BURKINA FASO
Situation Report
Last updated: 5 Apr 2019

HIGHLIGHTS (11 hours ago)

- Burkina Faso is grappling with an unprecedented humanitarian emergency due to a sudden escalation of violence
- 1.2 million people need humanitarian assistance.
- More than 136,000 people have been uprooted from their homes. Two-thirds of them since the start of the year alone.
- More than 95 per cent of the displaced are in host communities
- Over 950 schools have been forced shut, depriving 119,000 children of education

KEY FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2M</td>
<td>900K</td>
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FUNDING (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funding</th>
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<tr>
<td>$100.3M</td>
<td>$21.1M</td>
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Progress: 21%

CONTACTS

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BACKGROUND (11 hours ago)

DISPLACEMENTS

Burkina Faso is faced with an unprecedented scale of population displacement. As of March, more than 136,000 people had been displaced from their homes. Over two-thirds of them have been uprooted since the start of 2019, representing an average of 1,000 people displaced every day. Around 11,000 people have also fled to neighbouring Mali for safety.

The authorities and aid organizations are working to increase assistance to the displaced. Relief efforts are underway to improve food, water, health services and protection of affected civilians against abuse and violations. The National Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Council (CONASUR) is leading Government aid...
operations with support from NGOs and UN aid agencies.

Tensions and insecurity persist in many localities hit by the inter-ethnic clashes. Many of the displaced are still traumatised and afraid to return. The authorities, aid groups and other actors are mulling alternatives to resettle the displaced in other communities as well as peaceful and sustainable dispute resolution to eventually allow them return home.

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**EMERGENCY RESPONSE (11 hours ago)**

**EDUCATION**

The rise in insecurity and armed attacks has forced more than 954 schools (898 primary and 56 secondary schools) to close, depriving 119,000 children of education in six regions. Some 4,263 teachers have been affected. The northern Sahel region accounts for nearly half of the schools closed.

Several schools have been torched and learning materials destroyed. Three teachers have been killed and others threatened or abducted. Some school children have also been killed in armed raids. In certain localities, not a single school is functioning. The extensive disruption of learning poses a huge concern about the future of children.

The humanitarian community plans to roll out emergency education programmes for children aged 3 – 17 years among the displaced, refugees, returnees and in host communities who no longer have access to education. The programme targets around 375,000 children in the violence-affected regions and aims to provide learning materials, teacher training and psychosocial care for the children.

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**EMERGENCY RESPONSE (11 hours ago)**

**HEALTH**

The insecurity and violence has forced the closure of 14 health centres, while services in 26 others have been impaired owing to the insecurity and armed attacks. Around 250,000 people have limited or no access to healthcare.

Patient referrals to bigger hospitals is has become complicated due to lack of ambulances. Armed groups have seized or torched several vehicles. A such patients are forced to pay for their own medical evacuation. The situation is worsened by movement restrictions due to curfews and other security measures by the authorities in Est and Sahel regions, leaving people in insecure areas with no access to medical assistance.
EMERGENCY RESPONSE  (11 hours ago)

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Humanitarian presence needs to be brought to scale quickly to cope with the escalating needs. Partners in Burkina Faso are striving to step up the scope and the pace of operations in support of the Government to provide life-saving services and protection to the displaced and other people in need. Enhanced efforts and coordination by all actors are required to ensure and maintain access to, and for, affected populations.

A coordinated strategy encompassing humanitarian assistance and addressing the causes of the crisis is needed to shift from delivering aid to ending need in line with the UN Secretary General’s Agenda for Humanity. The creation of more opportunities for the population in terms of education, income generation and access to basic social services, with a focus on youth and women, is critical to help people become self-reliant again and prevent a further deterioration of the crisis.

In February, the authorities and the humanitarian community launched a $100 million response plan to assist around 900,000 people hardest-hit by the crisis. They include communities hosting displaced people, and highly vulnerable families struggling with food insecurity and malnutrition. This year, around 676,000 people are at risk of food insecurity, and 130,000 children are threatened by severe acute malnutrition.

Priority humanitarian response include the following:

HEALTH
• Provision of medicines, psychological and psychosocial care for the displaced. Construction of and support to two emergency health centres in Foubé and Barsalogo displacement sites.

• Provision of emergency kits in 20 health centres Gorom-Gorom, Thiou, Titao and Djibo districts as well as Kelbo and Arbinda health centres.

• Distribution of long-lasting impregnated mosquito nets at IDP sites.

• Access to health services through the strengthening of mobile clinics, disease prevention and community health, developing strategies for the provision of sexual health and reproduction;

• Vaccination against measles and meningitis in IDP sites and health districts with outbreaks.

NUTRITION

• Screening for acute malnutrition in IDP sites and among out-of-camp IDPs. In January and February 12,438 severely acute malnourished children (SAM) were treated, 45 per cent of whom regions affected by insecurity.

• 55,697 children are at risk of severe acute malnutrition in 2019 in the four regions affected by insecurity, accounting for 42 per cent of the 133,066 cases projected in the country in 2019.

• Severe acute malnutrition treatment has been integrated in Foubé and Barsalgho IDP site clinics.

• Since October 2018, 42 sites provide care for uncomplicated SAMs twice a month. A total of 1,270 children with MAM and 508 SAM have been treated.

SHELTER & NFI

• Strengthen public service infrastructure within host communities.

• In Arbinda and Foubé 93 tents have been provided to IDP families.

• Around 1,700 additional tents to distributed in conflict-affected areas.

• Essential household items, including mats, cans, buckets, kitchen sets, blankets, dignity kits, solar lamps, clothes distributed to the most vulnerable displaced households in Sahel and Centre-Nord regions.

EDUCATION

• Setting up temporary classes and distributing learning materials in host communities.

• Developing emergency education strategy to facilitate the gradual reopening of schools, including the return of displaced students.

• Strengthening the coordination between NGOs, UN agencies and the Ministry of Education.

PROTECTION

• Training sessions on humanitarian principles, humanitarian coordination and key principles of protection underway.

• More than 30 sector leaders and aid workers have been trained.

GBV

• GBV assistance to 6,103 survivors Barsalogo, Djibo, Arbinda, Kelbo sites.

• Distribution of 1,500 Kits of dignity in IDP sites.

• Training of 53 health workers, social workers and legal assistance workers on the integrated GBV management for women and girls.
• Development of a referencing mechanism for GBV survivors

Child Protection
• Support services for the protection of children separated from their families, suffering psychosocial distress and other forms of violence
• Establishment of child friendly spaces and capacity building of partners in IDP sites and other areas providing psychosocial activities
• Creation of 10 community spaces in Sahel and training of 60 mothers animating some 3,000 children.
• Providing peacebuilding training
• Vocational training of 360 youths, including 15 IDP girls in Djibo
• Distribution of NFI to households of vulnerable children

WASH
• Potable water supply by drilling or rehabilitating boreholes
• Distribution of jerrycans and purification tablets or direct chlorination of water at the point of supply
• Setting up sufficient and safe sanitation and hygiene infrastructures.
• Household sensitization on water treatment and safe storage.
• Hygiene promotion activities and mobilising or health workers and communities/displaced persons

EARLY RECOVERY AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE
• Developing early recovery strategy for the violence-affected communities
• Establishing a sector work plan in consultation with the authorities to assist the conflict-affected populations

OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.