



# Burkina Faso Humanitarian Situation Report N°6

unicef 

## Situation in number

31 August 2019

**855,000**

# children in need of humanitarian assistance out of

**1.5 M**

# people in need ([Revised 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan](#))

**119,141**

# children displaced out of

**270,776**

# Internally displaced people (IDPs) registered

**553,978**

# people without access to health

**25,719**

# Malian refugees ([UNHCR](#))

**UNICEF Appeal 2019  
(revised HAC)**

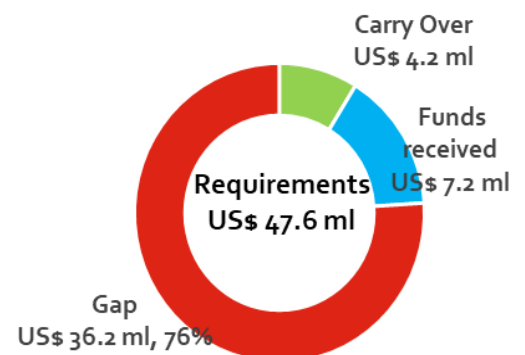
**US\$47.6 million**

## Highlights

- The country continues to face rapidly deteriorating security. Since January 2019, 434 security incidents were reported (as of 31 August/UNDSS), compared to 404 registered over the past four years (from 2015 to 2018).
- The number of internally displaced people (IDP) continues to rise. In August, 33,007 new IDPs were registered and settled in urban settings, in spontaneous sites, as well as in schools, bringing the overall number of IDPs to 270,776 ([OCHA 22 August 2019](#)).
- According to the Ministry of National education, literacy and national languages promotion (MENAPLN), 92 schools in 30 municipalities are occupied by 43,022 IDPs as of August 2019, and 74 per cent of these schools are in the Centre-Nord region.
- Five ambulances were looted, and one burned by non-state armed groups in the health district of Sahel. Overall, 53 health centres are closed and 75 are working with minimum operations, affecting an estimated 553,978 people (Ministry of Health (MoH) 23 August 2019)
- From January to August, 37,699 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been treated in nutrition services nationwide and registered in the national health information management system.
- In August-September 2019, UNICEF-Burkina Faso updated its Humanitarian Actions for Children (HAC) based on [the revised 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan](#). Accordingly, the [2019 HAC appeal](#) has increased from **US\$36.4 million to US\$47.6 million**.
- According to CONASUR, 57% of displaced children in 12 communes are deprived of birth certificates and 0,52% unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- 5,027 new children were reached with CP services of whom 118 UASC were identified

HAC indicators 2019	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	Target 2019	Results	Target 2019	Results
# children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	133,100	38,914	133,100	38,914
# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	209,000	88,286		
# pregnant women in emergency-affected areas received two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets	180,000	10,000		
# people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	136,000	25,745	157,785	61,999
# children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces/other safe spaces	95,000	35,862	64,295	39,527
# out-of-school children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing formal or non-formal basic education	320,000	12,372	200,000	12,372

## Funding Status (US\$) 2019



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Attacks against civilians have continued during the reporting period, leading to additional waves of new and repeated displacements, mainly in the Sahel, Centre-Nord and Est regions. As some of the host communities remain insecure, the IDPs seek refuge in more secured towns such as regional or provincial capitals. Many have settled in administrative or public buildings, including 92 schools. As of 22 August 2019, there were 270,776 IDPs (44 per cent children) registered all over the country. All the regions of the country are currently hosting IDPs, although the most affected regions remain the Sahel (48.6 per cent of IDPs) and Centre-Nord (40.3 per cent).

By the end of August, 53 out of 816 health centres in five emergency-affected regions<sup>1</sup> were closed. An estimated 553,978 people have no or limited access to nutrition and health services. Djibo health district (Sahel region) is the most affected with 17 closed and eight health centres working with minimum operations out of 41 health centers. Barsalogo (Centre-Nord region) is the second most affected health district, with 10 out of 14 centers closed and Kaya (region Centre-Nord region) with seven centres closed. Furthermore, 75 health centres are operating at reduced or minimum services. Of those, 22 are in Sahel, 22 in Centre-Nord, 15 in Est, 11 in Nord and 5 Boucle du Mouhoun regions.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF Burkina Faso leads the Nutrition, Education and WASH sectors, and the Child Protection sub-sector in close collaboration with governmental counterparts. UNICEF is also engaged and a member of the Health in emergency sector led by the World Health Organization (WHO). During the reporting period, UNICEF contributed to the extension of UN integrated offices planned in five cities, including expansion of the human resources (HR) capacity in the existing Dori zonal office. Since June, UNICEF has newly joined the UN common office in Kaya (Centre-Nord region) and Fada N’Gourma (Est region), and the recruitment of 14 staff is at the final stage.

In August, UNICEF also initiated a partnership with the NGO [REACH](#) to strengthen the humanitarian information management, the needs assessment and gaps analysis. The partnership is also meant to strengthen the information management (IM) capacity of the UNICEF office, of partners, including CONASUR, and all other relevant and interested humanitarian staff.

UNICEF supported the government to set-up a new decentralized child protection in emergencies working group (CPiE WG) in the Centre-Nord region. To improve child protection case and data management, and with technical assistance from UNICEF Western and Central Africa regional office (WCARO), the CPiE WG developed a plan to extend the digital platform of the Child protection information management system CPIMS+ to the regions most affected by emergency (Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord and Est).

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF Burkina Faso emergency response plan addresses the urgent needs of population in 14 provinces in Sahel, Nord, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Hauts-Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun and Est regions. The response plan is aligned with UNICEF Country programme document ([CPD 2018-2021](#)), the revised [2019 Emergency plan Burkina Faso](#) and the the government’s extended emergency plan [Stratégie d’extension du programme d’urgence pour le Sahel 2019-2021](#).

UNICEF is supporting community-based interventions in areas where the government’s basic social services had to be suspended or are being severely restricted to reach the most vulnerable population. UNICEF continues to strengthen the national health and nutrition systems to deliver services in emergencies, including SAM prevention and treatment, and measles vaccination. UNICEF prioritizes the access to formal and informal schooling for children affected by crises and schools’ resilience building. Conflict-affected children are also receiving comprehensive child protection services through the decentralized child protection networks supported by UNICEF. With the drastic increase in IDPs and the rainy season, UNICEF’s interventions in emergency WASH services in communities affected by the crisis are becoming critical. With the opening of two sub-offices in Kaya (Centre-Nord region) and Fada N’Gourma (Est region), UNICEF will strengthen its preparedness and response capacity at the sub-national level.

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<sup>1</sup> Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Est and Boucle du Mouhoun

## Summary Analysis of the Programme Response

### Nutrition

Since January 2019, 38,914 severe acute malnourished (SAM) children (51 percent girls), representing 29 per cent of the 133,066 targeted, have received treatment in nutrition services nationwide. Out of them, 23,661 children were in the six regions most affected by insecurity (Sahel, Centre-Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est and Nord), representing 61 per cent of the total admissions. The low number of SAM admissions can largely be explained by the underreporting due to the health sector's strike which is ongoing since May 2019 and now extended until November 2019. Since June, health workers have stopped transmitting to the District Health Information System (DHIS2) therefore affecting all health system data. This has had serious implications for monitoring, situation analysis and planning necessary interventions or emergency response in health and nutrition sectors.

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided financial support for the training of 30 health workers on Integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) in the health districts of Centre-Nord and Nord Region, the procurement and provision of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for the management of SAM nationwide and the provision of materials for anthropometric measurement in the health centres of Centre-Nord, Nord, Est and Sahel regions.

From the 6-9 August, UNICEF jointly organized with the nutrition directorate, the revision of the counseling cards on Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and on sensitive thematic such as early child development, hygiene, growth monitoring and nutritive gardening. Since January, community dialogues and sensitization sessions were held in 1,912 villages where IYCF interventions are ongoing, reaching 66,994 men and 18,676 women with messages related to appropriate nutrition and hygiene. A total 25,959 mother-to-mother support groups have been set up in the villages to provide counselling to 389,391 pregnant and lactating women (84 per cent of the annual target). The main challenges for the sector are linked to: i) access to health and nutrition services in areas affected by insecurity, including the increased number of health centres closed or functioning at minimum operation; ii) the low indirect coverage related to the lack of data since June (28 per cent representing SAM coverage as of May 2019) of the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) program, and iii) the low level of completeness of the data in the DHIS2 (only 1 per cent) due to the health sector's strike.

Since 26 August, the 2019 National nutrition survey utilizing SMART methodology is ongoing. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the MoH to train 36 trainers on SMART methodology and data collection with tablets (26-30 August), followed by training of 500 surveyors (23 September-1 October) and the training of 160 supervisors (3-6 October 2019). Data collection in the field is planned from 9 October-1 November. In collaboration with WFP, UNICEF is supporting the Nutrition directorate to conduct a rapid nutrition survey in six provinces with the highest number of IDPs that will take place in October 2019.

### Health

No new case of measles has been reported in August (source: epidemiological bulletin S30-34), but data are not complete as no new data on immunization are available due to the strike. In August, the deterioration of the security situation continued to affect health services and caused the closing of additional centres and the reduction to minimum services of others, mainly in the regions of Sahel and Centre-Nord, affecting 553,978 people. In these areas where health centres are not functioning, only community health workers (CHW) have access to the population.

To support this alternative outreach strategy, UNICEF supported the MoH at regional level on the reflexion related to increase CHWs tasks and delegation to provide of health care services to the population. In the Sahel region (districts of Djibo, Dori and Gorom-Gorom), 11 health staff were trained as trainers for the integration of this strategy, especially on oral polio vaccine provision.

### Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its implementing partners supported the training on the Safe school/psychosocial support (PSS) approach for 42 community members (including 14 women), 249 teachers (60 women), 10 members (5 women) of school parents' committee and 4 staff (all men) from the regional department of social action in Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Nord regions. At the beginning of the

new school year, in area where school will be functional, almost 9,000 students will benefit from the PSS knowledge acquired by their teachers.

According to the Ministry of National education, literacy and national languages promotion (MENAPLN), by the end of August, 92 schools were occupied by 43,022 IDPs, including 9,514 displaced children who were previously studying in their villages of origin. Since mid-June, UNICEF, together with United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) and the education working group, have been advocating the authorities for the relocation of IDPs to safe and appropriate alternative shelters or host communities in view of the reopening of the schools planned for the beginning of October. Thanks to this advocacy, children will have access to their schools. Ongoing multi-sectoral needs assessments will clarify the increased needs for the education sector due to the elevated number of displaced children and plan appropriate interventions to increase the supply capacity to prepare the back-to-school.

The MENAPLN organized the re-grouping of children who could not complete the 2018-2019 school year due to school closure. These students will benefit from remedial courses, followed by a special session to reach the next level at the new school year. A total of 2,233 children (1,029 girls and 1,204 boys) from 102 schools of primary, post-primary and secondary levels were invited to join in five secured sites in Ouahigouya, Fada, Gorom-Gorom, Djibo and Kaya to benefit from this intervention between August and early September. The intervention was organised by the MENAPLN and its partners including UN entities, NGOs and private companies, and reached 1,583 students (765 girls and 818 boys), a participation rate of 71 per cent (74,3 per cent girls; 67,9 per cent boys).

### Child Protection

UNICEF and its child protection (CP) partners<sup>2</sup> are providing assistance in the Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord and Est regions. During the reporting period, 5,027 new internally displaced children (1,430 girls) were reached in these regions with CP services: socio-educational and psychosocial support activities in response to the distress, and identification, documentation, service provision and referral of 296 children (120 girls) survivors of violence and abuse, and community awareness activities to prevent family separation and violence against children. 4,179 children (2,204 girls) benefited from non-food items or cash transfer, 540 from integrated CP response using case management approach, 2,073 new people (913 women), including 403 children (245 girls), from awareness-raising activities on prevention of family separation and violence against children with attention to gender-based violence (GBV). 118 new UASCs were identified and documented for family tracing and reunification services.

In terms of capacity development, 341 teachers (66 women) improved their knowledge on child rights and child protection, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), psychological first aid and the legal framework on prevention and repression of abuses and protecting children from violence (VAC). This was to support the government's initiative of students' regrouping in the Nord, Centre-Nord and Sahel regions which allowed over 1,500 girls and boys to participate in accelerated classes in a more protective learning environment. The CPIE WG, with the technical assistance of the global CP area of responsibility (CPAoR), issued a [secondary data analysis in CP](#). According to this review, the increased threats from violent groups in the north and a series of social protests have gravely affected the fulfillment of children's rights in Burkina Faso. This review will serve as a key support document for the 2020 humanitarian planning exercise for the CP sector.

Challenges remain on delivering basic child protection services to zones with difficult access through community-based protection mechanisms and data availability on children being associated with armed groups and those affected by GBV.

### WASH

In August 2019, 3,600 new people (1,872 women and girls) have benefited from emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance in Centre-Nord and Sahel regions. They also benefitted from household sanitation facilities in Dablo (Centre-Nord region). This brings the total number of WASH beneficiaries to 58,687 (25,745 people for water, 55,087 people for hygiene and 11,460 for sanitation) since January 2019.

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<sup>2</sup> Danish refugee council (DRC), Christian children fund of Canada (CCFC), the Ministry of woman, national solidarity, family and humanitarian action (MFSNFAH), the *Coordination nationale des associations des enfants et jeunes travailleurs du Burkina* (CN-AEJTB) and *Croix Rouge Burkina Faso* (RCBF)

UNICEF also continued its WASH interventions in IDP sites and host families in partnership with *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) in the Est region, *Solidarités Internationales* in the Sahel region and the Red Cross Burkina Faso (CRBF) in crisis-affected Foubé village in the Centre-Nord region.

Increased and frequent population movements remain a major challenge in terms of coordination, preparation and implementation of the response, and private companies have difficulties in accessing the sites to undertake construction work. Since mid-July, WASH emergency kits could not be transported to Foubé due to lack of access in the area.

## C4D

UNICEF, through its partnership with the national NGO *Action communautaire pour le développement* (ACD), continued to support radio-based programs to promote dialogues among people affected by the emergency with a focus on social cohesion and life enhancing information in health (immunization, newborn health and pregnancy). The radio programs included eight public radio games in host communities and door-to-door activities carried out by community relays, reaching 240 households (2,400 people) in villages of the Centre-Nord region. To avoid further inter-community conflicts in the Centre-Nord and strengthen social cohesion, ACD continued broadcasting radio programs on the role of social components and values in promoting peace, inclusiveness and non-discrimination, and pacific cohabitation. In the Sahel region, UNICEF, in partnership with the regional health directorate, has worked with seven community radio stations to deliver key behavioral change messages on child health and pregnancy, with a focus on emergency-affected communities.

## Media and external communication

The media and external communication team reached out to international and national media to contribute to the regional efforts to popularize the Child Alert report ([French](#), [English](#)). The Representative of UNICEF Burkina Faso presented the report during a [Burkina Info](#) prime time live show. A global [Child Alert webpage](#) has been created and a [photo essay](#) was published with content produced by UNICEF Burkina Faso. Child Alert received a positive coverage in international media such as [UN Media](#), [The Guardian Global Development](#), [Al Jazeera](#), [VOA](#), [Forbes](#), [AP](#), [Xinhua](#) and [El Pais](#), and in African media in [LeFaso.net](#), [AfricaNews](#), [MedAfrica Times](#), [Le360Afrique.com](#), [Sahara Reporters](#). Several international media have planned to come in September (Al Jazeera, Freelance photojournalists) to cover the humanitarian situation.

## Funding

In line with the 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal ([HAC revised version, September 2019](#)) and the revised [2019 Humanitarian Response Plan](#), UNICEF's appeal for Burkina Faso has increased from **US\$36,370,000 to US\$46,700,000** to meet the rapidly growing humanitarian needs of the children and women. Subsequently, the funding gap has further increased to 76 per cent. During the reporting period, UNICEF-Burkina Faso received US\$569,000 from ECHO to strengthen the Rapid response mechanism (RRM). Education continues to have the largest funding gap but some contributions from development donors (Norway, Switzerland and Denmark) have been used for the Safe school strategy and emergency school supplies. Although these are not emergency funds, they significantly contribute to advancing the HAC programmatic target of Education in 2019

UNICEF Burkina Faso would like to recognize the generous contributions from key partners including Japan, Sweden, CERF, USAID, ECHO and Austria. In addition, UNICEF recognizes the flexible and unearmarked funding received through the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund.

A new CERF funding for Burkina Faso has been approved and the proposal was prepared under the coordination of OCHA. With this fund, UNICEF plans to strengthen the response in Nutrition, Health and Child Protection.



Appeal Sector	Revised HAC requirements (US\$)	Funds available (US\$)			Funding gap	
		Funds Received in 2019	Carry-Over	Total available	US\$	%
Nutrition	15,520,000	2,477,900	3,648,900	6,126,800	9,393,200	61%
Health	2,060,000	363,060	140,000	503,060	1,556,940	76%
WASH	10,060,000	1,848,460	107,500	1,955,960	8,104,040	81%
Child Protection	5,060,000	1,671,125	230,500	1,901,625	3,158,375	62%
Education	14,900,000	850,393	57,288	907,681	13,992,319	94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,600,000</b>	<b>+7,210,938</b>	<b>4,184,188</b>	<b>11,395,126</b>	<b>36,204,874</b>	<b>76%</b>

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## Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

Indicators <sup>3</sup>	UNICEF and IPs			Sector response		
	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2019 Target *	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
# Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes	133,100	38,914	▲1,125	133,100	38,914	▲1,125
#Pregnant and lactating women of children aged 0 to 23 months received IYCF counselling	465,000	389,391	-----	510,000	389,391	-----
<b>HEALTH</b>						
#Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	209,000	88,286	-----			
#Pregnant women in emergency affected areas received two long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets	180,000	10,000	-----			
Mothers with newborn children in emergency-affected areas received at least one postnatal visit by a community health worker	17,088	7,975	-----			
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>						
#People accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	136,000	25,745	-----	157,785	61,999	-----
#People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	136,000	11,460	▲3,600	149,481	17,680	▲3,600
#People accessing hygiene awareness interventions in the targeted regions	200,000	55,087	-----	276,816	85,918	-----
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>						
#Children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces/other safe spaces	95,000	35,862	▲5,027	112,000	39,527	▲5,027
#Women and children provided with prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence	5,000	1,994	▲864	5,000	2,151	▲919
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
#Out of school children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing formal or non-formal basic education	320,000	12,372	-----	320,000	12,372	-----
#Children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support and conflict/disaster risk reduction	374,839	339,754	-----	374,839	339,754	-----
# Girls and boys aged 3-17 years affected by crisis receiving learning materials	200,000	12,372	-----			

<sup>3</sup> In nutrition and health, sectors are the same for UNICEF and the sector