to reach areas with humanitarian response capacity as well as train community relays on the use of simplified assessment tools which is expected to improve community based assessment of the impact of shocks on children and communities affected by crisis. Over 50 community-based organizations have signed on to the online platform providing detailed information on their organizational capacity to respond to humanitarian needs. Over 10 local NGOs and associations have already been trained on humanitarian principles, CCC, PSEA, and over 20 on multisectoral simplified assessment tools.

- Resource mobilization efforts have been intensified to bridge the funding gap in the provision of critical rapid response services for vulnerable displaced and host families.

- The availability of internal resources as well as of flexible funding, particularly the thematic Funds and the Swedish contribution against the HAC allowed UNICEF to tailor the response to the needs, therefore, to increase rapidity and effectiveness. The funding is also instrumental to guarantee the procurement of essential households items when the expected funding was not received.

- The setting up and running of regular internal humanitarian coordination mechanisms within UNICEF allowed staff to improve context analysis, the prioritization of activities and the improvement of synergies between programmes.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In 2021, UNICEF Burkina Faso aims to address the needs of 2.27 million people, including 876,668 vulnerable children, affected by humanitarian crisis in the six HRP priority regions by scaling up its response to emergencies while strengthening social cohesion and resilience. UNICEF’s nutrition and COVID-19 response covers the whole country.

UNICEF aims to ensure continuity and a high coverage of social services to children and families in crisis-affected regions, in accordance with UNICEF’s Core Commitments for Children (CCC) engagements\(^{15}\).

UNICEF’s humanitarian action is guided by the following priorities.

- 3 RC – community based rapid response and resilience which is a targeted investment in community platforms to strengthen our multi-sectoral programmes to accelerate the impact in favour of the most vulnerable populations.

- Operationalize the triple nexus (humanitarian-development and peace) to make humanitarian aid more effective and efficient (scale, speed, systems, sustainability, resilience and social cohesion).

- Invest in community platforms to strengthen our multi-sectoral programmes to accelerate the impact in favor of the most vulnerable populations (scale up, speed, convergence and equity).

- Maximize influence and results for young people at scale through a holistic approach to advocacy and partnership.

- Simplification and rationalization of existing processes, policies and tools, and increased cost efficiency.

- Strengthen the supportive work environment, including promoting UNICEF’s values and reviewing, updating and clarifying the accountability framework.

UNICEF supports community-based interventions in areas where the Government has suspended basic social services or where insecurity severely restricts access to the most vulnerable populations. This action is seen as an opportunity to strengthen the involvement of communities and local authorities in co-creating solutions to issues affecting children and their families, and to showcase the development-humanitarian-peace nexus.

UNICEF has fully staffed field offices in Dori (Sahel region), Kaya (Centre-Nord region), and in Fada N’Gourma (Est region) and has recruited a consultant in the UN joint office in Ouahigouya (Nord region). The field offices provide leadership, technical advice to partners and establishing dialogue and fostering strategic and principled collaboration with the local authorities and sustaining dialogue and engagement with local communities. They are also critical to identifying the unmet humanitarian needs of children and responding appropriately in line with the CCCs to address them. The field presence enables UNICEF to guarantee the efficient functioning of regional coordination mechanisms in WASH, nutrition, education and child protection, and in the regions where UNICEF is not present or is present with reduced staff (Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre-Est and Nord regions), the coordination is ensured by implementing partners.

Updated information on the clusters’ main activities can be found online:
- Nutrition cluster [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/burkina-faso/nutrition](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/burkina-faso/nutrition)

\(^{15}\) Core Commitments for Children [https://aa9276f9-4f87-45a2-a3e7-8f4a61ab745d.usrfiles.com/ugd/aa9276_1ce9a5e85e5e4b80a8408d0d9f9aa95f6.pdf](https://aa9276f9-4f87-45a2-a3e7-8f4a61ab745d.usrfiles.com/ugd/aa9276_1ce9a5e85e5e4b80a8408d0d9f9aa95f6.pdf)
Next SitRep: 30 September 2021

UNICEF Burkina Faso Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VWz3k8-6KAOMUl3xZ2Vdc1nEyl6rXgXQ/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VWz3k8-6KAOMUl3xZ2Vdc1nEyl6rXgXQ/view?usp=sharing)


UNICEF Burkina Faso Facebook and Twitter

Who to contact for further information?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sandra Lattouf</td>
<td>Representative</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Tg4I3VCoAeBYJw5myyv400NDB4k_qTiw?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Tg4I3VCoAeBYJw5myyv400NDB4k_qTiw?usp=sharing)

Nutrition [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zyVA-Me0A8umE7MdcAxw9k2cVX5P3Ory?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zyVA-Me0A8umE7MdcAxw9k2cVX5P3Ory?usp=sharing)

WASH [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1g063M4QgsvyvzdWOJVD9m4kKVC79-YH?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1g063M4QgsvyvzdWOJVD9m4kKVC79-YH?usp=sharing)

CPAoR [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nV3yl4GsjlXpQpfW_J9JHLZ6hrBF8y3](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nV3yl4GsjlXpQpfW_J9JHLZ6hrBF8y3)
## Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs Response</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>2021 Total needs</strong></td>
<td><strong>2021 Target</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Results</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment</td>
<td>151,214</td>
<td>54,631</td>
<td>▲26 467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling</td>
<td>560,950</td>
<td>223,550</td>
<td>▲27 269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>427,500</td>
<td>212,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>323,000</td>
<td>161,500</td>
<td>105,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># households that received at least two long-lasting insecticide-treated nets</td>
<td>271,429</td>
<td>54,285</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>1,795,478</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>123,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines</td>
<td>2,548,537</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>94,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services</td>
<td>2,548,537</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>232,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>500,858</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>17,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions</td>
<td>181,500</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>8,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,882</td>
<td>▲1,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their primary caregiver or provided with family-based care/alternative care services</td>
<td>5,715</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>812,602</td>
<td>504,000</td>
<td>15,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>812,602</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control) 2,000 1,200 12 ▲10 850 109 ▲17

## Social Protection

| # households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors | 10,000 | 1500 | = |
| # households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding | 5,000 | 0 | = |

## Rapid Response Mechanism

| # displaced people, including displaced people living with disabilities, who received essential household items | 35,000 | 17,068 ▲5,400 |

## C4D, community engagement and AAP

| # people who participated in engagement actions for social and behavioural change | 2,500,000 | 870,000 ▲37,000 |
| # people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms | 500,000 | 173,430 ▲68,430 |

*The figures shown for this indicator also include updated data for activities carried out during the month of February*

### Annex B

#### Funding Status*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirement s</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2021</th>
<th>Other resources used in 2021</th>
<th>Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>23,417,005</td>
<td>1,399,385</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,352,721</td>
<td>14,664,899</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>14,323,886</td>
<td>1,238,645</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>661,419</td>
<td>12,323,822</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>48,923,857</td>
<td>6,181,415</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,229,487</td>
<td>40,512,956</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10,304,000</td>
<td>1,497,809</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>395,137</td>
<td>8,411,054</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>42,155,435</td>
<td>1,153,117</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,125,440</td>
<td>38,876,878</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response and access</td>
<td>2,637,451</td>
<td>1,510,341</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>756,226</td>
<td>370,884</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection and Humanitarian CT</td>
<td>9,292,400</td>
<td>856,130</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>368,083</td>
<td>8,068,187</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordination and information management**</td>
<td>2,041,600</td>
<td>123,181</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,918,419</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4D</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>456,342</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35,469</td>
<td>3,508,190</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>157,095,634</td>
<td>14,416,362</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>13,923,982</td>
<td>128,655,290</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As defined in the 2021 Humanitarian Appeal for a period of 12 months
** The funding for cluster coordination includes only the grants received in 2021