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Reporting period: 1 to 31 October 2019

Burkina Faso

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 8



Highlights

- The security continues to deteriorate and gradually expand its geographic areas. Since January 2019, 520 security incidents were reported (UNDSS, 31 October) compared to 404 registered between 2015 and 2018. In October alone, 52 incidents related to non-state armed groups were registered and nearly 70 per cent targeted civilians.
- The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) has reached at 486,360 ([OCHA 29 October 2019](#)), a six-fold increase compared to early 2019.
- Three teachers were killed, two of them were in Sourou province (and one school was burned) and another in Ouindigui municipality in the Nord region (Ministry of national education, illiteracy and promotion of national languages (MENAPLN)).
- 1,085,771 people are affected by lack of health/nutrition services, as 85 health centers were closed and 93 are operating at a reduced capacity ([Ministry of Health \(MoH\), 4 November 2019](#)).
- 84,286 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated and registered in the health information management system, out of which 10,381 were registered in October (Nutrition Directorate activity report).
- 9,927 new children (including 5,161 girls) have obtained access to protection services, including 292 unaccompanied/separated ones (162 girls)
- Early October, 12 emergency directors from UN entities and NGOs visited Burkina Faso to witness the growing humanitarian needs and made recommendations to accelerate ongoing humanitarian responses.

Situation in Numbers



855,000
children in need of humanitarian assistance



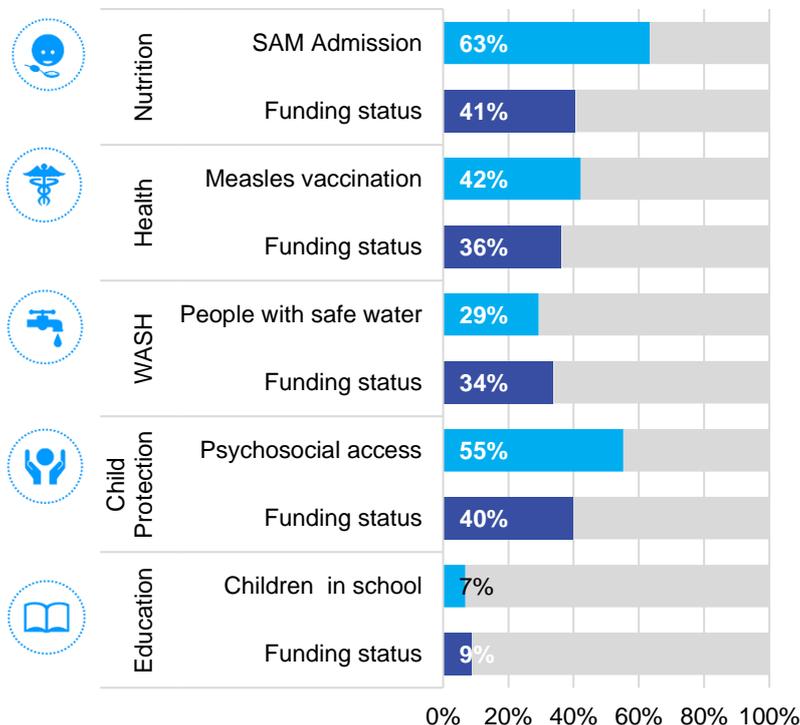
1,500,000
people in need (OCHA July 2019)



486,360
Internally displaced people (IDPs) registered

1,085,771
people without access to health (MOH, 4 November 2019)

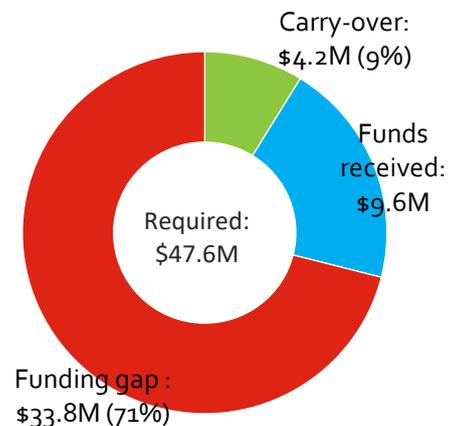
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2019

US\$ 47.6 million

Funding status* (US\$)



* Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from previous year.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

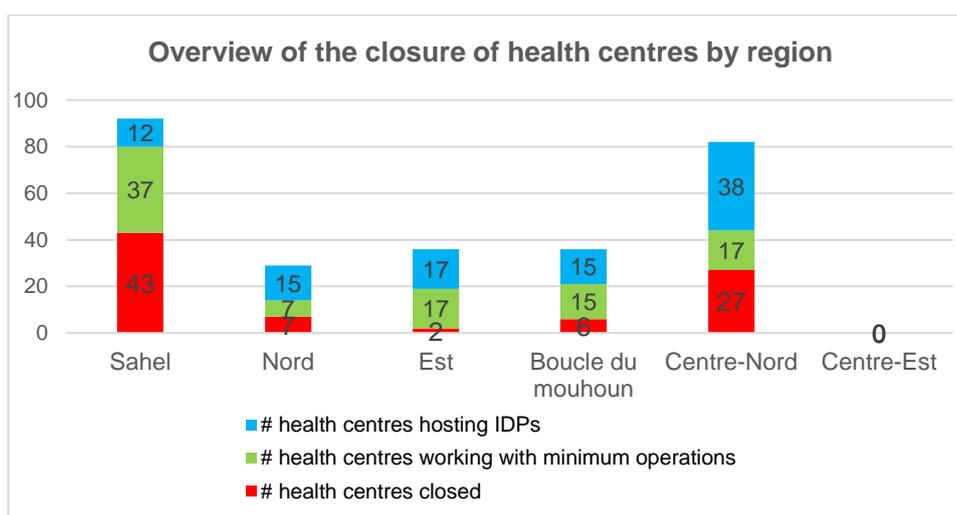
In line with the 2019 revised UNICEF's [Humanitarian Action for Children appeal](#) (HAC) and the revised [2019 Burkina Faso Humanitarian Response Plan \(OCHA, July 2019\)](#), the funding gap as of the end of October 2019 remained at 71 per cent. During the reporting period, UNICEF Burkina Faso received additional US\$220,000 for the Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds, specifically from the French National Committee. The education sector continues to register the largest funding gap among sectors, but some contributions from development donors (Norway, Switzerland, Denmark and Education Cannot Wait) have been used for the Safe school strategy and emergency school supplies. Although these are not emergency funds, they significantly contribute to the HAC 2019 programmatic targets in education.

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.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

During the reporting period, the rapid response mechanism and other humanitarian actors reported several alerts on new population movements and conducted rapid multisectoral assessments to prioritize humanitarian responses. Registration of new IDPs is ongoing by [CONASUR](#), the governmental institution in charge of humanitarian response and new figures are expected before the end of the year. As of 29 October 2019, 486,360 IDPs (44 per cent children) had been registered by CONASUR throughout the country. All 13 regions are now hosting IDPs although the most affected regions remain the Centre-Nord (56 per cent) and Sahel (32 per cent).

By the end of October 2019, 85 out of 964 health centres in five emergency-affected regions were closed. An estimated 1,085,771 people have no or limited access to nutrition and health services (MoH, 4 November 2019). Djibo health district (Sahel region) is the most affected with 18 health centers closed and 15 working with minimum operations out of 41. Barsalogo (Centre-Nord region) is the second most affected health district, with 10 out of 14 centres closed and Kongoussi (Centre-Nord region) with 13 out of 29 centres closed. Furthermore, 93 health centres are operating with reduced or minimum services.



The 2019-2020 school year started in Burkina Faso on 1st October 2019, including in the 6 regions where the challenge is high due to the state of emergency and the increasing displacement. The number of schools closed has decreased compared to the end of the previous school year. In fact, as of end of June more than 330,000 children and 9,000 teachers had no or limited access to schools in 6 regions, while as of end of October 1,455 schools remained closed due to insecurity, affecting 202,594 pupils and 6,313 teachers.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

From January to October 2019, 84,286 SAM children (42,986 girls and 41,300 boys) have been treated in nutrition services (63 per cent of the annual national target of 133,066; according to the estimate based on the number of RUTF boxes distributed by CPPEGM). These data are from the national health information system (ENDOS) from January to May 2019 and from Nutrition Directorate activity report from June to October 2019.

In October 2019, UNICEF supported the MoH at integrating the screening of acute malnutrition within the national seasonal malaria chemoprophylaxis campaign, targeting 3,229,656 children aged from 6 to 59 months. The results of the campaign will be available mid-December 2019. A total of 25,959 mother-to-mother support groups have been set up to provide infant and young child feeding counselling services (IYCF) services to 389,391 pregnant and lactating women (84 per cent of the annual target of the UNICEF [HAC 2019](#)) nationwide. UNICEF also provided technical and financial support to conduct the 2019 National nutrition survey and trained 500 data collection agents. A rapid SMART nutritional survey was also carried out in the six districts¹ (Arbinda, Barsalogho, Djibo, Kaya, Matiacoali est and Titaocentre Nord) with the highest number of IDPs and in the Barsalogho site. This rapid nutritional survey focused solely on the anthropometry measure and the mortality rate among children under the age of 5 years. The results of these two surveys will be available by the end of November 2019.

The main challenges were: 1) the strike of health workers that started in June 2019, which created disfunctions of the health system and lack of updated routine data, 2) reduced access to part of the population mainly in Sahel and Centre-Nord regions.

Health

As a consequence of long-lasting strikes, data collection and analysis has been disrupted. According to the epidemiological bulletins weeks 40 to 43 (Ministry of Health), only 58 out of 2,240 health facilities have reported data. No new case of measles or other epidemic-prone diseases has been reported, so far. Unfortunately, two health workers are held hostage by non-state armed groups (NSAG) since 24 October, leading health workers to desist from their posts.

To cope with the gap in the availability of qualified frontline health staff to ensure immunisation (EPI) activities in emergency-affected areas, community health workers were trained on oral polio vaccine administration with UNICEF support. This approach, funded by the Central emergency response fund (CERF), is being reinforced with extension of community health services package to the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) in Barsalogho and Djibo districts, Sahel region. Also, 337 traditional birth attendants were trained on home visits to promote safe motherhood practices, and maternal and newborn home care in Gorom (78 participants) and Djibo (259 participants) districts. In the areas of IDPs concentrations, the demand for health centres has rapidly grown. To address this and to support health care for IDPs, UNICEF provided medical supplies to the regional health directorates of Sahel, Est and Centre-Nord regions, including 29,541 long-lasting insecticidal nets, 10 baby weighing scales, feeding and aspiration tubes, and midwifery kits.

WASH

The population in need of emergency WASH services is estimated at 472,430 people (59 per cent children). The Centre-Nord region represents the largest needs for WASH. To date, UNICEF has reached 29 per cent of its annual targets on water, 8 per cent on sanitation and 33 per cent on hygiene promotion. Five new water points were constructed in the Centre-Nord region (Kaya and Pissila) and water trucking continued (3,190 m³), in collaboration with OXFAM (in Barsalogho). Through these interventions, additional 12,588 people will obtain access to potable water based on the SPHERE standard. Beneficiaries of ongoing sanitation activities will be reported in November.

In addition to a persisting funding gap for the WASH sector, increased and frequent population movements remain a challenge for planning and implementing of WASH response, especially for the interventions related to sanitation. The strategy to scale-up sanitation response is still under development. The capacity of implementing partners and national counterparts is also a challenge. .

¹ Sahel, Centre Nord, Est and Nord regions

The sector coordination is improving, thanks to frequent meetings and information exchange between partners. In October, the WASH sector group made an important progress in assessing the sector's needs, in creating a link between emergency and development actors and donors to increase coordination and to leverage of funds, and two working groups (one on water and one on sanitation and hygiene) have been set up to define technical norms and standards.

Education

According to the 2019 revised [Humanitarian Response Plan](#), an estimated 320,000 school-aged children affected by the crisis are targeted for emergency education services in the country by Sector partners. As of end of October, only 7 per cent of the children targeted had access to education. While the school year officially opened on 1st October, access for displaced children remained challenging for several reasons, such as the lack of capacity of already overcrowded schools in the five regions that are hosting majority of IDPs, occupation of 62 schools by IDPs and 1,455 schools which remained closed due to insecurity, affecting 202,594 pupils and 6,313 teachers ².

According to the Ministry of national education, literacy and promotion of national languages [back-to-school statistical report](#), 569 schools which were closed at the end of the previous school year have reopened, enabling 17,705 (7,986 girls) to return to school. These schools reopened at the beginning of the school year thanks to the efforts of the government and its partners (including UNICEF with sensitization on the importance of education).

During the reporting period, UNICEF facilitated the access to informal education for 1,184 children (615 girls) in schools and in community-based temporary learning spaces (TLS) in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions, bringing the 2019 result to 13,921 (6,859 girls). It should be noted that this achievement is low compared to the target of 200,000. This situation is due to the insecurity that remains the main barrier as it discourages parents from sending children to school. However, with the start of the school year in safe areas for displaced children, many of them are ready to go to school. UNICEF and its partners have begun to increase the capacity support in host schools by gradually building temporary learning spaces.

Child Protection

UNICEF and its child protection (CP) partners are providing assistance in the Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord and Est regions. During the reporting period, 9,927 new children, including 5,161 girls, were reached with CP services, including psychosocial support activities in response to distress.

Using the case management approach, 71 children (39 girls) survivors of violence and abuse, including 18 cases of child marriage and one case of sexual violence, received psychosocial support, medical care and referral to other services (such as justice and social services for NFI items, mediation and reintegration...). CP services were also provided to 292 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) including 162 girls such as identification, listening and psychological first aid . Family tracing for reunification of those children is ongoing.

One-off cash transfers benefitted 1,525 children from 325 households, including 715 girls, in four municipalities in Centre-Nord and Est regions, to respond to the basic needs of the most vulnerable children and their families. Beneficiaries were identified based on UNICEF and partners agreed criteria such as orphans, unaccompanied and separated children and children from very poor families, children with disabilities, etc. Awareness-raising activities, in particular on prevention of family separation, violence against children and gender-based violence (GBV) risks mitigation, reached 421 people (374 women).

As the lead agency of the CP in emergency group, a sub-group of the protection sector, UNICEF organized two training sessions on CP information management for 34 social educators working in the Child-friendly spaces (CFS) in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions. These sessions aimed to strengthen the CP reporting mechanism in emergency context, using technological solutions such as RapidPro to facilitate weekly data collection and reporting.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF, through its partnership with the national NGO *Action Communautaire pour le Développement* (ACD), continued to support the radio-based programs in Centre-Nord region to promote dialogues among people affected by the emergency. The interventions focus on strengthening social cohesion and promoting key messages in health (immunization, newborn health and pregnancy), WASH, nutrition, education and child protection.

² Ministry of national education, literacy and promotion of national languages, [Back-to-school statistical report](#), 19 October 2019

Radios in Centre-Nord and Sahel regions contributed to the humanitarian response by mobilizing and empowering communities to prevent potential community conflicts, promote peace and strengthen social cohesion. These activities were delivered in partnership with ACD and in collaboration with the Sahel regional health directorate. UNICEF is working to extend these interventions to other emergency-affected zones in the coming months.

Twenty media actors were trained in information analysis related to nutrition, education and child protection in crisis. Ten public radios produced and broadcasted microprograms, radio games and conducted door-to-door sensitization activities which have provided useful and accurate information to 450,000 children, and 600,000 men and women on targeted topics.

Media and external communication

The media and external communication team reached out to international and national media to raise awareness on the humanitarian situation and response. Following the recommendations of the field mission of 12 UN Emergency Directors, UNICEF country office strengthened its positioning in the media by supporting Meritxell Relaño's media postings (the UNICEF Deputy Director of Emergency Operations), [briefing on children in Burkina Faso](#) at the Geneva Palais des Nations. The CO Representative was interviewed by [France 24](#) and [lefaso.net](#). The work of UNICEF Burkina Faso was highlighted in [Voice of America](#), [The New Humanitarian](#), [Reuters](#), YouTube [here](#) and [here](#), and Facebook [here](#) and [here](#). Advocacy was strongly supported by the [UNICEF Spanish National Committee](#) and the famous Spanish singer, Miguel Poveda, who traveled to the crisis-affected parts of Burkina Faso. His field visit had a solid coverage in [Facebook](#) and in the written press such as [El Periodico](#) and [Burkina24](#), among others.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF Burkina Faso emergency response plan addresses the urgent needs of the 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 government's extended emergency plan [Stratégie d'extension du programme d'urgence pour le Sahel 2019-2021](#). UNICEF continues to support 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, UNICEF's interventions in emergency WASH services in communities affected by the crisis have been critical. With the two new sub-offices in Kaya (Centre-Nord region) and Fada N'Gourma (Est region), UNICEF is strengthening its preparedness and response capacity at the sub-national level. Following the recommendations from the Emergency directors' mission early October, a plan for clusters' activation is under final negotiation.

Next SitRep: 30 November 2019

UNICEF Burkina Faso Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal https://www.unicef.org/appeals/burkina_faso.html

UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/index.html>

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Summary of Programme Results

Sector*	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	2019 target	Total results	Change since last report ▲▼	2019 target	Total results	Change since last report ▲▼
Nutrition						
# Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes	133,100	84,286	▲45,372	133,100	84,286	▲45,372
# Pregnant and lactating women of children aged 0 to 23 months received IYCF counselling	510,000	389,391	-----	465,000	389,391	-----
Health						
# 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	-----
WASH						
# People accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	157,785	108,243	▲33,725	136,000	39,833	▲12,588
# People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	149,481	20,860	▲3,180	136,000	11,460	0
# People accessing hygiene awareness interventions in the targeted regions	276,816	149,770	▲13,279	200,000	65,575	▲3,927
Child Protection						
# Children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces/other safe spaces	112,000	58,189	▲13,881	95,000	50,459	▲9,816
# Women and children provided with prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence	5,000	3,402	▲374	5,000	3,305	▲374
Education						
# Out of school children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing formal or non-formal basic education	320,000	20,246	▲6,575	200,000 ³	13,921	▲1,184
# 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	320,000	20,246	-----	200,000	13,921	▲1,549

*In nutrition and health, sectors are the same for UNICEF and the sector

³ There was an error on the "out of school" indicator in SitReps of August and September 2019, As per the HAC revision of July 2020, UNICEF's target is 200,000 while the sector's target is 320,000

Annex B

Funding Status*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	15,520,000	2,656,756	3,648,900	9,214,344	59%
Health	2,060,000	607,410	140,000	1,312,590	64%
WASH	10,060,000	3,299,520	107,500	6,652,980	66%
Child Protection	5,060,000	1,789,337	230,500	3,040,163	60%
Education	14,900,000	1,249,605	57,288	13,593,107	91%
Total	47,600,000	9,602,628	4,184,188	33,813,184	71%

* As defined in Humanitarian Actions for Children (HAC) Appeal 2019 (revised in September 2019) for a period of 12 months (January-December 2019)