

Burkina Faso

Child Protection Secotal and OR+ (Thematic) Report January - December 2018



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1. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CM	Child marriage
CO	Country office
CP	Child protection
CPD	Country programme document
CPIMS+	Child protection information management system
CPN	Child protection network
CPWG	Child protection working group
CRVS	Civil registry and vital statistics
FGM	Female genital mutilation
IDP	Internally displaced persons
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISSP	Institut supérieur des sciences de population
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	United Nations Office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs
PNDES	Programme national pour le développement économique et social
SCI	Save the children international
SCRC	Secondary civil registration centres
SDG	Sustainable development goal
TdH-L	Terre des hommes - Lausanne
UNDAF	United Nations development assistance framework
VAC	Violence against children

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018, UNICEF Burkina Faso improved the political and legal framework related to child protection (CP) and strengthened the decentralized CP system. The CP networks are now covering 100 per cent of all the 45 provinces of the country and in 23 communes (out of 60 targeted in the country programme document - CPD), where municipal social welfare services are available.

This decentralized child protection system allows multisector CP services for the most vulnerable children, in particular 218,532 children with special needs or exposed to violence against children (VAC), female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM) or child marriage (CM).

These interventions are in line with the theory of change set in the CPD 2018-2020 ¹ and were guided by the United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF), the Programme national pour le développement économique et social (PNDES) and national policy documents related to the Country Program (CP). The programme also contributed to the Sustainable development goals (SDGs) 5, 8 and 16².

These results include those reached through the interventions supported by the funding contribution from the Global Child Protection. These actions were implemented in eight provincial child protection networks (CPN), in partnership with Terre des hommes - Lausanne (TdH-Lausanne).

The rate of utilization of the allocated fund from the Global Child Protection is 100 per cent.

3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2018

Burkina Faso is a low-income, landlocked country in West Africa. In 2017, gross per capita income in Burkina Faso was US\$615. The population, growing at an average annual rate of 3 per cent, was estimated at 18.11 million inhabitants in 2017. The economy is heavily reliant on agricultural production, with close to 80 per cent of the active population employed in the sector. The country's economic development continued to be affected by socio-political crisis, persistent insecurity and low international market prices of gold and cotton.



¹ https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2017-PL26-Burkina_Faso-CPD-ODS-FR.pdf

² Please add a very brief description of each as an end note at the bottom of the page

SDG 5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, eradicate forced labor, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers

SDG 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

SDG 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

SDG 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

SDG 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

According to the 2018 International Monetary Fund (IMF) report, economic growth has dropped to 6.0 per cent of GDP compared to 6.3 per cent in 2017, despite the expansion of the gold mining sector and increased investments in infrastructure. This reflects the strain on the economy from the security situation, the adverse impact of public sector strikes on private sector economic activity, and fiscal consolidation.

Although often considered an extension of insecurity in Mali, jihadist attacks have become increasingly local in origin and aim to disrupt the social order. The situation remained unpredictable as security risks related to armed groups in the Sahel Region have become more frequent, rapidly expanding to other regions such as the Est and Nord. Various attacks have been carried out in these areas, ranging from targeted killings, assassination attempts, invasions of villages and schools, to complex attacks against army or police posts, leading to multiple negative repercussions. For example, risks have been building up, as evidenced by the March 2018 attacks against the General Command Office of armed forces and the French embassy in Ouagadougou. Since January 2018, the number of security incidents almost doubled compared to the same period in 2017. As of 20 December 2018, the United Nations Office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs (OCHA) reported 193 security incidents that resulted in more than 180 deaths. Fifty-nine per cent of the incidents took place in the Sahel Region.

As a result, socio-economic balances at community level in these regions have been further weakened. The deteriorating security situation is having a greater impact on women and girls as surveys [2] show that men and community leaders are a target for armed groups, resulting in increased responsibilities for livelihood mobilization for women and girls. Together with young children, women and girls are more prone to internal displacement and are most often the main victims of extreme violence such as separation, deprivation of liberty, rape, abduction and sexual exploitation/abuse, including child marriage. Out of a sample of 214 households (1,600 Internally displaced persons (IDPs) profiled in October 2018 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 98 per cent (52 per cent of women and 62 per cent of children) said they had fled growing insecurity.

Child Protection situation

In the child protection sector, 15.6 per cent of children aged 12-17 years are physically abused, compared to 24.9 per cent for children aged 0-11 years according to the validated report of the national 2018 study on violence against children (VAC). The regions of Centre Est (35 per cent), Plateau Central (34.8 per cent), and the provinces of Oubritenga (54.5 per cent) and Kouritenga (47.5 per cent) recorded the highest rates of physical abuse among children aged 0-11 years. The study also showed that urban areas experience more violence against children (19.9 per cent), compared to 14.3 per cent in rural areas.

In terms of the place of violence, the home is the place where physical violence occurs the most, with 89.9 per cent for children aged 0-11 months and 65.7 per cent for children aged 12-17 years. Parents are therefore the first perpetrators of VAC: male parents (66.7 per cent) for children aged 12-17 years and mothers (44.4 per cent) for children aged 0-11 months. The school is the second most common place for physical violence against children to occur: 21.9 per cent for children 0-11 months and 5.5 per cent for children 12-17 years. The street is also prone to physical violence with 8.4 per cent of children aged 12-17 years and 3.3 per cent for those aged 0-11 months (Violence Against Children report, 2018).

Among children aged 5-18 years, 34 per cent of girls and 47.7 per cent of boys are working, and 37 per cent of these children carry out hazardous activities, including 20,000 working in artisanal gold mines³. In 2015, more than one in five births was not registered⁴. Every year, approximately 1,000 minors in conflict with the law (25 per cent of whom are girls) are deprived of justice services compliant with international standards. Because of negative social norms and cultural practices, 67.6 per cent of women (11.3 per cent of girls under 15) have undergone FGM, and 51.3 per cent are married before their 18th birthday⁵

Child Protection Programme structure

Outcome: The most vulnerable girls and boys, especially those at risk of or affected by violence, exploitation and abuse, are better protected in their families and communities by institutions mandated for child protection and the society in general.

Output 1: The child protection authorities are better equipped to implement a political and legal framework around child protection at all levels.

Output 2: Child protection institutions and stakeholders are better equipped to deliver a minimum package of services to children at risk or affected by the prioritized deprivation.

Output 3: Families, communities, children and adolescents (girls/boys) in the target areas, and in society in general, are better informed and equipped to abandon FGM, child marriage and violence.

Output 4: Actors in child protection are equipped with a functional data collection and management system to inform decision-making and monitor interventions at the municipality level.

4. RESULTS ACHIVED IN THE GOAL AREA

³ UNICEF Country Programme Document 2018-2020

⁴ Idem and Module Démographie et Santé, 2015

⁵ UNICEF Country Program Document 2018-2020

Based on the child protection situation analysis and in response to the types of deprivations identified, the UNICEF cooperation programme for 2018-2020 in Burkina Faso aims to contribute to the PNDES national targets to reduce social and gender inequality. It also contributes to the SDGs 5, 8 and 16, in line with UNICEF's global and regional strategic priorities. Within this three years' country programme, the child protection programme focuses on strengthening the political and legal framework and improving service access for children at risk of or affected by abuse, exploitation and violence (including in emergency situations). Using a systemic, community-based approach, the interventions target the five regions (Sahel, Centre, Centre Nord, Est and Plateau Central) which are most affected by violence against children, the worst forms of child labour, FGM and child marriage, with an emphasis on young and adolescent girls. These interventions also help to improve access for children to birth registration and youth justice procedures that are age and gender appropriate.

The interventions funded with the Global Child Protection Fund contribution were aligned to this overall child protection approach and strategies of the CPD.

Legal and political framework

Following UNICEF technical and financial contributions and advocacy, the Government adopted the Penal Code in May 2018 to reinforce the criminalization of perpetrators and accomplices of VAC, FGM and CM. Furthermore, the CO's advocacy and technical and financial support allowed the Government to reach national reporting milestones on the Convention on Rights of Disabled Persons, the Convention of the Rights of a Child, and the Universal Periodic Review report.

Furthermore, UNICEF supported the revision and finalization of the National Child Protection Strategy draft, as well as the National Program for children with disabilities, which was submitted for a State budget allocation to the Ministry of Finance and Development. These strategic documents will help reinforcing the child protection system, in as much as they constitute its policy framework

As result of the sustained advocacy of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) members, whose regular sessions are technically and financially supported by UNICEF, the Minister in charge of childhood issued in 2018 a circular that commends social worker to adopt the national guidelines on case management. This guideline will help the social workers throughout the country to use a harmonized CP approach to children victims of violence. In the eight out of forty-five provincial CPN, contribution from the Global Child Protection thematic funds were utilized to reinforce the capacity of 17 social workers working in the CPN and their supervisors to use these new national guidelines.

Prevention and child protection services

UNICEF supported the establishment of four new CP provincial networks and the activation of 41 existing ones (but previously not operational), improving access to holistic CP services in 100 per cent of the country's 45 provinces. These CP provincial

networks are now providing CP psychosocial, legal and medical services to the most vulnerable children such as those affected by violence, according to their individual situation plan of care. To bring CP services closer to the most marginalized children, the CO also contributed to the “Yako Initiative” through establishment and/or operationalization of 23 municipal social welfare services (out of 60 targeted in the CPD), together with their corresponding 23 CP municipal networks. The “Yako initiative” is a policy of the Burkina Faso Government aiming that for each municipality there is a social welfare service with a social worker.

In partnership with NGOs and the Government, and through the decentralized CP networks, the CO implemented VAC prevention and response in communities, schools, and homes in five focus regions. These interventions reached 66,802 children (32,059 girls). Specific attention was given to 5,313 children living with disabilities (2,823 girls), 5,900 child victims of violence (2,821 girls), 9,036 children (4,985 girls) affected by the humanitarian context - including 3,621 Malian refugee children (1,769 girls) and approximately 5,000 children affected by school closures, 2,403 children working in artisanal gold mines (1,143 girls) and 258 migrating children (135 girls).

Following the identification and monitoring of 38,011 children (19,356 girls) at risk of VAC, home visits and case management services for 5,900 children (2,866 girls) were provided in three municipalities in the Sahel region. UNICEF significantly contributed by orienting 180,421 children (32,950 girls) on child rights, promoting child participation and/or home visits to increase access to CP services for the most vulnerable children.

In terms of supporting the universal birth registration, the CO provided advocacy, financial and technical support to the directorate in charge of civil registration in the development of the national action plan to increase the number of secondary civil registration centres (SCRC) in health facilities by 20 per cent by 2021. A service delivery model piloted in the Sahel region led to the operationalization of 29 new SCRC in 33 per cent of health facilities. The CO also supported the provision of birth certificates to 28,468 children, including 18,393 girls.

UNICEF contributed to the capacity building of juvenile justice institutions and actors at the national level, resulting in the provision of alternative measures to detention for 495 minors (91 girls) in conflict with the law. With growing concern on children associated with violent extremists' groups, UNICEF is currently supporting the Ministry of Justice to set up a new protocol for these minors associated with the armed groups to make sure that specific child and adolescents rights would be respected. UNICEF will organize a study tour during the second trimester of 2019 for the Burkinabe authorities to learn from the model which has been set up in Niger.

Promotion of abandonment of harmful practices

To significantly contribute to the expected results of UNICEF's Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021, UNICEF's West and Central Africa Region (WCARO) set up the regional

milestones and indicators which are called “Key results for children.” UNICEF-Burkina Faso has significantly contributed to one of the Key results for children on ending child marriage, by fully achieving the country-specific 2018 annual target. The result targeted in 2018 was to reach 101 021 adolescent girls with prevention and care services to address child marriage through UNICEF supported programmes. 140 869 adolescent girls were effectively reached. As part of its partnerships with NGOs, human rights and social norm-based approaches are being implemented in 850 villages in the Sahel, North, and East regions to end FGM, CM and VAC. Community-based interventions identified and followed-up 101,854 girls at risk or victims of FGM (53,678) and CM (48,176) out of which 69,584 adolescents (21,408 boys and 48,176 girls including out-of-school adolescents) improved their knowledge on life skills, gender, sexual and reproductive health, human rights, leadership and negotiation through 2,550 adolescent clubs.

In 2018, new themes such as birth registration and menstrual hygiene management were incorporated into the adolescents’ training module used by the adolescents’ clubs. The trained adolescents (members of the clubs) are now acting as social change agents in their communities to support the abandonment of harmful practices.

In addition, through UNICEF supported communication interventions, over 1.2 million people learned about the negative consequences of FGM, CM, and VAC. 850 villages are currently at the final stage of a public declaration of the abandonment of CM and FGM. Compared to 2017⁶, the results in 2018 demonstrates an increase in the scale of UNICEF’s support to ultimately bring “zero tolerance for CM and FGM to the country’s 8,226 villages.

The quality of inter-agency collaboration with UNFPA through the joint programme to end CM and FGM brought Burkina Faso to the forefront as a model of success. UNICEF and UNFPA, in partnership with the African Union, organized the International Conference on Female Genital Mutilation in Ouagadougou in October 2018. More than 300 participants from 34 countries made an appeal to galvanize political and community action, strengthen and implement legislative frameworks, mobilize and reinforce accountability and partnerships to accelerate the elimination of FGM.

Strengthening data and information system for child protection

With Save the Children International and the University of Ouagadougou, UNICEF conducted a national study on VAC to update the data for the first time since 2008. Based on the findings, UNICEF supported the Government to develop a module on gender-sensitive parental education for front-line social workers to strengthen parenting skills.

⁶ 600 villages publicly declared the abandonment of CP and 61,618 adolescents trained in lifeskills and other subjects through the adolescent clubs

According to the report⁷

- (i) physical abuse rate is 15.6 per cent for children aged 12-17, (15.7 per cent boys, 15.4 per cent girls), compared to 24.9 per cent for children aged 0-11 (25.3 per cent boys and 23.8 per cent girls).
- (ii) Emotional abuse affects 25.7 per cent of children aged 12-17 (25,3 per cent boys and 26.3 per cent girls) and 27.2 per cent of children aged 0-11 (27.3 per cent boys and 27.1 per cent girls).
- (iii) Sexual violence affects 3.1 per cent of children aged 12-17 years:
 - Sexual touching: Children aged 12-17: Boys 0.6 per cent and girls 4.7 per cent. Children aged 0-11: Boys 0 per cent and girls 0.2 per cent
 - Attempts to have sex: Children aged 12-17: Boys 0.1 per cent and girls 1.6 per cent
 - Forced sex: Boys 0.1 per cent and girls 0.9 per cent.

These national rates hide geographic disparities according to age groups and forms of violence that can reach up to 80 per cent of children in certain provinces and more than 40 per cent in several regions. This study also showed that the family home is the main place of VAC with both parents as perpetrators of violence up to 75 per cent and the school in second place.

To address these new situations of VAC, CP intends to support the Government in 2019 in developing a new action plan based on the 2018 study's recommendations, with a specific focus on VAC at home and at school in most affected zones. More specifically, CP will reinforce its current actions to prevent and respond to violence at home and school, including identification and referral of child victims to social services and provision of adequate care according to their individual rehabilitation action plan. The care may be psychosocial, judicial or medical. Internal reflection is ongoing how to best use the EduTrack, a SMS-based real-time monitoring mechanism connecting schools with education authorities to monitor and report VAC in schools so that corrective measures can be taken timely.

Furthermore, to ensure improved quality data management regarding the CP responses to children in need of child protection services, UNICEF and TdH-L, through WCARO's technical assistance, jointly supported the Government in launching the online Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)+. This system when it will be operationalized, will harmonize the existing data collection tools into one national information management system, using the common indicators in CP on child abuse case management agreed with the government and partners.

⁷ Ministère de la femme, de la solidarité nationale et de la famille, novembre 2018: Étude nationale sur les violences faites aux enfants. ISSP. Avec le financement de UNICEF et de SCI

Results Assessment Framework

Key Results	Progress Indicators	Base (2017)	Target (2020)	Value 2018
By 2020, the most vulnerable girls and boys, especially those at risk of or affected by violence, exploitation and abuse, are better protected in their families and communities by institutions mandated for child protection and the society in general.	Prevalence of violence against children in communities and at schools	83.6% (communities); 53.8% (schools)	70% (communities); 45% (schools)	<p>1) ⁸Physical violence Violence at home: 0-11 years old: 89,9% 12-17 years old: 65,7% School violence: 0-11 years old: 5,9% 12-17 years old: 21,9% Violence on the street: 0-11 years old: 3,3% 12-17 years old: 8,4%</p> <p>2) Emotional violence Violence at home: 0-11 years old: 94,4% 12-17 years old: 73,3% School violence: 0-11 years old: 3,2% 12-17 years old: 11,3% Violence on the street: 0-11 years old: 1,9% 12-17 years old: 12.2%</p> <p>3) Sexual violence Violence at home: 0-11 years old: no data mentioned on place of occurrence of sexual touching 12-17 years old: - Non-consensual sexual touching At home: (38.8%) At school: 27,8% On the street: (12.6%) - Attempts to have sex At home:(69,6%) At school: 25,2% On the street: (12.0%)</p>

⁸ Current indicators in the 2018 VAC draft report cannot be compared to those from 2008 as different methodologies were used. The current study used an updated methodology more adapted to the research standards in the field. The 2008 VAC indicators used in the CPD somehow appear to be outdated, requiring adjustments for a better comparability: the current value compares places of occurrence of the 15.6% prevalence while the baseline value compares occurrence of the 83.6% prevalence.

Key Results	Progress Indicators	Base (2017)	Target (2020)	Value 2018
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forced sex: At school: 47,1% - Sexual exploitation: At school: 12,1%
	Percentage of girls aged 20-24 years married: <u>before the age of 15</u>	8.9%	5%	not yet available
	Percentage of girls aged 20-24 years married: <u>before the age of 18</u>	51.3%	48%	not yet available
	Prevalence of female circumcision among girls aged:			
	<u>0-5 years</u>	4.5%	2.5%	not yet available
	<u>0-14 years</u>	11.3%	9%	not yet available
	Number of children and women in conflict with the law who have received services according to the minimum standards	600	1,500	1095 including 495 new minors in conflict with the law assisted in 2018 (91 girls)
Output 1: By 2020, The child protection authorities are better equipped to implement a political and legal framework around child protection at all levels, (with a special focus on birth registration, FGM, Child Marriage, Violence, Worst forms of child labour, and juvenile justice)	Indicator 1.1: Number of policies and legislation for children or on VAE, developed, validated (2), submitted for adoption and / or effective implementation	1 legislative text (Revised Penal Code, 2 policy documents (regional strategy on civil status in the Sahel (2017-2021), national program for the care of children with disabilities (2017-2021))	3 (Code of Criminal Procedure, revised Code of Individuals and Family and National Child Protection Strategy)	3 legal/policy documents were reviewed: The Penal code, the draft National strategy for child protection, the national programme for protection of children with disabilities
	Indicator 1.2 : Number of communes and provinces implementing the system approach in line with national standardized tools and indicators	10 communes - 23 provinces	15 communes - 45 provinces	19 communes and 45 provinces
	Indicator 1.3: Children (girls and boys) provided with a birth certificate	117,087 (64.678 girls)	100 000	145,555 including new 28,468 (18 393 girls) children reached in 2018
Output 2: By 2020, Child protection institutions and	Indicator 2.1 Total number of trained institutional and community -	3,000	3,500	5,695 including 2,195 actors reached in 2018 (444 women)

Key Results	Progress Indicators	Base (2017)	Target (2020)	Value 2018
stakeholders are better equipped to deliver a minimum package of services to children at risk of or affected by the prioritized deprivations.	based actors using standardized tools (including information management indicators)			
	Indicator 2.2 Number of children (girls and boys at risk and affected by VAC receiving appropriate care (children victim of sexual abuse, corporal punishment, children with disabilities, children living on the street.)	46,055 (47% girls)	50 000 (50% girls)	66,802 including 32,059 girls
	Indicator 2.3 : Number of structures in charge of minors in contact with the law complying with the juvenile justice minimum standards	24 (administrative.data)	30	25
	Indicator 2.4 Number of girls and boys affected by emergencies accessing psychosocial care or separation prevention and response services	3,365 / girls 1,522	60%	Actual value: 115% 12,657 including 6,754 girls, 3621 refugee children - 1769 girls, 4301 children in the host communities including 2402 girls and 4735 in the study camps
Output 3: By 2020, Families, communities, children and adolescents (girls/boys) in the target areas, and in society in general, are better informed and equipped to abandon FGM, child marriage and violence	Indicator 3.1 Number of people (adults, children, adolescents of both sexes) who know at least one consequence of FGM, child marriage, violence	1 141 600 (rapport de revue de programme 2017)	1 500 000	1,232,000
	Indicator 3.2 Number of villages that made public declarations of the abandonment of FGM female circumcision and child marriage	600	800	850 villages are benefiting from community mobilization actions to accelerate the abandonment of FGM and child marriage in 3 regions (East, North and Sahel).
Output 4: by 2020, Actors in child protection are	Indicator 4.1 Number of reports on international	1(CADBE)	3 (CDE, EPU, CEDEF)	Actual value: 2 reports (the draft of the 5 th and 6 th State report is pending for

Key Results	Progress Indicators	Base (2017)	Target (2020)	Value 2018
equipped with and use a functional data collection and management system to inform decision-making and monitor interventions at the communal level.	instruments submitted on time			adoption; the report on the implementation of the Covenant of Rights of Handicapped Persons was adopted) The CEDEF report is not yet due
	Indicator 4.2 A national CP monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the monitoring and collection of data from the commune level, is operational	0	1	1 (ongoing)
	Indicator 4.3 Number of studies/evaluation on VAC realized	1 (post declaration of FGM abandonment)	4 (on birth registration, Violence, FGM)	2: 1 completed: Situation on birth registration in the Sahel region 1 under review The draft report on VAC is under review
	Indicator 4.4 Frequency of statistical yearbook produced and disseminated (MFSNF, justice, civil registration)	2/year	3/year	1 Statistical yearbook on Justice and 2 ongoing

5. CONSTRAINTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In 2018, UNICEF faced several strategic-political, technical and humanitarian constraints that impacted its CP performance. To mitigate these constraints, adapted strategies, such as high-level evidenced-based advocacy, strategic partnership, capacity building, technical assistance and fostering innovation were used. They will be further strengthened to enhance the effectiveness and performance of the national CP system, its interoperability with other sectors and to ensure quality outcomes for the most vulnerable children.

The major constraints, lessons learned and perspectives of actions for CP are as follows:

- 1) Delay in the adoption of the revised version of the Code for Persons and Family, introduced for adoption process in 2017. The adoption of this code is crucial as it contains key provisions for strengthening an enabling environment for children such

as the alignment of marriage age with international standards (threshold of 18 years old for both girls and boys as the minimum requirement).

- 2) Despite the existence of standard operating procedure (SOP) for case management promoted by the highest-level authorities, there is still much work to be done to upgrade the frontline social workers' skills and ownership of these procedures along with those of their supervisors on the ground.
- 3) The limited availability and utilisation by the CP actors of the national harmonized CP indicators to inform progress on priority CP issues, the lack of linkage between national CP data management systems and those of other sectors involved in CP remain major challenges for the availability and use of quality data on CP services provided to children.
- 4) Burkina Faso is bordered by several countries where excision is practiced, encouraging some parents to cross the border to have their girls circumcised. There is also a need to systematize the implementation of post-declaration interventions to guarantee communities' individual and collective commitments to FGM abandonment.
- 5) Access for CP actors to continue their work is increasingly being reduced due to persisting insecurity and attacks by armed groups, particularly in the Sahel and East regions. For example, several municipalities in the Sahel suspended Birth registration.
Increased exposure of children, adolescents and youth to violent extremism groups make them extremely vulnerable in these zones where child marriage and VAC/GBV are highly prevalent. General insecurity is affecting the access to basic social services to the population including education, health and child protection services, while due to the precarious context, the demand is increasing.
- 6) Strengthening technical capacities of the municipalities in gender and child rights sensitive budgeting to ensure the mobilization of resources at the decentralized level for CP is a definite opportunity.

6. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The total planned budget for the sector was USD **4,755,472**, of which **USD 2,034,423** regular resources (RR), USD 2,326,156 other resources including thematic funding and USD 394,892, other resources in emergencies (ORE)

Table 1: Planned budget for the thematic sector for 2018

Intermediate Results	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
1. Child protection legal framework	RR	671,616
	ORR	194,750
2. Quality child protection service delivery	RR	301,633
	ORE	394,892
	ORR	770,597
3. Abandonment of child marriage and FGM	RR	167,430
	ORR	957,070
4. Strengthened child protection systems and data	RR	597,868
	ORR	304,272
5. Communication for behavior and social norms changes	RR	295,876
	ORR	99,468
Total Budget		4,755,472

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular (add ORE: Other Resources - Emergency, if applicable)

² Planned budget for ORR (and ORE, if applicable) does not include estimated recovery cost.

Table 2: Country-level Thematic contribution received in 2018

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Canadian UNICEF Committee	SC1899050021	22,400	21,100.81
Total		22,400	21,100.81

Table 3: Expenditures 2018 in the thematic sector by results area

Intermediate Results	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
1. Child protection legal framework		43,520.74	327,208.98	370,729.72
2. Quality child protection service delivery	141,933.78	322,565.53	156,218.64	620,717.95
3. Abandonment of child marriage and FGM		698,467.95	167,530.29	865,998.24
4. Strengthened child protection systems and data		311,142.21	497,798.66	808,940.87
5. Communication for behavior and social norms changes		78,539.65	140,301.31	218,840.96
Total Budget	141,933.78	1,454,236.08	1,289,057.88	2,885,227.74

Table 4: Thematic expenses by results area

Organizational Targets	Other Resources - Regular
2. Quality child protection service delivery	194,491
4. Strengthened child protection systems and data	112847
Total	307,338

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Code

Row Labels	Expense
23-01-02 Services to prevent or respond to violence, exploitation and abuse	243,122
23-01-04 Psycho-social support in emergencies	187,947
23-01-07 Administrative data and Information Management System (IMS)including CPIMS+, GBVIMS+, MRMIMS+	252,742
23-01-20 Protective services for children on the move	46,660
23-01-22 Inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration on violence, exploitation and abuse	173,344
23-01-99 Technical assistance - Prevention and response services for violence against children	454,239
23-02-01 Services related to child marriage	487,025
23-02-06 Harmful practices - planning, co-ordination and programme monitoring	68,960
23-02-07 Services related to FGM/C	310,013
23-02-99 Technical assistance - FGM/C	1,927
23-03-01 Promoting diversion and alternatives to deprivation of liberty	152,607
23-03-04 Birth Registration/Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems	95,764
23-03-07 Justice, birth registration/CRVS, and alternative care - planning, co-ordination and programme monitoring	15,880
23-03-99 Technical assistance - Access to justice	106,478
26-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	71,604
26-03-02 Capacity and skills development for social behaviour change	216,914
Grand Total	2,885,228

Table 6: Planned budget for 2019

Intermediate Results	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
1. Child protection legal framework	RR	865,000
	ORR	1,059,095
2. Quality child protection service delivery	RR	675,000
	ORE	564,563
	ORR	725,072
3. Abandonment of child marriage and FGM	RR	160,000
	ORR	1,055,675
4. Strengthened child protection systems and data	RR	726,500
	ORR	635,834
5. Communication for behavior and social norms changes	RR	200,000
	ORE	48,708
	ORR	137,000
Total Budget		6,852,446

7. FUTURE WOK PLANS

Based on the lessons learned in 2018, along with strategic partners and with the support of WCARO, the CO will continue to: (i) promote and reinforce the implementation of age-sensitive justice and CP services for all children in need in accordance with the country's international commitments (ii) encourage an accelerated adoption of the Code for Persons and Family (CPF); (iii) diversify the mechanisms to decentralize the implementations of activities including in humanitarian context, for instance through associations and local NGOs; (iv) support the Government in organizing capacity strengthening interventions and formative supervision missions to accompany the use of national SOPs in the field; (v) scaling-up the implementation of CPIMS + to ensure, in the medium term, the technical quality of case management interventions and quality data management; (vi) develop specific strategies with the Government to address FGM cross border issues and reinforce post-declaration' interventions.

8. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The contribution from the Global Child Protection fund in 2018 supported the child protection multisector services to prevent violence against children, provided child victims with adequate care and protected children from harmful practices. UNICEF Burkina would like to convey a special thank you from the children of Burkina Faso.

The CO appreciates any feedback on the donor report through the link ([English](#)).