Burkina Faso

HIGHLIGHTS

- 12,001 children were vaccinated against measles in the East region (thanks to UNICEF’s support).
- 28,332 children under 5 were treated (including 3,430 children referred to health centers) against malaria (9,525), diarrhea (7,793) and pneumonia (11,014) in the most crisis-affected regions.
- 12,446 new severe wasted children, including 1,404 treated at community level with simplified approaches.
- 90,690 new pregnant and lactating women advised on good IYCF and hygiene practices.
- An additional total of 13,378 people, including 8,089 children, gained access to safe drinking water through construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems.
- 10,257 children, including 5,838 girls, 96 children living with a handicap, and 555 caregivers, were provided with mental health and psychosocial support.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Severe wasting admission</th>
<th>Nutrition Funding status</th>
<th>Health Measles vaccination</th>
<th>Funding status</th>
<th>Water, sanitation and hygiene People with safe water</th>
<th>Funding status</th>
<th>Child protection and PSEA Psychosocial access</th>
<th>Funding status</th>
<th>Education Children in school</th>
<th>Funding status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe wasting admission</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>Measles vaccination</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>People with safe water</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Psychosocial access</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Children in school</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- **3,200,000** Children in need of humanitarian assistance
- **5,500,000** People in need of humanitarian assistance
- **2,062,534** Internally displaced persons registered

FUNDING STATUS (IN US$)**

- **$13.8M**
  - **$9.1M** Humanitarian Resources
  - **$6.2M** 2022 carry over
  - **$197.6M**
  - Other Resources
  - Funding gap

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

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.
FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In line with the 2023 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, the total amount of funding received at the end of May 2023 was US$29 million (13 per cent of the US$226.7 million required).

The funding gap is US$197.5 million (87 per cent of the appeal). There are significant funding gaps in many sectors, particularly in Protection (95 per cent), WASH (89 per cent) and Education (88 per cent).

Individual humanitarian contributions have been received from the Governments of Canada, France, Japan; the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the European Commission and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and its donors; USAID/ Food for peace; and the UNICEF National Committees of Germany.

Thematic humanitarian funding has been provided by the Government of Denmark, the UNICEF National Committees of France and UNICEF USA. This flexible/earmarked, pooled and multi-year funding is one of the best ways to achieve impact for children, and allows for a faster, more agile and cost-effective response.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The security situation in Burkina Faso remains highly volatile with frequent reported incidents of armed conflicts events throughout the country. During this reporting period, the frequency and intensity of armed attacks conducted by armed groups resulted in a significantly elevated impact mainly against civilians in terms of human casualties, material loss, and displacements. The main impacted areas were Boucle Du Mouhoun, Haute Bassins, Nord, and Sahel regions. The security situation along main transportation routes continues to deteriorate, having a direct impact on the ability of the humanitarian community including UNICEF to access vulnerable populations in rural settings.

The humanitarian situation is exacerbated by the ongoing conflict, negatively affecting children’s rights and welfare, thus increasing their vulnerability. As of 31 May, 2,062,534 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were registered. UNICEF continues to deliver its programmes in various locations despite the volatility of the security context. Since the beginning of the year, the health situation in areas affected by the humanitarian crisis has deteriorated further, with an increase in the number of health facilities closed (385) resulting in 3,475,431 people without healthcare as of the end of May 2023. The reduction in healthcare services at all levels of the health pyramid remains a major concern, especially in landlocked areas where referrals and medical evacuations have become increasingly difficult due to insecurity. Persistent displacement of populations continues to cause family separation of several children. The number of hard-to-reach areas has more than doubled over the past year, which has significantly delayed the implementation of some WASH construction works for IDPs and host communities. The country’s hydrological context also poses additional difficulties, with negative boreholes being recorded more frequently, making access to water more challenging.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the provision of supplies (medicines, antigens and cold boxes for immunization) through UNHAS for seven districts in five regions (Est, Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun, Nord, Centre Nord).

At the community level, 28,332 children under 5 were treated (including 3,430 children referred to health centers) for malaria (9,525), diarrhea (7,793) and pneumonia (11,014) in the humanitarian regions. Humanitarian access is increasingly reduced with increased difficulties in supervising emergency interventions and shortage of medicines. With the rainy season, the risk of death for under 5 increases during the peak period of malaria. The large national chemoprevention campaign against malaria is ongoing with UNICEF’s support two districts (Boulou and Tougouri) in the Centre-Nord region, and 336 displaced households benefited from mosquito nets in this region.

As of the end of July, the country has reported 1,417 cases of measles since the start of the year including, including 21 cases during the reporting period (including eight cases in in the Centre-Nord region and five cases in the Est region). A targeted measles response campaign extending the age range to 15 years, monthly intensification of immunization and delegation of immunization tasks, made it possible to catch up with under-vaccinated children on an ongoing basis. In July 2023, 12,001 children were vaccinated against measles thanks to UNICEF’s support in the Est region (all five districts), bringing the number of children vaccinated to 67,112, representing 21 per cent of the HAC target. In the Sahel region 966 pregnant women and lactating were sensitized on the importance of immunization.

Nutrition

In July 2023, 12,446 new severe wasted children (6,472 girls and 5,974 boys) were treated, including 1,404 treated at community level with simplified approaches or through advanced health posts in Sahel, Est, Centre-Nord and Nord regions. The number of SAM children admitted to the care program is 11 per cent more than the previous month (11,214). This increases the number of severe wasted children treated since January 2023 to 63,683 representing 35 per cent of the annual target (179,300). Performance rates remain good according to SPHERE standards and better than the previous month with a recovery rate of 91 per cent, a mortality rate of 2 per cent and a default rate of 6 per cent.

A total of 90,690 new pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with children under 2 years in the Est, Nord, Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Plateau central and Cascades regions benefited from promotion and counselling sessions on optimal IYCF practices and hygiene thanks to UNICEF’s support in partnership with international and local NGO partners (GRET, IBFAN, TdH, LVIA, HELP) and via Boussouma.
and Sindou health districts. This brings the total result achieved since January to 509,553 PLW, representing 78 per cent of the annual target. In addition, 45,397 mothers trained in screening of acute malnutrition at household level screened a total of 75,295 children aged 6-59 months out of which 1,243 moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children and 174 SAM children were referred to nutrition services.

July was marked by the finalization of the national Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign which started in mid-June, as well as the completion of the second round of the seasonal malaria chemoprophylaxis campaign. These two activities included screening for acute malnutrition for children aged 6 - 59 months.

In terms of nutrition surveillance, UNICEF supported the national committee in preparation of the national 2023 nutritional SMART survey which led to the definition of indicators and the development of a map of the areas to be surveyed according to their accessibility. Due to the security situation, only 24 of the 45 provinces in the country can be surveyed and the use of local investigators is preferred. In addition, a rapid assessment was conducted on the diets of children aged 6 to 23 months was carried out in areas with a high number of IDPs, specifically Dori (Sahel region) and Fada (Est region) which shelter many IDPs in order to contribute to a global report on child food poverty and strengthen advocacy for its improvement.

**Child protection, GBViE and PSEA**

In July 2023, UNICEF and its partners provided mental health and psychosocial services to support 10,257 children among them 5,838 girls, 96 children living with a handicap, while 555 caregivers received support services. Progress against the annual target of 103,805 is currently at 35 per cent.

In terms of case management, 44 cases of unaccompanied and separated children (among them 21 girls) benefited from appropriate alternative care arrangements, bringing the total to 254 children reached since January (116 girls and 138 boys) or 4 per cent of the annual target. Among them, 138 children (76 girls and 62 boys) were reunified with their families. Thanks to the dissemination of the Handover Protocol, three Children Associated with Armed Groups and Forces (CAFAAG) were handed over to the social services, among them one speech impaired boy.

In July, communication and outreach activities to promote social cohesion, and prevent gender-based violence (GBV) were carried out and 4,051 people (1,341 girls, 928 boys, 1,220 women, 562 men) received prevention information on GBV, and 7,664 persons (including 4,065 girls and 2,985 women) were able to access safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, 40 implementing partner focal points were trained as part of the PSEA re-evaluations while 24 GBV survivors (13 girls and 11 women) received medical, legal, and material assistance. Since the beginning of the year, 43,546 received information on GBV, 48 per cent of the annual target, and 22,636 were able to report exploitation and abuse safely; 34 per cent of the annual target.

As part of the strengthening of the monitoring and reporting system, UNICEF organized a workshop for the MRMTWVG (MRC) including 16 members from UNICEF, the Resident Coordinator’s Office, UNHCR, HCDH, UNPFA, UNPD, IOM, Terres des Hommes-Louisiane and Save the Children. The aim of the workshop was not only to provide the group with the technical skills needed to monitor and report quality, objective and accurate information on grave violations against children, but also to enable them to understand their role in the monitoring and reporting programme. Lack of adequate resources for the implementation of the emergency response remains the biggest challenge.

**Education**

Due to the school vacation period (July to September), education activities slowed down in July. However, the four-month alternative catch-up programme, which started in June remains ongoing, benefiting a total of 15,823 children (including 7,959 girls), against a target of 15,000 children. All these children, among them 85 per cent internally displaced, received individual learning materials and in collaboration with WFP daily meals are being provided for the duration of the programme.

During the reporting period, 303 teachers, including 182 women received 35 hours of face-to-face training on Education in Emergencies curricula. UNICEF and its established partners also provided vocational training for 825 adolescents (445 boys and 380 girls). This training focused on income-generating activities such as soap making, sheep stuffing, hairdressing, solar energy, tiling, beading, juice making, weaving, etc.

Meanwhile, UNICEF is preparing for the Back-to-School campaign which will take place in September and October. It aims to improve school enrolment and continuity of learning through large-scale community-based mobilization, radio-based activities, and distributing school supplies where they are most needed, in formal and non-formal educational settings.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

During the reporting period, 77 per cent of the response was focused on hygiene promotion in the six most affected regions: Nord, Centre-Nord, Est, Centre-Est, Sahel, and Boucle de Mouhoun. Nevertheless, significant progress was also made in providing access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. 13,378 people, including 8,089 children, gained access to safe drinking water through construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems. In addition, 5,708 people, including 3,252 children in the Sahel region and 202 households (1,415 people) in the Nord region’s Soussou camp benefitted from access to safe water through water trucking.

A total of 7,467 people, including 4,236 children, benefited from 70 semi-permanent shower latrines constructed in the Sahel region. Additionally, 20 latrines were emptied with UNICEF’s support in IDP sites, benefiting 1,000 people, including 590 children. Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) interventions and hygiene related activities reached 2,144 people and foster improved practices in 12 villages in the Centre-Nord region.

During the same period, to improve personal hygiene practices UNICEF distributed 3,979 hygiene kits across the Sahel and Centre-Est regions.
Hygiene promotion events were organized, reaching approximately 73,655 people, including 39,947 children, in the six most affected regions while theatres and radio campaigns reached over 1.5 million people. Capacity building initiatives implemented in July 2023, including training in repair, masonry, latrine construction techniques, infection prevention and control, and self-production of hygiene products, as well as training on menstrual hygiene, helped build the capacity and sustainable WASH practices benefiting a total of 951 people, including 250 women and adolescent girls.

UNICEF’s progress toward the 2023 HAC targets since the beginning of the year is 20 per cent, 5 per cent and 37 per cent against the targets for water (755,000), sanitation (800,000), and hygiene (950,000), respectively. UNICEF continues to leverage its partnerships with Government line ministries, private construction companies and national NGOs to deliver WASH services to affected communities.

Social & Behavior change (SBC), Community Engagement and Accountability

During July, UNICEF’s partnerships and humanitarian actors made it possible to implement community engagement and accountability interventions to affected populations. Emphasis was placed on the use of community radios and local communication activities to produce and disseminate information and awareness messages. Radio messages focused on themes such as health, education, WASH, child protection but also the services available in the humanitarian response.

Overall, 364,525 IDPs and host populations (175,050 women, 125,225 men and 64,250 children) including 125 people living with disabilities received messages on the different sectors of the humanitarian response (health, nutrition, WASH, protection, education), against the monthly target of 250,000 people. In addition, 78,900 people (against a target of 208,300 people) including 32,400 women, 25,800 men and 20,700 children including 75 people living with disabilities were reached by awareness messages through interpersonal communication. The feedback mechanisms put in place (interactive radio programs and the work of complaint management committees) enabled 9,225 people to give their opinions or receive information on the humanitarian response. The result achieved was well below the monthly target of 58,300 people. This is due to a constraint linked to the feedback collection mechanism, particularly the interactive radio broadcasts. Callers are now asked to state their identity and place of residence before giving their opinion. This discourages people from calling in. Action will be taken to build the capacity of those involved, with a view to using other channels to strengthen this aspect.

UNICEF continued its support and participation in coordinating community engagement and accountability activities towards affected populations, particularly through the regular monthly coordination meeting of the EC/AAP thematic group. These meetings are held in collaboration with OCHA and with the participation of several actors including the decentralized technical structures of the State, NGOs and associations, IDP committees and host persons.

Youth Engagement:

Throughout the month of July, a range of engaged and inspiring activities were carried out by and for young people on peace, social cohesion, climate change, environmental degradation, child marriage, hepatitis B screening and vaccination, entrepreneurship, PSEA, and much more. These activities mainly included:

The Faso Jeunes Caravan took place in Tenkodogo from June 30th to July 3rd, under the theme ‘Good Nutrition Practices’. Over 60,000 people received key messages on nutrition through LPC radio, a Tweet-Up, an artistic parade in the city, a concert, and an oratory competition. Sixty young people (30 boys, 30 girls) participated in an interactive panel on climate change and environmental degradation with the National Youth Parliament of Burkina Faso for Water (PNJBE). A radio program on the same theme was conducted by PNJBE on LPC radio. Thirty young people (14 girls, 16 boys) were trained on essential family practices. Hepatitis B vaccination and screening were carried out for 400 young people. Other activities included income-generating activities, weaving, oratory contests, PSEA, fact-checking, combating online hate speech, and animating the caravan village benefitting 1,500 children, adolescents, and young people.

The Faso Jeunes Caravan took place in Fada N’Gourma from July 5th to 8th, under the theme ‘Don’t Call Me Madame Before 18’ to strengthen youth participation in the fight against child marriage. Over 60,000 people received key messages on child marriage through Tin Tua radio, a Tweet-Up, an artistic parade in the city, and an oratory competition. 122 young people (45 boys, 77 girls) participated in an interactive panel on climate change and environmental degradation with the National Youth Parliament of Burkina Faso for Water (PNJBE). A radio program on the same theme was conducted by PNJBE on Tin Tua radio. 30 young people (17 girls, 13 boys) were trained on essential family practices. Hepatitis B vaccination and screening were carried out for 400 young people. Other activities included income-generating activities, weaving, oratory contests, PSEA, fact-checking, combating online hate speech, and animating the caravan village benefitting 1,500 children, adolescents, and young people.

The Faso Jeunes Caravan took place in Koudougou from July 10th to 13th, under the theme ‘Education and Social Cohesion’. Over 60,000 people received key messages on education and social cohesion through Tigré FM radio, a Tweet-Up, an artistic parade in the city, and an oratory competition. 72 young people (34 boys, 38 girls) participated in an interactive panel on climate change and environmental degradation with the National Youth Parliament of Burkina Faso for Water (PNJBE). A radio program on the same theme was conducted by PNJBE on Tin Tua radio. 30 young people (17 girls, 13 boys) were trained in essential family practices. Hepatitis B vaccination and screening were carried out for 400 young people. Other activities included income-generating activities, weaving, oratory contests, PSEA, fact-checking, combating online hate speech, and animating the caravan village benefitting 1,500 children, adolescents, and young people.

The Faso Jeunes Caravan took place in Banfora from 15-18 July, under the theme of ‘Social Cohesion’. Over 60,000 people received key messages on social cohesion through Catholic Teriya radio, a Tweet-Up, an artistic parade, a concert, and an oratory competition. One hundred and fifty-five young people (102 boys, 53 girls) participated in an interactive panel on climate change and environmental degradation with PNJBE. A radio program on the same theme was conducted by PNJBE on Catholic Teriya radio. Thirty young people (15 girls, 15 boys) were trained in essential family practices. Hepatitis B vaccination and screening were carried out for 400 young people. Other activities included income-generating activities, weaving, oratory contests, PSEA, fact-checking, combating online hate speech, and animating the caravan village benefitting 1,500 children, adolescents, and young people.

Thirteen young people from the 13 regions of Burkina Faso were identified to participate in the ‘Young Reporters’ program. This program is a
hub for young people with high potential who will be mentored for a year to produce multimedia content on the issues in their communities and the well-being of children. A U-Report survey conducted on ‘Adolescents’ and ‘Youths’ Perception of Social Cohesion’ identified the needs and recommendations of young people including:

- Peace and Security
- Establishment of military bases and military detachments in each province
- Creation of reintegration centers for young people who have decided to lay down arms
- Enhancing awareness of the benefits of coexistence
- Incorporating civic education modules into education in Burkina Faso
- Health
- Strengthening information on sexual and reproductive health for young people
- Enhancing access to health services and rehabilitating closed health centers
- Having qualified health personnel in various health centers
- Education and Training
- Creation of new infrastructure to replace closed schools
- Establishing vocational training centers for youth-focused trades
- Providing access to digital resources
- Employment
- Establishing vocational training centers in each province
- Allocating funds for youth entrepreneurship strengthening digital entrepreneurship

Multisectoral cash response

The cash transfer protocol is still awaiting validation, with the introduction of a legal component which makes provisions for sanctions against organizations that do not comply with the rules of the protocol. Regarding the suspensions of cash activities, there was a partial lifting of the suspension measures in the Centre-Nord region, permitting cash transfers for pregnant and breastfeeding women and for children under 5 years old.

UNICEF has not yet started conducting humanitarian cash transfers. However, preparatory activities are progressing well. Following the activation of the contingency program document for 500 households in the Cascades region, UNICEF’s implementing partner ACTED is in the process of deploying resources on the ground for the targeting of beneficiaries in collaboration with CONASUR. At the same time, the organization will work closely with other humanitarian actors to avoid duplication.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

The overall objective of UNICEF’s humanitarian leadership is to ensure continuity and high coverage of services to vulnerable children and families, in line with UNICEF’s Core Commitments for Children (CCC). In 2023 UNICEF will continue to ensure that its programmes are child-centered, agile, flexible, relevant, risk-informed, and timely in responding to the needs of displaced people and other vulnerable children.

Sectors where UNICEF has the role of lead agency continue to see an increase of the magnitude of people in need, while facing a progressive increase of isolated highly vulnerable communities; the spillover of insecurity to regions bordering Benin, Togo and Cote d’Ivoire; and reduced human resources/capacity for coordination due to staff shortages. These challenges continue to be addressed jointly, however, they affect the effective and efficient implementation of UNICEF programmes and the ability to scale up interventions to reach the maximum number of children and people in need.

Cluster Nutrition

The strategic review of the projects submitted by partners, carried out by the Nutrition Cluster’s strategic committee, led to the selection of 11 out of 15 projects which will benefit from the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa (FHRAOC) and will improve the geographical coverage of the nutrition response.

The Nutrition Cluster participated in various meetings organized by OCHA on the recent version of the Joint Intersectoral Assessment Framework (JIAF 2.0) to define the content of the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview, including the definition of intersectoral PIN. To strengthen the advocacy of the nutrition response, the Nutrition Cluster presented the priorities, challenges, and prospects for the nutrition response in the 2023 HRP during a bilateral meeting with USAID technical advisors. Monitoring of the nutrition response in July focused on updating the 5W, Dashboard and GAP analysis of the rapid response. It shows that 35 per cent of the people targeted by the 2023 HRP have been reached, but the challenges remain access to nutrition services due to the closure of facilities and supply difficulties. An estimated 16 per cent of health facilities offering nutrition interventions are closed in priority zones according to the 5W matrix.

Cluster WASH

The WASH Cluster is functional at national level and the sub-national levels in six regions. The key data for 2023 HNO/HRP are 3.2 million people in need, 1.8 million people targeted, with a budget of US$ 91 million, of which only 15 per cent is secured. The WASH Cluster analysis contributes to better targeting of priority areas and advocacy with donors and organizations to fill-in critical gaps. Quality assurance is ongoing through the AQA (Accountability and Quality Assurance) initiative.

In addition to regular response monitoring and coordination, key initiatives of WASH cluster coordination in July included: Participation in the quarterly meeting with Trioka and leaders of Sectoral Dialogue Frameworks, Consultation Frameworks, Cluster etc. As part of the preparation for HNO/HRP 2024, the WASH Cluster participated in the various briefing phases on the new JIAF 2.0 methodology and in the PIN calculation sessions with the Global Wash Cluster; and the production and distribution of the second WASH Cluster SITREP. In addition, the WASH cluster participated in the analysis of multisectoral projects within the framework of the FHRAOC, with 21 WASH related projects.
being selected. A bilateral exchange with BHA/USAID took place during which the WASH Cluster presented the challenges, gaps in funding and orientations for future actions. The main challenges include the deterioration of security situation creating increase in sector needs and decreased access, and significant funding gaps in the sector.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

The mobilization of resources is a major challenge and to address this the CP AoR has contributed to the development of key messages to communicate on the humanitarian response and has also supported the development of a data sharing protocol within the protection cluster with a view to carry out joint protection analyzes and improve advocacy and resource mobilization efforts. Support was provided to the training of trainers of 45 people in PSEA, as well as the training of colleagues from UNHCR on child protection.

Following the expulsion of Burkinabé women, children and men from Ghana, the CP AoR carried out, through its partners, a rapid child protection assessment, and a letter of agreement was signed to provide community-based services, protection and psychosocial support to affected persons, benefitting 300 children and adolescents and their families. A child-friendly space is being set up so that children can regain some form of normality through playful activities and psychosocial support. Activities will be carried out to prevent family separation and risks of GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse.

The CP AoR also carried out a mid-term review of its annual work plan to assess the progress made and analysis for projects submitted for funding from the regional fund for financing humanitarian action. Other key activities included: presentation to members of the CP AoR of the manual for the care of children associated with armed groups; contribution to the latest version of the Education Cluster strategy; participation in a training on coordination in mixed setting co-organized by UNHCR and UNICEF; and participation in the workshop on the adoption of the draft law on the protection and assistance to IDPs.

Cluster Education

The Education Cluster was involved in redefining its strategy by introducing two main activities for the EIE (Education in Emergencies) response, namely the implementation of the Radio Education Programme (REP) and the provision of daily meals for children enrolled in REP. In early July, the Education Cluster called for education partners to apply for FHRAOC multi-sectoral proposals in line with this strategy, with a view towards developing a comprehensive education response integrated with other services, in particular protection activities. Eight Education Cluster partners applied for the "multi-sectoral emergency assistance to displaced people and host communities" strategy, of which five partners were successfully assessed to qualify for the fund, although all partners benefited from this learning process.

Meanwhile, Education Cluster partners continue to support children through ongoing activities, where 40 per cent of the HRP planned targets have been reached by July, with the focus on the RED, PSS (Psychosocial Support) training for teachers and animators, and distribution of school kits.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

During the reporting period:

- 25 juillet : Cours de rattrapage pendant les vacances. https://www.unicef.org/burkinafaso/recits/cours-de-rattrapage-pendant-les-vacances
- UNICEF Burkina Faso on Twitter https://twitter.com/UNICEF_Burkina
- 20 juillet : Campagne de vaccination contre la poliomyélite https://www.unicef.org/burkinafaso/recits/campagne-de-vaccination-contre-la-polioymelite
- UNICEF Burkina Faso website https://www.unicef.org/burkinafaso
HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

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

- Burkina Faso Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/burkina-faso/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: 16 SEPTEMBER 2023
## ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

### Consolidated Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>Total needs</th>
<th>2023 targets</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Progress*</th>
<th>2023 targets</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Progress*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>179,300</td>
<td>63,683</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>94,707</td>
<td>21,569</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>509,553</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>330,214</td>
<td>128,995</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Children vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>317,700</td>
<td>67,112</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>505,500</td>
<td>270,083</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</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>61,900</td>
<td>8,366</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>132,432</td>
<td>755,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>222,009</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People accessing appropriate sanitation services</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,577</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1.2 million</td>
<td>110,355</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>143,244</td>
<td>950,000</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
<td>804,285</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBV and PSEA</td>
<td>Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>103,805</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>747,190</td>
<td>188,001</td>
<td>4%</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>90,000</td>
<td>43,546</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>22,636</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>715,200</td>
<td>62,398</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>911,233</td>
<td>103,016</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>700,000&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>19,162</td>
<td>▲ 2%</td>
<td>911,233</td>
<td>45,043</td>
<td>▲ 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,215</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 million</td>
<td>4 million</td>
<td>▲ 12%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who participate in engagement actions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.5 million</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
<td>▲ 3%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>137,623</td>
<td>▲ 1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Progress in the reporting period 1 to 31 July*
## ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

### Consolidated funding by sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2023</th>
<th>Other resources used in 2023</th>
<th>Resources available from 2022 (carry over)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>18,654,943</td>
<td>2,678,964</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>409,377</td>
<td>15,566,602</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>33,021,264</td>
<td>4,215,336</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>4,532,625</td>
<td>24,272,013</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA</td>
<td>49,160,400</td>
<td>1,749,862</td>
<td>2,379</td>
<td>901,059</td>
<td>46,507,100</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>60,750,371</td>
<td>1,404,428</td>
<td>5,078,139</td>
<td>661,544</td>
<td>53,608,260</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>61,245,126</td>
<td>3,792,986</td>
<td>1,087,270</td>
<td>1,742,375</td>
<td>54,622,495</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>3,826,646</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>850,052</td>
<td>2,976,594</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>226,658,750</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,841,576</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,169,078</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,097,032</strong></td>
<td><strong>197,551,064</strong></td>
<td><strong>87%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*repurposed other resources with agreement from donors

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### Who to contact for further information:

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nseck@unicef.org
ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.

2. The draft number of people in need is based on the 4.9 million people in need in the Addendum to the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan, with an increase of 12 per cent. The number of people in need will be updated once the final 2023 figures are released.


4. The targets are based on the 2021 Nutrition SMART survey. They will be updated with the results of the 2022 national nutrition survey.

5. Due to difficulties in reporting information, we did not include some beneficiaries in the previous sitrep. The data of the April sitrep includes all the people reached since January.

6. For measles vaccination, the 173,000 target was for only six regions in the 2022 appeal, whereas 317,744 is for the whole country (13 regions) in 2023.

7. The target is based on the health cluster people in need of 2.9 million, from the Addendum to the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan. The number of people in need was divided by 7 (standard family size in Burkina Faso), resulting in 412,654 households. UNICEF estimates it will cover 15 percent of them (61,898 families), given the universal distribution of mosquito nets carried out in September 2022.

8. Following the reduction in the official number of internally displaced people, UNICEF used the number of people in need from the Addendum to the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan, and because the 2023 process is not yet finalized, UNICEF will use the same targets as the 2022 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal.

9. While the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview process is still ongoing, UNICEF estimates an increase of 10 per cent in the number of people in need in 2023 compared with 2022, from 995,490 in 2022 to 1,095,039 children in need in 2023. Since UNICEF typically targets 50-70 per cent of the cluster’s people in need number, we are estimating 65 per cent (715,169 children) as we await finalization of the 2023 process.

10. The figure has increased from 214,000 to 700,000, because the school needs on the ground are enormous. Indeed, in addition to school kits in classrooms, we will provide school materials for home learning, in the context of distance education.

11. The cross-sectoral costs, including support costs, social and behaviour change, emergency coordination and cluster coordination have been integrated into the individual sector budget lines.

12. The effects of rising food, fertilizer and fuel prices resulting from multiple global factors, including the war in Ukraine, have driven up global humanitarian needs and increased the cost of nutrition interventions.

13. This increase is due to the increase of the unit costs for all interventions, including support costs. This includes price increases of items on the market, higher transport and fuel costs and the increasing number of locations that staff can access only via air transport.

14. Around 78 per cent of the budget for cash transfers will go directly to 8,000 households, offering them the possibility to decide with dignity how to spend it based on their own analysis of needs.