HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the revised 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased from 3.5 million to 4.9 million, and the number of children in need increased from 2 to 2.8 million. The overall budget also increased from $590.9 million to $805.1 million.
- In August 2022, 107 security incidents were registered, with nine children and 58 adults killed.
- 241,933 children were vaccinated against measles in the Sahel Region, exceeding the target of 173,810.
- 39,210 children under 5 years of age were treated in the six humanitarian regions, including 17,932 cases of malaria, 8,142 cases of diarrhea and 13,135 cases of pneumonia.
- 37,715 people gained access to safe drinking water including 17,881 through water trucking due to UNICEF action, in the Nord and Boucle de Mouhoun regions.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 4,900,000 People in need of humanitarian assistance
- 2,842,000 Children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 1,520,012 Internally displaced persons registered
- 4,258 Schools closed (16.96% of all schools) affected

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>SAM admission</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Measles vaccination</td>
<td>139%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation</td>
<td>People with safe water</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection,</td>
<td>Psychosocial access</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Children in school</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING STATUS (IN US$)**

- $20.1M
- $4.9M
- $155.9M

** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors
FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In line with the 2022 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, the total amount of funding received at the end of August 2022 was US$24.98 million (14 per cent of the US$180 million required). UNICEF Burkina Faso would like to recognize the generous support of key partners, who have contributed US$20.1 million in 2022\(^1\) and US$4.8 million to the HAC 2021\(^4\).

UNICEF also recognizes the flexible and unearmarked funding of US$1,500,000 received in 2022 from the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In August 2022, security incidents linked to armed actors continued in several regions and localities of Burkina Faso. These included attacks on critical infrastructure, blockades of towns and regions, violence against civilians and defense and security forces, and multiple IED explosions on roads. Attacks on critical infrastructure included the destruction of at least four bridges in Naré (on the RN3 on the main Kaya - Dori route), Partiaga, Boukouma, and Natiabaoni (Est and Sahel regions). The Dori-Sebba route has seen several attacks against security forces, creating a severe shortage of essential goods in the town of Sebba and other surrounding towns.

The humanitarian access working group estimated that 16 towns and localities were completely isolated by the end of August, leaving estimated over 1 million people (58 per cent children) without any possibility of leaving the location, and with no access to supplies or markets. The list of the isolated locations is revised twice a month and shared with UNHAS, which then applies reduced costs for passengers and cargo, for the isolated localities. The government body in charge of the registration of IDPs (CONASUR) did not release new figures in August, but continued a thorough exercise of data verification. The official figures remain therefore those of 30 April 2022, with 1,902,150 IDPs registered (61.3 per cent children).

The humanitarian crisis has severely affected access to basic social services in affected areas, particularly in the education and health sectors. As of 26 August 2022, 564 out of 1,448 health facilities (39 per cent) in the eight most affected regions have been affected by the security crisis, depriving more than 2,131,842 people including 426,368 children under 5 of access to health services\(^5\).

On August 31, the addendum to the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan was published taking into consideration majors changes in the humanitarian context in the country. The PIN has increased from 3.5 to 4.9 million people (children in need increased from 2 to 2.8 million, and targeted people increased from 3 to 3.8 million). The overall budget also increased from $590.9 million to $805.1 million.

UNICEF is investing in three major strategic pillars: localization with integrated packages of multisectoral child-centered services, triple nexus (humanitarian, development and peace) and engagement of youth as agents of change. These approaches seek to address short-term and long-term vulnerabilities of children, IDPs and other vulnerable groups by strengthening synergies, complementarities and coherence between humanitarian, development and peace action.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

UNICEF continued to strengthen multisectoral community-based interventions to fight against three major childhood killer diseases: pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria. Curative activities were deployed, reaching 39,210 children under 5 years of age, with 17,932 cases of malaria, 8,142 cases of diarrhea and 13,135 cases of pneumonia treated in the six humanitarian regions. In the Gorom-Gorom district (Sahel region), 533 mothers/newborns received home visits conducted by the Community Based Health Workers (CBHW). Despite access constraints, curative activities continued with a monthly increase of almost 8 per cent.

Preventative health services (vaccination campaigns and monthly intensified activities coupled with COVID-19 vaccination) were conducted in the Centre- Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun and Sahel regions reaching 14,990 children aged 0-23 months including 9,449 children vaccinated against measles. In the Sahel region where 65 per cent of health facilities were closed, the task shifting of vaccination activities to CHBWs continued, in line with the localization approach which seeks to strengthen the resilience of communities with limited access to health facilities. Collectively, these initiatives contributed to increasing the number of children vaccinated against measles to 241,335 exceeding the annual target of 173,810. Following the confirmation of a case of environmental poliovirus, the country is preparing for a nVPO2 vaccination campaign in the coming weeks.

As part of health promotion activities, 51,563 people benefited from awareness messages on essential family practices and other emerging health topics. These activities are critical in the current context of the rainy season marked by a high incidence of severe cases of malaria (21 per cent of children under the age of 5 die from malaria, making it the leading cause of death for children under the age of 5), further complicated by anemia. Thanks to blood donation promotion activities supported by UNICEF, 75 blood bags were collected in the Gorom-Gorom district for the treatment of anemia. UNICEF supported the national distribution of mosquito nets launched as part of the prevention against malaria targeting 28,892,733 people. To prevent other water-borne diseases such as cholera, UNICEF supported the capacity building of the stakeholders on cholera surveillance and case management in the Sahel, Est and Nord regions. One of the challenges in scaling up the emergency response has been difficulties in supplying health facilities with inputs and medicines, especially in remote areas.

Nutrition

In August 2022, 9,199 new SAM children (4,783 girls and 4,416 boys) were treated, including 994 from health districts of Gorom- Gorom, Djibo (Sahel) and Barsalogo (Centre-Nord) through simplified approaches and advanced health posts at the community level where more than 50 per cent health facilities are closed. This increases the number of SAM children treated since January 2022 to 72,955, 47.8 per cent of the annual target (152,510). This low coverage can be attributed to the low completeness of the data in the national routine health information system and access challenges in insecure areas. Performance rates are good with a recovery rate of 91.4 per cent, a mortality rate of 1.5 per cent and a default rate of 7.1 per cent. There was a 19.6 per cent increase in the number of admissions in August, compared to July (7,689) with performance indicators that remained satisfactory.
In the Centre-Nord, Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun and Plateau-Central regions, with support from UNICEF in collaboration with international and local NGO partners (Save the Children International, IBFAN and SEMUS), 25,679 new pregnant and lactating women with children under 2 received counseling on best IYCF practices, increasing annual coverage from 44.3 per cent to 48.9 per cent. This coverage rate will be further boosted from September thanks to the new partnership documents signed to accelerate the achievement of targets. Furthermore, 41,681 children from 6 to 59 months were screened, with 1,745 MAM and 907 SAM cases identified and referred to nutrition services; 1,403 health workers/CBHW were trained on IYCF; 13,173 mother-to-mother support groups were established; and 1,678 women were trained in MUAC measurement during home visits by CBHW.

The results of the nutritional survey carried out according to the Rapid SMART methodology in 12 communes and localities in the five regions (Sahel, East, Centre-Nord, Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun) hosting the majority of IDPs and most affected by food insecurity show a prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) ranging from 7.4 per cent in Tougouri (Centre-Nord) to 19.1 per cent in Ségouénéga (Nord). Two of the 12 localities had a very high prevalence of GAM according to WHO standards (> 15 per cent); Gorom-Gorom in the Sahel (16.3 per cent GAM, 6.4 per cent SAM) and Ségouénéga in the Nord (19.1 per cent GAM, 4.3 per cent SAM). Seven other localities had high GAM prevalence varying from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The multisectoral nutrition response is being accelerated to address this situation.

### Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

In August 2022, 28,758 children (13,723 girls), including 187 children with disabilities, as well as 3,671 caregivers (2,690 women), benefited from mental health activities and psychosocial support through fixed and mobile child-friendly spaces. This brings the total of children reached in 2022 so far to 127,852 (21.3 per cent of the annual target), demonstrating an urgent need to mobilize funds to reach more children. Compared to July 2022, there was a 21 per cent increase in children benefiting from this support, due to the arrival of new IDPs in Pensa and Namissiguima in the Centre-North region during the reporting period, with child protection actors rapidly responding to the additional needs.

Life skills activities benefited 532 adolescents (320 girls) bringing the total number reached from January to August 2022 to 2,534 children. Through the case management approach, 83 unaccompanied and separated children (59 girls) identified by UNICEF and its partners benefited from alternative care, bringing the total number reached in 2022 to 1,048 (592 girls), 17.47 per cent of the annual target. Of these children, 30 (17 girls) were reunited with their families in August 2022. Thirty-four survivors (12 girls and 22 women) of gender-based violence (GBV) were supported to access multi-sectoral services.

More than 18,273 people, including 10,678 children (7,140 girls) and 7,595 adults (5,071 women), were reached by different messages on the prevention and mitigation of GBV, bringing the total number of people reached in 2022 to 45,008 (75 per cent of the annual target). During the same period, 6,646 people, including 4,866 children (2,644 girls) and 1,780 women, were identified as having a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse, bringing the total number of people reached since January 2022 to 21,358 (35.6 per cent of the annual target).

### Education

In preparation for the start of the school year (3 October), 555 teachers (333 women) were trained on the Safe Schools approach by the National/local NGO Centre Diocésain de Communication (CDC) in the Boucle du Mouhoun (Dédogoug, Tougan, Nouna) and Sahel regions (Arbinda, Tongomayel, Tin Akoff, Mansila and Digel), thanks to UNICEF’s support. The modules included in the trainings focus on the development of school preparedness plans to cope with various risks in the school environment; psychosocial care provided by teachers through recreational pedagogical activities; collective or individual psychosocial assistance provided by professional psychologists and/or the support of child protection community relays and health workers. UNICEF considers the Safe Schools approach a key component of a resilient education sector in support of children affected by the current crisis. Trained staff will be particularly able to support several back-to-school activities to make the learning environment in schools safer for children. Based on the number of teachers trained in July (1,041), the Education Cluster estimates that 74,270 students with trained teachers will be able to develop, among other activities, school emergency preparedness and response plans to deal with possible risks of attack by UAGs.

To further contribute to the protection of children affected by the closure of schools, messages related to different risks (such as risks related to dangers of mines, HIV-AIDS, etc.) were disseminated to children accessing alternative education. UNICEF supported 250,514 children (including 150,308 girls) through the radio education programme (this does not include access to formal/non-formal education included in the key results table). Remedial classes also continued, and 432 new children (including 260 girls) were supported by the NGO CDC in Gourcy and Yako in the Northern Region, in addition to the 15,000 children reached during the school holidays.

Compared to July, UNICEF’s achievements related to access to formal and non-formal education increased from 12,406 to 15,281 (2.3 per cent increase; 2,875 more children reached), against the annual target of 650,154 (2.3 per cent). In terms of learning materials, no progress was reported. Progress towards education related indicators is expected to accelerate with launch of the Back to School campaign in October.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

During the reporting period, 37,715 people benefited from the distribution of safe drinking water, as well as for cooking and personal hygiene, including 17,881 through water trucking in the Nord and Boucle de Mouhoun regions. In addition, 32,550 people benefited from the installation of safe and appropriate sanitation facilities to meet the increasing sanitation needs. To this end, 17 latrines/showers were constructed and equipped with hand washing kits which increased latrine coverage for 850 people (368 children) in the Centre-Nord region. Moreover, 35,990 people were reached through awareness interventions on appropriate WASH practices, including the distribution of hygiene kits to 5,929 and dignity kits to 900 women and girls. Furthermore, 10 Health and Social Promotion Centres (CSPS) were provided with WASH kits consisting of 50 latrine maintenance kits and 10 environmental sanitation kits, followed by the establishment of two sanitation committees.

Compared to the last reporting period, these achievements represent a 5 per cent increase against the annual target for people reached with water access, and 3.8 per cent for hygiene awareness interventions. In terms of sanitation, although the coverage rate of 6.55 per cent of the number of people using safe and appropriate facilities during the reporting period is well above the 3 per cent rate recorded during the first half of the year (January to June), accelerated efforts are required to improve the level of sanitation access to populations, to reach the overall target. There is an urgent need for more resources to improve this, as funding for related interventions remains largely insufficient, limiting UNICEF’s
ability to respond adequately and increasing the vulnerability of affected populations to waterborne diseases and other related risks.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement and Accountability
In August, several interventions were carried out in all areas of the humanitarian response in terms of accountability, community engagement and behavior change in four regions (Centre-Nord, Est, Sahel and Nord). The following results were achieved:
- 19,724 people (3,664 men, 6,590 women, 4,464 boys and 5,006 girls) received survival and behavior change messages in the areas of health, WASH, child protection, education).
- 108 people (72 men and 36 women) participated in the community dialogue and accountability session held in the Centre-Nord region.
- 58 administrative leaders (44 men and 14 women) were engaged in the promotion of children’s rights, peace and social cohesion.
- 2,500 girls and boys, men and women participated in the promotion of peace and social cohesion and PSEA through community initiatives.
- 394,524 people (197,262 men, 86,421 women, 46,718 girls, 64,123 boys) received information on COVID-19 and Polio.
- 60,000 people were sensitized on IDP sites on the back-to-school campaign.
- 106,363 people fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (59.14 per cent female, 40.86 per cent male) and 165,088 people were vaccinated with one dose thanks to activities to create demand for vaccination in the Centre-Nord region.

Collectively, these actions made it possible to reach more than 724,000 people (against a monthly target of 250,000 people), including 414,248 reached through media communication (use of the radio) and 310,166 through local communication (educational talks, door-to-door, community dialogues, etc.).

To support capacity building UNICEF trained 316 people including:
- 166 people trained in the promotion of social cohesion and peace and the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation.
- 100 community relays and 50 young U-Reporters trained on access to survival messages, behavior change and the rights of IDPs in the various response sectors.
- 25 focal points trained on community platforms used for community engagement.
- 25 community relays mobilized and trained in the use of kobo collect.

Multisectoral cash response
In August, UNICEF launched a field project for multipurpose cash distribution targeting a total of 1,500 households (80 per cent displaced and 20 per cent host community) in three municipalities in the Centre-Nord and Est regions. Around 40 community interviewers were deployed to conduct a targeting survey and collect vulnerability data on displaced and host households. The final selection of beneficiaries will be made by applying strict vulnerability criteria based on lists of displaced persons transmitted by the regional government authorities. UNICEF and its implementation partner have held numerous coordination meetings with field actors to avoid duplication and harmonize cash transfer intervention approaches. UNICEF made recommendations to the field implementation team to manage the risks identified and leverage the opportunities to strengthen the multi-sectoral nature of UNICEF’s interventions in the two regions. For example, informing cash beneficiaries about the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave violations against children in armed conflict (MRM), is a great added value to which the team committed itself.

Rapid response
In August UNICEF reached 6,666 people (including 3,866 children) through the provision of essential household items. The interventions were carried out in partnership with local NGO partners, SERACOM in the Sahel region, Burkina Faso Red Cross in Centre-Nord region, but also as joint Emergency Response Team operations with UNHCR/WFP and local partners, in Sebba.
Overall, since January 2022, UNICEF has reached 60,509 people (including an estimated 35,095 children). The result is double the target for the year. This overachievement is due to the following factors:
1) ERT Interagency Operations enable UNICEF and UNHCR to join forces, including stock and partners, therefore jointly reaching more vulnerable people in hard-to-reach or underserved areas due to reduced unit costs.
2) Operations via UNHAS’ helicopters, mainly in the framework of the ERT collaboration, obliged UNICEF and UNHCR to negotiate with the NFI cluster to further reduce the minimum kit due to the limited cargo capacity of the helicopters.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY
The overall objective of UNICEF’s humanitarian leadership is to ensure continuity and high coverage of services to children and families in the 13 regions, in accordance with UNICEF’s Core Commitments for Children (CCC). The bottom line is to ensure that UNICEF programming is child-centered, agile, flexible, relevant, risk-informed, and timely in responding to the needs of displaced people and other vulnerable children.
All UNICEF led Clusters saw a huge increase in needs while having reduced access and reduced human resources/capacity for coordination due to staff shortages, resulting in reduced capacity for programme implementation.

In August, the Inter-Cluster Group (ICCG) joined forces with the Troika to provide technical comments on the government’s Transition Action Plan. In addition, the ICCG developed a monitoring table and defined criteria to identify priority humanitarian zones, where multisectoral actions from all humanitarian actors should focus.

Education Cluster
As the cluster lead agency in Burkina Faso, UNICEF provides leadership and technical support to 51 Education Cluster members. In August, at the sub-national level, where six education clusters are operational, UNICEF supported three regional clusters (Kaya, Fada and Dori), to conduct a mission to support Enfants du Monde Consortium (Education Cannot Wait/ECW partner) to develop its response plan for year 2 of the Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP, funded by ECW).

During the reporting period, the number of children supported
through access by the Education Cluster, including UNICEF, was 35,781 (18,501 girls), of which 24,551 were IDPs (69 per cent) and 96 were children with disabilities (less than 1 per cent). In total, 1,041 teachers (456 women) were trained on the Safe Schools approach through the technical services of the Ministry of national education, literacy, and promotion of national languages and the NGOs CDC, Enfants du Monde (EDM) and Intersos.

During the annual meeting of the Steering Committee of the ECW funded MYRP, the National Education Cluster Coordination Unit presented the results of the performance evaluation of the response for the first year. Based on the operational gaps, directly affected out-of-school children, in particular internally displaced girls, disabled children and those living in shock zones, were considered as priorities. The ECW fund grantees (UNICEF and the NGOs Enfants du Monde and EDUCO) were asked to accelerate their efforts to provide access to learning opportunities (including alternative education) for these vulnerable groups in the response plan for the coming years.

Focused support was provided to children in continuous displacement through the rapid Response mechanism, monitored by the ICG via the Rapid Response Operational Coordination Group (GCORR). In August, the Cluster's contribution was mainly in terms of radio education programmes, remedial education, and referral of children to child-friendly spaces in collaboration with Child Protection actors and was estimated at 45 per cent for the second half of August. There are still gaps in the Centre-Nord region where only five responses out of 17 (29 per cent) were recorded. In general, the education sector was late in responding to the alerts and did not respond quickly enough. Sub-national cluster coordination teams have been called upon for increased mobilization of key local actors for continuous positioning in the rapid response, especially at the start of the new school year.

Compared to July, the results in terms of access to formal and non-formal education reported within the Education Cluster increased from 34,706 to 38,656 (5.1 per cent increase; 3,950 more children reached), against the annual target of 751,422. In terms of learning materials, no progress was reported.

Child Protection AoR

The CP AoR launched a pilot child protection monitoring project in six regions (Sahel, Centre-Nord, Est, Boucle de Mouhoun, Nord and Centre-Est) to monitor the evolution of the child protection situation in these areas. In August, the Centre-Nord Regional CP AoR established a working group in the province of Namentenga, establishing a referral pathway after a training of 20 child protection practitioners (seven women) on child protection in emergency (CPIE), as well as the coordination and the referencing system. This increases the number of existing working groups to seven. The CP AoR's next priority is to strengthen its capacity, collaboration and communication between the national and seven regional CP AoR .

WASH Cluster

The WASH Cluster is functional at national level and the sub-national level in six regions (Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Est). The WASH cluster analysis contributed to better targeting of priority areas and advocacy with donors and organizations to fill in critical gaps. Support was provided to member organizations in terms of facilitating logistics and strengthening strategic partnerships. Guidelines were provided in terms of WASH-in-health interventions. Quality assurance is ongoing through the AOA initiative. At the national level, the reform of the Water Ministry (new organogram) resulted in the creation of a Technical Secretariat in charge of humanitarian WASH within the Ministry. Key challenges affecting cluster coordination include the worsening of security situation and resource mobilization constraints.

Nutrition Cluster

The analysis of the results of the SMART rapid surveys carried out by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF funding and by ACF in areas hosting many IDPs was initiated during cluster meetings at the national and regional levels (Sahel, Centre-Nord, Est, North, Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Est regions). The month of August was marked by the collection of secondary data for the calculation of intersectoral PIN for 2023. The analysis of the response in the municipalities hosting the displaced with GAM rates of more or less than 10 per cent. The cluster has recommended strengthening coordination with other sectors for an integrated and multisectoral response in these municipalities (Gorom-Gorom, Ségouénéga Pissila, Gorgadji, Thiou, Bani, Kaya, Kongoussi, Gayéri). The Sahel regional cluster meeting focused on the deteriorating food and nutrition situation in the health district of Sebba. Advocacy by UNICEF (cluster lead) with UNHAS made it possible to carry out several supplies of nutritional inputs by flight in the town of Sebba.

Updated information on the clusters' main activities can be found online: Education cluster⁹, Health cluster¹⁰, Nutrition cluster¹¹.

WASH cluster¹².

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

There were no new human interest stories and external media activities during the reporting period.

- UNICEF Burkina Faso website
  https://www.unicef.org/burkinafaso/dernierscommuniques-de-presse

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Burkina Faso Appeals
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/burkinafaso

- Burkina Faso Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/burkinafaso/situation-reports

- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals

- All Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports

NEXT SITREP: 31 OCTOBER 2022
## Annex A Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs response</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disaggregation</td>
<td>Total needs</td>
<td>2022 targets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling in humanitarian settings</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>560,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>152,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households that received at least two long-lasting insecticide-treated nets in humanitarian context</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</td>
<td>Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care or reunified</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>UNICEF and IPs response</td>
<td>Cluster/Sector response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Disaggregation</td>
<td>Total needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response Mechanism</td>
<td>Displaced and host communities, including people with disabilities, supported with essential household items to cover their urgent needs</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td>People engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People with access to established accountability mechanisms</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# ANNEX B FUNDING STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2022</th>
<th>Other resources used in 2022</th>
<th>Resources available from 2021 (carry over)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>20,282,312</td>
<td>4,421,387</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,237,123</td>
<td>13,623,802</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>15,841,381</td>
<td>1,430,705</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>396,424</td>
<td>14,014,252</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>55,254,334</td>
<td>7,909,562</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,313,593</td>
<td>46,031,179</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection and GBVIE</td>
<td>23,288,480</td>
<td>1,217,475</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>501,044</td>
<td>21,569,961</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>54,009,593</td>
<td>2,025,808</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>124,352</td>
<td>51,859,433</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection and cash transfers</td>
<td>8,106,667</td>
<td>1,539,246</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,567,421</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response and Community Resilience</td>
<td>4,095,000</td>
<td>1,574,092</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>295,771</td>
<td>2,225,137</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>180,877,767</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,118,275</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,868,307</strong></td>
<td><strong>155,891,185</strong></td>
<td><strong>86%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*repurposed other resources with agreement from donors

---

**Who to contact for further information:**

Sandra Lattouf  
Representative  
T +226 25 491 101  
slattouf@unicef.org

James Mugaju  
Deputy Representative  
T +226 25 491 105  
jmugaju@unicef.org

Hadrien Bonnaud  
Chief of Communications  
T +226 66 933 132  
hbonnaud@unicef.org
ENDNOTES

1. Conseil National de Secours d’Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR), 30 April 2022 - revised
2. Ministère de l’Education Nationale, de l’Alphabétisation et de la Promotion des Langues nationales (MENAPLN), 31 May 2022
3. Germany, SIDA Sweden, Denmark, The United Kingdom, UNOCHA, Japan, France, European Commission (ECHO), Saudi Arabia, the United States Fund for UNICEF, Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD), USAID/Food for Peace and the United States of America Permanent Mission/USG
4. Denmark, Luxembourg, GAVI The Vaccine Alliance, Denmark, UNOCHA, The United Kingdom, USAID/Food for Peace, USA (USAID) OFDA, Canadian UNICEF Committee, Germany, USA CDC, Saudi Arabia, Japan, France, European Commission (ECHO)
5. Ministry of Health, 26 August 2022
6. The increase compared to previous months is due to the August operations, but also to a thorough revision and update, particularly, of data from ERT joint operations, carried out throughout the year
7. The Troika is a high-level political platform to facilitate the coordination and communication between the Government and the Technical and Financial Partners, whose objective is to promote an integrated implementation and follow up on the national development plan. The UN system is represented, including UNICEF
8. This is the plan developed by the de facto government with the results to be achieved during the transition period, after the coup d’etat
11. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/burkina-faso/nutrition
13. Cluster nutrition targets are lower than UNICEF targets because they are in line with the HRP, which only targets 171 municipalities (out of 352 municipalities in Burkina Faso). Furthermore, the cluster carried out a data revision for IYCF, to eliminate some double counting therefore the results are now lower.
14. CPAoR targets are lower than UNICEF targets because they are in line with the HRP, which only targets 111 municipalities (out of 352 municipalities in Burkina Faso)