

Burkina Faso

Consolidated Emergency Report 2022



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Prepared by:

**UNICEF Burkina Faso
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Cover Photo: Internally displaced children attending class, in Dedougou, in the Boucle du Mouhoun region; Burkina Faso.

B. Expression of Thanks

On behalf of the children of Burkina Faso, UNICEF acknowledges and sincerely appreciates the generous contribution of all donors to our humanitarian action in 2022. The valuable contributions of government donors and National Committees for UNICEF made it possible for UNICEF Burkina Faso to provide critical humanitarian support to the most vulnerable children and women affected by health crises, displacement and conflict.

The significant contributions enabled UNICEF to implement its Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action, as well as to strengthen national and regional capacities of systems and communities to become more resilient.

UNICEF is very grateful to donors provided flexible funding to meet the needs of children affected by conflict and other emergencies in Burkina Faso. The solidarity expressed by our valuable supporters in providing flexible funding testifies to the confidence in UNICEF's mission and approach to providing lifesaving assistance to children and families affected by the rapidly deteriorating security situation in the country. This much needed support was provided in a timely manner and enabled UNICEF to deploy valuable resources based on the acute needs of the most vulnerable children and families.

UNICEF's humanitarian interventions are planned and jointly implemented with the Government of Burkina Faso, other United Nations (UN) agencies, non-government organizations (NGO), community partners and young people. Given the escalating deterioration of humanitarian needs, UNICEF remains committed to provide continued protection and humanitarian assistance to children affected by natural disasters and conflicts in 2023, scaling up localized multisectoral humanitarian action, while strengthening the triple nexus and youth engagement.

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D. Abbreviations and Acronyms

AoR	Area of Responsibility
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Groups
CBHW	Community-based Health Workers
CCC	Core Commitments for children
CERF	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
CEP	<i>Certificat d'études primaires</i> (primary graduation exam)
CCPE	Child Protection Community Structures
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMaM	Community management of acute malnutrition
CN-AEJTB	<i>Coordination Nationale des Associations d'Enfants et Jeunes travailleurs du Burkina Faso</i>
CONASUR	<i>Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation</i>
CP	Child Protection
CPAoR	Child Protection Area of Responsibility
CPMIS+	Child Protection Information Management System
CBHW	Community-based health workers
GASPA	Mother to mother support groups
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCORR	<i>Groupe de Coordination de la Réponse Rapide</i>
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GT-ESU	<i>Groupe de travail éducation en situation d'urgence</i>
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HPM	Humanitarian performance monitoring
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IMAM	Integrated management of acute malnutrition
IMWG	Information management working group
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MNP	Multiple Micronutrient Powders
MoH	Ministry of Health
MUAC	Middle upper arm circumference
NFI	Non-food items
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SMART	Standard monitoring and assessment of relief and transition
SMC	Seasonal Malaria Chemoprophylaxis
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VAS	Vitamin A Supplementation
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program

E. Executive Summary

Burkina Faso is the epicentre of a multidimensional humanitarian crisis affecting the Sahel region. According to the revised Humanitarian Response Plan 2022¹ (HRP), an estimated 4.9 million people required humanitarian assistance in Burkina Faso, including 2.8 million children.

The humanitarian situation deteriorated rapidly in 2022 marked by a continued increase in security incidents, with 1,756 security incidents reported compared to 935 in 2021, a 46 per cent increase². The situation remains highly volatile with an elevated risk of insecurity, which in turn has constrained the abilities and indeed the cost of humanitarian actors to reach vulnerable population in high-risk localities in various areas of the country. In 2022, 23 towns and localities were enclaved, with an estimated 900,000 people (60.37 per cent children) unable to leave these locations, and without any access to essential supplies or markets³. Massive internal displacement remains widespread with over 1.8 million people internal displaced persons registered (compared to 1,579,976, IDPs registered 2021), of which over 60 per cent are children⁴.

The conflict has severely impacted access to basic social services by children. In 2022, the nutritional status of children worsened with 179,252 children suffering from severe wasting⁵; more than 3 million people lacked access to WASH services⁶; 430 were operating at minimum capacity (197 completely closed), leaving more than 2.1 million people without access to health care⁷. More than 6,253 schools (24 per cent of schools in Burkina) were closed due to insecurity, affecting more than 1 million children⁸.

The deteriorating humanitarian context resulted in the activation of UNICEF's Level 2 Emergency Procedures in Burkina Faso. To respond to the humanitarian crisis, UNICEF strengthened its programmatic approach, consolidating three major strategic pillars in line with the Annual Management Plan and the L2 acceleration plan: (i) Localization with integrated packages of multisectoral child-centered services (at the community level); (ii) Triple nexus (humanitarian, development, and peace) and (iii) Engagement of youth as agents of change. These approaches seek to address short-term and long-term vulnerabilities of children, IDPs and other vulnerable groups by strengthening synergies, complementarities and coherence between humanitarian, development, and peace action.

UNICEF further expanded its field presence to include virtual offices in areas without permanent field offices to accelerate programme implementation and monitoring of rapid impact interventions at the region level, as well as to enhance coordination of the humanitarian response, and strengthen strategic collaboration with local authorities, humanitarian actors and communities. UNICEF continued to improve and expand its partnerships with the government, UN agencies, local authorities, and civil society actors (especially community-based organizations) in general.

Specific emphasis was placed on scaling up the 3RC (Rapid Response and Community Resilience) approach by building the capacity building of local actors, communities, and

1 https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/bfa_hrp_2021-abridged_20210207.pdf

2 [UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022](#)

3 [UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022](#)

4 Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation – Tableau de bord des personnes déplacées internes au 31 décembre 2022 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/15mUeNHIKUw7ceVPJSqTmkY0aSgJImAL/view>

5 [2023-HAC-Burkina-Faso.pdf \(unicef.org\)](#)

6 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/burkina-faso/water-sanitation-hygiene>

7 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/burkina-faso/health>

8 Secrétariat Technique de l'Éducation en Situation d'Urgence, Rapport statistique mensuel de données de l'Éducation en Situation d'Urgence du 31 décembre 2022

institutions to improve their resilience to recurrent and future shocks. A total of 595 people from local and community-based organizations benefited from capacity building initiatives on humanitarian early warning systems and multisector assessments. Humanitarian assistance was provided to over 200,000 people living in remote and hard to reach areas, through the 3RC approach.

In line with the revised [2022 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\)](#) appeal the total amount of funding received at the end of December 2022 was US\$51.6 million (29 per cent of the US\$180 million required). UNICEF Burkina Faso would like to recognize the generous support of key partners, who contributed US\$46.7 million in 2022, out of which US\$14.1 million came from non-humanitarian contributions, and US\$4.8 million from the HAC 2021. UNICEF also recognizes the flexible and unearmarked funding received in 2020 from the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund⁹ which provided much needed timely support in delivering humanitarian results for children.

The following key results were achieved during the reporting period:

Nutrition

- **107,298 children** suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted and treated, and 532,248 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling in humanitarian settings.
- UNICEF supported two rounds of Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming campaigns which reached **3,408,051 children** aged 6 to 59 months.

Health

- **341,907 children** aged 0 to 14 years were vaccinated with all antigens including 339,455 (out of 173,810 targeted) against measles.
- **429,106 children and women** received primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities
- UNICEF and partners distributed LLINs to **13,723 households**.
- As of 31 December 2022, **15.3 per cent of the population were fully vaccinated against COVID-19**.

WASH

- UNICEF and its partners provided safe water to an **estimated 464,323 people**, adequate sanitation facilities and services for **218,527 people**, about **583,333 people** (about 61 percent of the annual target of 950,000) were reached through hygiene promotion.

Education

- UNICEF and its partners improved access to formal and non-formal education for **1,152,956 children** in conflict-affected areas.

⁹ Several donors

- To support continuity of learning and increased enrolment, **527 schools** implemented the Safe School approach in 2021.

Child Protection

- UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial support and mental health services to **246,816 children** affected by crisis.
- **125,467 children** and women accessed gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response services
- **62,548 people** had access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers
- **2,269 unaccompanied and separated children** accessing family-based care or appropriate alternative services.

Social Protection

- **1,536 households** were reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers
- **3,742 households** were reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding

Communication for development (C4D)

- **3 million people** were engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions
- **562,228 people** had access to established accountability mechanisms

Rapid Response

- UNICEF and partners provided **81,762 people** (from displaced and host communities), including the people living with disabilities who received essential household items under the rapid response mechanism.

F. Humanitarian Context

Burkina Faso is affected by a severe multidimensional crisis due to insecurity, demographic pressures, climate change,¹⁰ political fragility,¹¹ and economic and health crises. Insecurity has resulted in massive internal displacements, with 1,882,391 internally displaced people (IDPs), compared to 1,579,976, IDPs registered 2021, of which almost 60 per cent are children. While all 13 regions of the country are hosting IDPs, the Sahel and Centre-Nord regions are most affected (51.6 per cent).

Insecurity continued to worsen and restrict humanitarian access in 2022, thus limiting access and delivery of assistance in crisis-affected regions. The humanitarian situation rapidly deteriorated with a steep increase in security incidents. For the period of 2022, a total of 1,756 security incidents were recorded compared to 935 in 2021, a 46 per cent increase in recorded incidents. Twenty-three towns and localities were enclaved, with an estimated 900,000 people (60.37 per cent children) unable to leave these locations, and without any access to essential supplies or markets.

According to the revised Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 (HRP), 4.9 million people needed humanitarian assistance in Burkina Faso in 2022, including over 2.8 million children. The humanitarian crisis has severely reduced access to essential social services that are critical to children's survival, protection, and well-being in affected areas, particularly in the health, nutrition, WASH, and education sectors.

The situation of the functionality of health facilities has worsened and as of December 31, 2022, 197 health facilities were closed (compared to 103 in December 2021) with 430 operating at minimum capacity (compared to 288 during the same period in 2021), affecting more than 2.1 million people. The lack of coverage of immunization services in several areas has contributed to the resurgence of measles and polio, in a context also marked by a decline in epidemiological surveillance at all levels.

The country experienced a deterioration in the food insecurity and nutrition situation. Based on the results of the Harmonized Framework (HF) analysis of food insecurity, the total of population affected by food insecurity increased from 2,867,061 people in 2021 to 3,453,000 people in 2022 due to various factors including climate shocks and drought resulting in 10 per cent reduction in national food production and a continuous increase in food prices. The rapid nutrition survey conducted in July 2022 in 15 communes and IDP sites in areas most affected by insecurity showed a deterioration in the rate of global acute malnutrition, with disparities ranging from 10.5 per cent in the commune of Pissila to 19.8 per cent in the commune of Dori.

According to the WASH cluster, from January to October 2022, 58 attacks on water points took place in 26 different localities, and in seven localities, water services were disrupted due to attacks on electricity pylons. A total of 830,230 people lost their access to drinking water due to these attacks. Consequently, there was a dramatic increase of pressure on water resources due to the massive influx of IDPs in several host communities, with increased risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera and hepatitis E. In addition to the impact of the security crisis on WASH infrastructures and services, most of the affected regions are very sensitive to the effects of climate change and are already experiencing variable temperatures and rainfall patterns. In fact, projections from the National Program of Action for Adaptation to Climate Variability and

¹⁰The Children's Climate Risk index for Burkina Faso was 7.6 in 2021

¹¹Following a coup d'état led by the military on 24 January 2022, a 36-month Transition plan was adopted (later reduced to 24 months following discussions with ECOWAS) on 1 March 2022. A second coup d'état occurred on 30 September 2022.

Change indicate an average temperature increase of 0.8°C by 2025 and 1.7°C by 2050, throughout the country. These effects are already being felt in the country and may lead to further humanitarian consequences in areas weakened by the security crisis, which are home to many displaced people in vulnerable host communities.

As of December 31, 2022, 6,253 schools were closed (24 per cent of all schools), depriving just over 1,076,155 children (49 per cent girls) from access to education, with approximately 31,500 teachers (32 per cent women) affected. Children continue to be exposed to protection risks, with negative impact of abuse and violence on their psychosocial well-being. Forty-seven per cent of people interviewed by REACH, reported having noted difficulty concentrating, cases of isolation, or unusual behaviors in these children.¹²

Compared to 2020 and 2021, Burkina Faso recorded a significant decrease in the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in 2022. As of October 31, 2022, the country reported 21,886 cases of COVID-19 (including 8,049 women and 13,837 men) and 395 deaths. In terms of vaccination, only 15.3 per cent of the population were fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (out of a target of 70 per cent of the population).

In 2022 UNICEF strengthened its programmatic approach, consolidating three major strategic pillars: localization with integrated packages of multisectoral child-centered services, triple nexus (humanitarian, development and peace) and engagement of youth as agents of change. These approaches seek to address short-term and long-term vulnerabilities of children, IDPs and other vulnerable groups by strengthening synergies, complementarities and coherence between humanitarian, development and peace action.

G. Humanitarian Results

NUTRITION



*Women and children at a session of screening for malnutrition in the village of Ngolo, in the Nord region.
Credit: UNICEF/Burkina Faso/2022/Tarpilga*

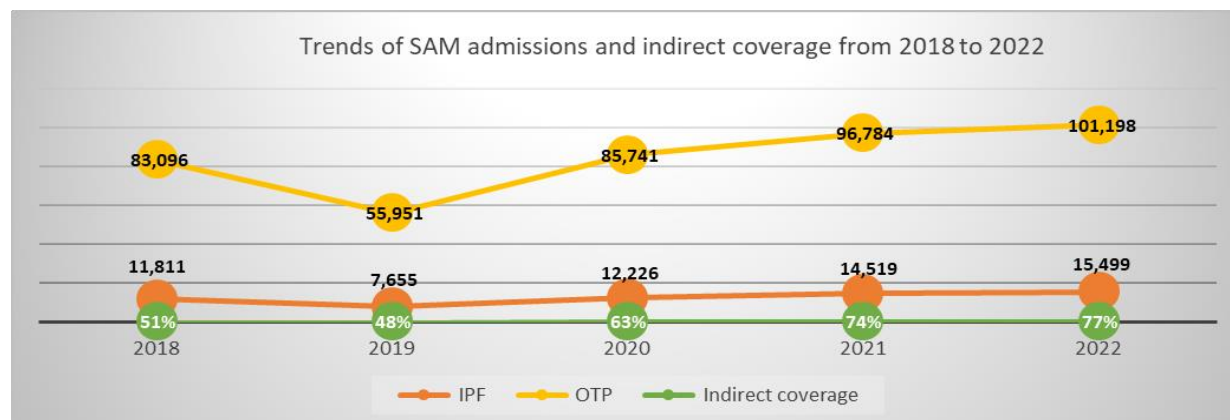
From January to December 2022, a total of 117,140 severely acute malnourished (SAM) children under 5 years old were treated in the country, 77 per cent of estimated SAM children to be treated in 2022. This includes 101,561 SAM children treated in outpatient therapeutic feeding programs with around 18,000 SAM children treated through community platforms with simplified approaches in six health districts (Djibo, Gorom, Sebba, Barsalogho, Tougouri, Titao) where more than 50 per cent of health facilities were closed or operating at reduced activities; and 15,579 SAM children with medical complications treated in inpatient therapeutic feeding

programs. The total number of SAM children treated in the six humanitarian regions most affected by insecurity was 69,154 representing 59 per cent of total children treated. The total SAM children treated was higher than in 2021 due to implementation of adapted strategies for community-based treatment of acute malnutrition.

The performance rates were good and above SPHERE standards: cured rate 92.5 per cent (>85 per cent), defaulters' rate: 5.8 per cent (<15 per cent) and death rate 1.7 percent (<10 per cent).

¹² Rapport d'évaluation conjointe des besoins Education-Protection de l'enfant, Octobre 2022

In areas where health facilities are closed or operating at minimum capacity UNICEF supported the training of 764 health workers and community health workers in Djibo, Sebba, Tougouri, Pama and Gayeri health districts in simplified approaches of CMAM to ensure the continuity of care.



The integration of the screening of acute malnutrition was effective during four rounds of Seasonal Malaria Chemo Prevention campaigns (SMC) from July to October 2022, and 4,133,115 children aged 6-59 months were reached nationwide. Among them 32,535 MAM children and 11,515 SAM children were identified and referred to nutrition services for treatment.

Two rounds of national Vitamin A supplementation days (VAS) including vitamin A supplementation, deworming, and screening for acute malnutrition took place targeting 3,581,109 children aged 6 to 59 months. A total of 3,408,051 children aged 6-59 months received two doses of Vitamin A (95.2 per cent), 3,031,295 children aged 12-59 months were dewormed (95.7 per cent), and 3,418,035 were screened for acute malnutrition (95.4 per cent) during the two campaigns held in June-July and November-December 2022.

In five humanitarian regions (Nord, Sahel, Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun and Est) UNICEF supported the establishment of 27,330 mother-to-mother support groups which provided counselling services to 560,950 pregnant and lactating women with facilitation of trained 12,418 community-based health workers. Household screening of acute malnutrition was integrated in monthly sessions of mother-to-mother support groups and 283,069 mothers were trained on early detection of acute malnutrition. To improve breastfeeding practices in emergency, 12 baby tents were built by the partners in Centre-Nord and Nord regions with support from NGOs Save the Children and Terres des Hommes, and 10,148 lactating mothers with children aged 0-23 months benefited from counselling in these areas (7,866 in Centre-Nord and 2,282 in Nord region).

UNICEF continued to lead the nutrition cluster at the national and sub-national levels and ensure its functioning. Fifteen nutrition cluster meetings were organized at national level and 35 at regional level and in a decentralized manner at district level in the Centre-Nord, Sahel, Est, Centre-Est, Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun regions. In some hard-to-reach areas such as Titao (Nord) Sebba, Djibo, Arbinda, Kelbo, Tin-Akoff, Mansila, Gorom-Gorom (Sahel), Pama, Gayeri; Manni (Est), Barsalogo (Centre-Nord), UNICEF provided logistical support for transportation of therapeutic nutrition products with UNHAS flight or local transporters.

Table 1: Summary of programme results - Nutrition¹³

Indicator	UNICEF and Implementing Partners		Cluster / Sector Response	
	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
# primary caregivers of children reached with infant and young child feeding counselling	532,248	560,950	391,091	301,823
# children under the age of 5 with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes	107,298	152,510	51,918	89,648

HEALTH

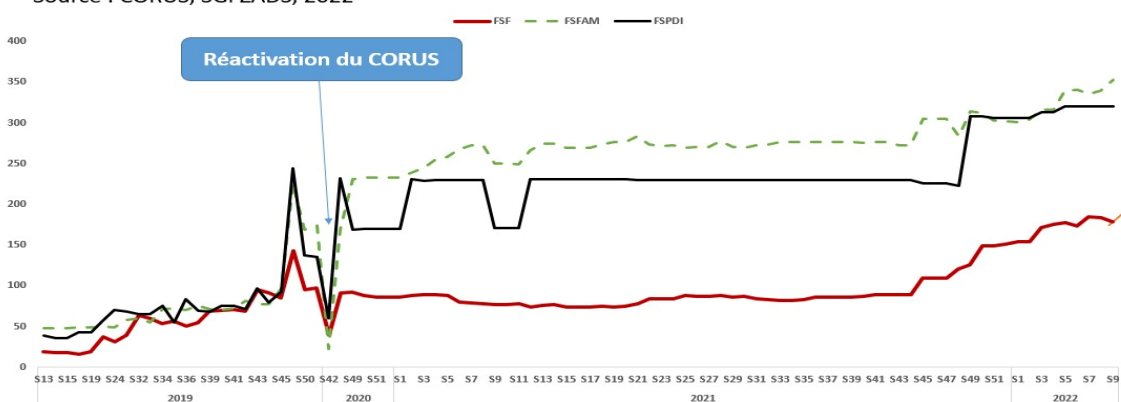


Mothers, mostly made up of internally displaced women, waiting for the consultation of their babies at the Sector 6 health centre in Kaya in the Centre-Nord region. Credit: UNICEF/Burkina Faso/2022/Tarpilga

As of December 31, 2022, there were 197 closed health facilities and 430 operating at minimum capacity, compared to 149 and 265 respectively in 2021. Attacks on the health system also increased in 2022 with 37 ambulances withdrawn (compared to nine ambulances in 2021), resulting in a significant decrease in the provision of health services in the affected areas. Several strategies were implemented to ensure the continuity of health services in the most insecure areas with a greater impact in remote and hard to reach areas.

• Courbe évolutive de fonctionnalité des FS 2019 – 2022

Source : CORUS, SGI ZADS, 2022



To ensure the continuity of health services in a context of recurrent measles epidemics, other public health emergencies and weak structural resilience of the health system, UNICEF

¹³ UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022

implemented a combination of strategies to strengthen community resilience through the reinforcement of community-based interventions.

In 2022, 341,907 children aged 0 to 14 years were vaccinated with all antigens including 339,455 (out of 173,810 targeted) against measles. This performance was achieved due to the contribution of several combined strategies and innovations implemented to maintain vaccine coverage at acceptable levels to avoid recurring epidemics despite the security situation and COVID-19. These included (i) delegating immunization tasks to community-based health workers (CBHWs) in security-challenged areas (the contribution of CBHWs in improving immunization coverage in the Sahel region is approximately 30 per cent since 2020); (ii) the organization of immunization campaigns coupled with multi-antigen catch-up immunization days; and (iii) the integration of COVID-19 immunization with routine immunization. In 2022, 850 supplementary health workers and CBHWs were trained on delegated vaccination tasks in Nord, Centre-Nord, Est and Centre-Est regions.

The strengthening of community interventions in the area of curative care for children under 5 years of age for the three most deadly diseases (malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia) as well as preventive activities on the monitoring of pregnant women and newborns at home at the community level contributed to reducing morbidity and mortality at the community level in the areas where health facilities are closed. In this regard, 443 community volunteers were recruited, trained, equipped and motivated to strengthen the health and nutrition offer at the community level. Due to this action, 425,845 children under 5 (including 221,440 children) were reached by CBHWs and volunteers based on the ICCM approach in the six most affected regions and 3,261 mothers/newborns received home visits from community workers. In addition, integrated multisectoral packages were implemented including nutrition, WASH, education, protection to boost the response at community level. These combined strategies based on the nexus approach improved resilience at the community level, especially in remote areas, and helped UNICEF to achieve 85 per cent of the planned target for curative care.

UNICEF also supported and strengthened the functioning of health facilities by providing medicines and medical and technical equipment for the continuity of health services. The permanent reduction of humanitarian access with several landlocked areas led to shortages of medicines and other essential products (blood bags, support in human resources etc.) especially in areas where evacuations are no longer possible to reduce the morbidity of women and children. UNICEF provided significant support for the transport of inputs, medicines and vaccines by UNHAS or by using local transporters to avoid shortages of inputs.

Table 2: Summary of programme results - Health¹⁴

Indicator	UNICEF and Implementing Partners	
	2022 target	Total results
# children and women received primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	460,085	429,106
# people received long-lasting insecticide-treated nets	58,423	13,723

¹⁴ UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022

# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	173,810	339,455
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WASH



Internally displaced women from Tiwéga site drawing drinking water from a fountain in sector 5 of Kaya, Centre-Nord region.
Credit: UNICEF/Burkina Faso/2022/Tarpilga

In 2022, UNICEF and its partners provided safe water to an estimated 464,323 people, representing for about 61 per cent of the 755,000 people targeted. This was achieved through the distribution of drinking water in several IDP sites, as well as the construction of autonomous water systems (AWS) and the repair of boreholes equipped with hand pumps in the Est, Centre-Est, Sahel, North, Centre-Nord, and Boucle du Mouhoun regions.

A total of 41 drillings were constructed and nearly 100 boreholes equipped with handpumps were repaired in the different targeted communities. Additionally, more than 124,829 cubic meters of water was distributed through water trucking and tricycles, benefiting 93,934 people in 28 sites in the North (six), Centre-Nord (19) and Sahel (three) regions, accounting for 23 per cent of the total water-related achievements.

A total of 218,527 people, about 27 per cent of the annual target of 800,000, were provided with adequate sanitation facilities and services. This was made possible by constructing approximately 1,500 latrines in targeted communities, including schools (18) and healthcare facilities (42). Additionally, the implementation of the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in emergency approach benefited 42,915 people in the Centre-Nord region, allowing the construction of additional latrines in targeted host communities.

Furthermore, 583,333 people (about 61 percent of the annual target of 950,000) were reached through hygiene promotion, including the distribution of more than 30,000 hygiene and dignity kits, to 218,891 people and 75,963 women, respectively. Moreover, an estimated 23,100 households were reached with water treatment awareness message, and 2,000 households received related kits consisting of Aquatabs, soap, and a bucket with cover. Community radio broadcasting reached approximately 840,000 people, with messages ranging from hygiene to health, nutrition, and protection.

Despite deteriorating security situation in 2022 which hampered the delivery of activities in vulnerable communities, UNICEF was able to strengthen strategic partnerships with national and international NGOs, as well as local organizations, thereby ensuring the continuation of interventions in affected areas. UNICEF supported the Government of Burkina Faso in scaling up the pilot phase of the CLTS approach in emergency situations initiated in 2020, integrating Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) as well as female empowerment. Additionally, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation (MEEA), UNICEF worked with the Regional Directorate for Water and Sanitation (DREA) and the water utility (ONEA) to inject large boreholes equipped with solar or hybrid pumping systems into the city water

distribution network in Kaya (Centre-Nord region), to serve both IDP (24,770) and host communities (44,624¹⁵).

UNICEF also contributed to the WASH Cluster advocacy efforts, though contributions in strategic meetings as well as support for the development and revision of related documents, including the WASH Cluster Advocacy and Humanitarian Access Notes, as well as the alert system regarding attacks on water points. In fact, following multiple attacks on WASH infrastructures, UNICEF played a key role in advocating with technical and financial partners to redirect development funds to emergency interventions in the Sahel region.

All interventions were carried out in line with the triple nexus (Humanitarian-Development-Peace) programming approach for WASH Emergency interventions combining rapid response with medium-term resilience-building strategies.

Table 3: Summary of programme results - WASH ¹⁶

Indicator	UNICEF and Implementing Partners		Cluster / Sector Response	
	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	755,000	464,323	1.3 million	543,564
# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	800,000	218,527 ¹⁷	1.1 million	197,682
# people reached with critical WASH supplies (Including hygiene items)	950,000	583,333	1.7 million	764,798

CHILD PROTECTION



In 2022, UNICEF and its partners provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities through community-based activities in fixed and mobile child-friendly spaces to 246,816 children (41 per cent per cent of the annual target), including 123,619 girls and 19,568 parents (13,118 mothers). This was achieved as a result of the implementation of the mobile child protection strategy which made it possible to reach several people with limited resources (financial and

¹⁵ Source: Census, Djibo Town Hall

¹⁶ [UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022](#)

¹⁷ This value corresponds to the number of people reached for the indicator "People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities". It was tracked during the year and verified and validated as part of the section's annual review.

human). Furthermore, 5,590 adolescents (3,760 girls) benefited from life skills sessions, which represents 37 per cent per cent of the annual target.

Through the case management approach, 2,269 separated and unaccompanied children (1,314 girls) were identified, documented or are in interim care/reunited with their families (38 per cent per cent of the annual target). The community-based approach used in the care process allowed UNICEF to reach many children with limited resources. Fifty Children Associated with Armed Groups (CAAFAG) including 19 girls and other vulnerable children in communities benefited from reintegration opportunities (vocational training, access to education) and other services related to their cases. UNICEF also supported 31,160 children to get their birth certificates.

An estimated 125,467 people (209 per cent of the annual target) were reached with messages on the prevention of gender-based violence and risk mitigation including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. During the same period, to 62,548 people or 104 per cent of the target were identified as having access to safe and accessible channels to report cases of sexual and economic exploitation. A further 233 GBV survivors (166 girls, 15 women and 52 boys) were supported to access multi-sectoral support services and eight girls received dignity kits.

As the lead agency in the child protection sector UNICEF played a key role and facilitated the coordination of interventions. The child protection response was conducted thanks to the commitment of 52 partners including government structures (1), UN agencies (2), national NGOs (18) and international NGOs (29) and the Red Cross movement (1). The results achieved in the cluster remain below expectations for many indicators: (i) 283,197 children including 153,297 girls, representing 75 per cent of the annual target of CP AoR in the Humanitarian Response Plan which was (374,000) were affected. The package of activities was mainly focused on mental and psychosocial health support, the activities of which resulted in training, awareness-raising, the provision of psychological first aid and individualized care for cases in advanced distress. Case management services were provided for 3,168 UASC including 1,780 girls. Unconditional cash assistance was provided for 14,309 vulnerable children including 7,423 girls. In addition, 39,465 children (21,793 girls), including those who lost or did not have their birth certificates at the time of displacement, were able to benefit from birth certificates following specific mobile courts organized in the implementation zones.

Table 4: Summary of programme results – Child Protection¹⁸

Indicator	UNICEF and Implementing Partners		Cluster/CP AoR/Sector Response	
	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	600,000	246,816	202,757	374,000
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation,	60,000	125,467	116,891	

¹⁸ UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022

prevention or response interventions				
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	60,000	62,548	59,786	
# unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their primary caregiver or provided with family-based care/alternative care services	6,000	2,269	2,171	10,200

EDUCATION

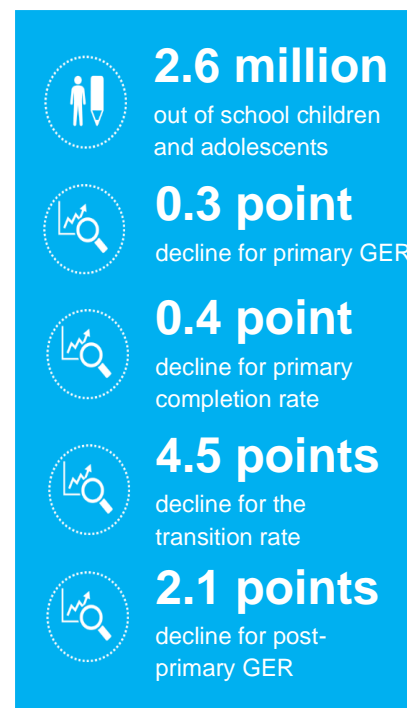


A lively listening club at sector 12 of Ouahigouya in the Nord region.
Credit: UNICEF/Burkina Faso/2022/Tarpilga

Burkina Faso's education system is still severely affected by the security crisis. As of 31 December 2022, 6,253 schools were closed, affecting 1,076,155 students, (523,194 girls and 552,961 boys), and 31,594 teachers (10,130 women and 21,464 men).¹⁹ Compared to the situation on 31 December 2021, the end of 2022 saw a 100 per cent increase of the number of schools closed due the crisis (from 3 280 in 2021 to 6253 in 2022), affecting access to education in 11 out of 13 regions in Burkina Faso.⁴

More than 2.6 million children and adolescents are still out of school, corresponding to 51.4% of school-age children (of which 48.1% are girls)²⁰. The GER for primary education kept declining from 86.1 per cent (87.3 per cent for girls,) in 2021 to 85.8 per cent (86.4 per cent for girls) in 2022. Data treated to reflect trends by regions are not yet available. The Gender Parity Index has slightly decreased from 1.17 in 2021 to 1.16 in 2022 at the national level. Success rates at the end of primary education Certificat d'Etudes Primaires have increased, going from 60 per cent (58.2 per cent for girls and 62.3 per cent for boys) for the 2020-2021 school year to 63.3 per cent (61.8 per cent for girls and 65.1 per cent for boys) in 2021-2022 school year.²¹

In this context, UNICEF provided overall support to communities affected by the consequences of insecurity to improve access for school-age children to inclusive, quality education in a protective environment with alternative educational opportunities through the National Education in Emergencies Strategy 2019-2024 (Stratégie SN-ESU 2019-2024) and the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022. To reduce the vulnerability of school-aged children to school closures in areas where children have become inaccessible to the MENAPLN



¹⁹ ST-ESU, MENAPLN, Monthly statistical report of education data in emergencies, January 2023

²⁰ Study on children and adolescents outside of school.pdf, September 2017

²¹ MENAPLN, Primary Education Statistical Yearbook, 2021-2022

and most education partners, two strategies were implemented: (i) strengthening the humanitarian situation analysis priority to any intervention to minimize risks to beneficiaries (Do No harm) and (ii) implementing projects in such a way that they are not compromised by threats from UAGs.

At the operational level, the following measures were taken, among others: (i) early warning systems through school emergency preparedness plans; (ii) promoting alternative education initiatives to ensure continuity of teaching/learning (Education by Radio Programmes, Accelerated learning programmes, etc.); (iii) psychosocial support (referral of children to child-friendly spaces). Despite these measures, very few school-aged children in insecure areas had access to teaching and learning mainly due to the risk of reprisals or attacks by armed groups against educational actors and infrastructures.

In 2022, UNICEF continued to support the 2019-2024 National Education in Emergencies Strategy and the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan. UNICEF supported the integration of 748,426 children (girls 442,626 - 60 per cent), most of which are internally displaced children (90 per cent), through the provision of formal and non-formal educational opportunities. This result represents approximately 115 per cent of the annual target of 650,154 based on the HAC needs' assessment. Out of an annual target of 214,551 children, 64,676 children (32,985 girls, 51 per cent) benefited from individual school kits for better learning (30 per cent of the target).

The above-mentioned children supported by UNICEF included 695,475 children (414,602 girls – 60 per cent) who benefitted from the radio education programme which provided children with a positive educational routine and thus mitigates the effects of large-scale school closures, de-schooling, overcrowded classrooms, etc. A further 3,933 children benefited from accredited alternative educational programmes such as *Stratégie de Scolarisation Accélérée/Passerelle* (SSA/P) and *Centre Banma Nuara de Formation* (CBNF). About 15,400 children had access to a catch-up programme that allowed OOSC and children who dropped out of school to catch up with one level of learning and be reintegrated within the formal education where feasible. In addition, 1,311 teachers were also trained on double flux approach and EiE curricula, including Safe School approach and Psychosocial Support (PSS).

Under the leadership of UNICEF, Education Cluster partners, including government counterparts, were trained on the application of national standards for education in emergencies. This new tool, along with the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) minimum standards, is now the normative framework for all actors and a key tool for the triple nexus approach.

Table 5: Summary of programme results - Education²²

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>UNICEF and Implementing Partners</u>		<u>Cluster/CP AoR/Sector Response</u>	
	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results

²² UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022

<u># children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</u>	<u>650,154</u>	102,479	751,422	1,152,956
<u># children receiving individual learning materials</u>	<u>214,551</u>	64,676	751,422	102,556

SOCIAL PROTECTION



Internally displaced woman collecting cash from an Orang Money kiosk Kaya, Centre-Nord region. Credit: UNICEF/Burkina Faso/2022/Tarpilga

Despite the difficulties related to the security context, UNICEF and its partners contributed to improving social protection indicators. UNICEF and partners provided cash transfers to 1,536 households (15,222 people, including 7,779 children, 4,955 adult women) as part of humanitarian cash transfers in two regions, namely the Est and the Centre-Nord. Funding for multi-sectoral humanitarian cash transfers was low, with only 23 per cent of funds mobilized, resulting in a coverage of 1,536 households against the 10,000 targeted (15 per cent).

To address child poverty through child-sensitive social protection, the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Social Protection, with the technical and financial support of UNICEF, carried out five cash distributions. Through the update of the list of beneficiaries, 301 households were registered as new beneficiaries, bring the total number of households targeted to 3,742. As a result, 29,936 children benefited from cash transfers. The cash plus approach helped to build the capacity of 636 parents (including 348 women) on the parenting skills program and the family budgeting program. The resilience program for young people and children, reached 3,592 young people and children (including 1,833 girls).

As of December 31, 2022, 241 municipal social services were created to strengthen the social protection system. However, the security situation has forced several of them to close /and or relocate. In the same dynamic, and in the context of strengthening synergies and harmonization between humanitarian cash transfers and social protection, the Burkina cash working group updated the amount of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) in April 2022.

Table 6: Summary of programme results – Social Protection²³

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>UNICEF and Implementing Partners</u>		<u>Cluster/Sector Response</u>	
	<u>2022 target</u>	<u>Total results</u>	<u>2022 target</u>	<u>Total results</u>
# households reached with UNICEF funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers	10,000	1,536	N/A	N/A

²³ UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022

.# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding	5,000	3,742	N/A	N/A
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RAPID RESPONSE



Mamounata, an internal displaced woman received an aid kit delivered during a distribution in Kaya in the

From January to December 2022, UNICEF reached 81,762 people (including an estimated 47,639 children) through the rapid response mechanism. The result is double the target for the year, while the funding received is 69 percent of the required budget.

This overachievement is due to the following factors:

1. ERT Interagency Operations enabled UNICEF and UNHCR to join forces, including stock and partners, therefore jointly reaching more vulnerable people in hard-to-reach or underserved areas due to reduced unit costs.
2. Operations via UNHAS helicopters, mainly in the framework of the ERT collaboration, obliged UNICEF and UNHCR to negotiate with the Non-food items (NFI) cluster to further reduce the minimum kit due to the limited cargo capacity of the helicopters

Table 7: Summary of programme results – Rapid Response²⁴

Indicator	UNICEF and Implementing Partners		Cluster / Sector Response	
	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
# displaced and host communities, including people with disabilities, supported with essential household items to cover their urgent needs	35,000	81,762	N/A	N/A

²⁴ UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 08 - December 2022

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT



Awareness session on drinking water conservation at the Tiwèga IDP site on the outskirts of Kaya in the Centre-Nord region.

In 2022 UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the implementation of C4D programs in five regions, namely the Est, Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord and the Boucle du Mouhoun. These programs aimed to implement communication activities for social and behavior change (SBC) to strengthen community engagement and promote accountability to affected populations.

An inter-agency partnership with OCHA made it possible to set up and lead working groups on community engagement and accountability to affected populations in the targeted regions.

Several communication strategies and activities were used to reach different targets including internally displaced persons, host populations with consideration of women and young people.

Through the use of community radio stations with a large audience organized in a network in the regions, more than 3,800,000 people received messages on access to services and on behavior change on issues related to health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection. In addition to communication via the mass media, community dialogues were carried out to allow affected people to discuss the different sectors of the humanitarian response, analyze the challenges and propose solutions. In addition to these dialogues, educational talk sessions were given by community volunteers (community relays, U-reporters, etc.) on various themes related to the humanitarian response.

A total of 940,511 people participated in community engagement activities and through the feedback mechanisms put in place, 147,980 people were able to share their opinions on the humanitarian response, the services received and to ask questions, formulate complaints, etc. More than 1,200 community leaders (religious, traditional, influential people) were engaged in promoting good practices and promoting peace and social cohesion.

Awareness and advocacy actions enabled 4,000 students to return to school in schools in the Nord, Sahel and Centre-Nord regions, and activities to create demand for vaccination resulted in the vaccination of 7,500 people against Covid-19.

The capacity building of partners and implementing actors involved 1,500 people including women's organizations, community relays, U-reporters, project staff on themes such as PSEA, epidemic prevention, vaccination against Covid-19, humanitarian principles, economic empowerment of women, social cohesion.

Table 8: Summary of programme results- C4D²⁵

Indicator	UNICEF and Implementing Partners
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²⁵ UNICEF Burkina Faso, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 05 - December 2021.

	2022 target	Total results
# people engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions	2,500,000	3,100,000
# people with access to established accountability mechanisms	700,000	562,228

H. Results Achieved from Humanitarian Thematic Funding

NUTRITION

Humanitarian thematic funding contributed to the reduction of mortality and morbidity caused by SAM. With these funds, UNICEF purchased 2,570 boxes of RUTF, 1,160 boxes of therapeutic milk (F100 and F75) and 1,620 boxes of emergency food. UNICEF also signed partnership agreements with the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including *Terre des Hommes Lausanne* (TDH) and *Médecins du Monde* (MDM), *Groupe de Recherche et d'Echange Technologique* (GRET) and Malaria Consortium (MC) to support the government in improving the quality and coverage of programs for the prevention and management of acute malnutrition through early detection.

TDH supported the operation of eight advanced health posts in the health district of Titao and, set-up five baby tents at IDP sites in Ouahigouya, which enabled 3,200 pregnant and breastfeeding IDP women to benefit from counseling sessions on IYCF and hygiene best practices. MDM-E supported the treatment of severely wasted children at health facilities in the health districts of Dori, Sebba, Djibo (Sahel Region) and in the health district of Kaya (Centre-North Region). In these four health districts, a total of 19,953 malnourished children were treated in 2022, including 3,317 malnourished children treated as inpatients, with a coverage of 62 per cent of expected SAM children (32,068). GRET supported the implementation of the integrated package of IYCF services in the health districts of Fada, Bogande and Manni in the Est region, which allowed 81,495 pregnant and breastfeeding women with children from 0 -23 months to benefit from counselling on IYCF best practices. MC supported the supervision of screening of acute malnutrition and referral activities during the four rounds of seasonal chemoprophylaxis carried out from July to October 2022 nationwide.

HEALTH

Global humanitarian thematic funds enabled UNICEF to build up a contingency stock of emergency medical kits and consumables for 96,000 vulnerable people and for performing 200 deliveries. In addition, 39,500 LLINs were purchased for 19,750 displaced families as part malaria prevention. These supplies strengthened UNICEF response capacity to provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations.

In addition, 220 babies benefitted from kangaroo care at birth thanks to the equipment provided to the Bobo Dioulasso hospital. In the Centre-Nord region, which was severely affected by the humanitarian crisis, these funds enabled the sensitization of 1,470 adolescents on sexually transmitted infections (including HIV, hepatitis and syphilis) to reduce the risks of sexually

transmitted infections (STI) among young people, who are most often forgotten during emergency crises. Within the framework of HIV management, 65,872 pregnant and breastfeeding women received care for triple mother to child transmission and 36 children benefited from early diagnosis.

WASH

Humanitarian thematic funding contributed to supporting the WASH humanitarian response, through provision of water, distribution of water purifiers, construction of emergency latrines, and hygiene promotion among vulnerable host populations and IDPs in the six priority regions (Nord, Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, Est, Centre-Est, and the Sahel). These funds also supported the implementation of community lead total sanitation (CLTS) in emergencies approach, in the Centre-Nord region benefiting 42,915 people, as well as the construction of additional latrines in targeted host communities. About 23,100 households were also reached with awareness message on water treatment, including 2,000 that received related kits composed of Aquatabs, soap, and a bucket with cover. Furthermore, the Humanitarian thematic funding supported the annual WASH sector review, which provided an opportunity to evaluate the interventions conducted in 2022 as well as the partnerships put in place, and to draw lessons learned to better inform and improve WASH programming in Burkina Faso.

EDUCATION

In 2022, thanks to the Humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF continued to support the 2019-2024 National Education in Emergencies Strategy and the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan. Thus, UNICEF supported the integration of 748,426 children (girls 442,626 - 60 per cent), most of which are internally displaced children (90 per cent), through the provision of formal and non-formal educational opportunities. This result represents approximately 115 per cent of the annual target of 650,154 based on the HAC needs' assessment. Out of an annual target of 214,551 children, 64,676 children (32,985 girls, 51 per cent) benefited from individual school kits for better learning (30 per cent achievement).

The above-mentioned children supported by UNICEF included 695,475 children (414,602 girls – 60 per cent) who benefitted from the radio education programme which provided children with a positive educational routine and thus mitigates the effects of large-scale school closures, de-schooling, overcrowded classrooms, etc. A further 3,933 children benefited from accredited alternative educational programmes such as *Stratégie de Scolarisation Accélérée/Passerelle* (SSA/P) and *Centre Banma Nuara de Formation* (CBNF). About 15,400 children had access to a catch-up programme that allowed OOSC and children who dropped out of school children to catch up with one level of learning and be reintegrated within the formal education where feasible. In addition, 1,311 teachers were also trained on double flux approach and EiE curricula, including Safe School approach and Psychosocial Support (PSS).

CHILD PROTECTION

Humanitarian thematic funding supported the majority of UNICEF's child protection in emergencies activities. UNICEF interventions reached 246,816 children (123,619 girls) and 19,568 parents (13,118 mothers) affected by emergencies who benefited from mental health and psychosocial support through fixed and mobile child friendly spaces as well as in the communities. This result represents 41 per cent of the UNICEF child protection in emergencies programming target in Burkina Faso.

Also, thanks to the humanitarian thematic funding, 1,922 child protection service providers (1128 women) were trained on various child protection in emergency topics. The funds allowed UNICEF and its partners to provide life skills sessions to 5,590 adolescents (3,760 girls); which represents 37 per cent per cent of the annual target. Additionally, 31,160 children get their birth certificates thanks to this funding. Finally, this funding contributed to the deployment of the implementation of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) version 2.0 in Burkina Faso.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to support the delivery of multi-purpose cash transfer to internal displaced persons and vulnerable host families (16.2 per cent) in the Centre- Nord and Est regions. A total of 1,536 households including 750 households in the Est region (Fada) and 786 households in the Centre-Nord region (Kaya, Kongoussi and Tougouri), benefited from humanitarian cash transfer interventions. These interventions enabled 15,222 people, including 7,779 children and 4,955 women to meet their basic needs for a period of three months (October to December 2022). The monthly amount transferred per household was CFA 82,000 in the Est region and CFA 93,000 in Centre-Nord region, in line with the MEB (Minimal Expenditure Basket) set by the Cash Working Group (CWG) in Burkina Faso.

Humanitarian thematic funds enabled UNICEF to provide technical support for the implementation of humanitarian cash transfer interventions. The transfers were made through the mobile operator Orange Money and the UNICEF's implementing partner ACTED to ensure the distribution and management of cash transfers including targeting and sensitization of households on the proper use of cash, technical support and monitoring of the receipt of cash by households.

RAPID RESPONSE

Humanitarian thematic funds together with other flexible funding sources contributed to strengthening Burkina Faso's early warning mechanism through UNICEF's community-based 3RC emergency strategy, to improve emergency preparedness and response capacities of community-based structures to alert, target and address the needs of the most vulnerable communities with adapted multisectoral minimum package-services, especially in hard-to reach-areas. Specifically, 44 CSOs and NGOs were trained on humanitarian principles, the Core Commitments for Children (CCC), emergency preparedness and response related topics, including logistics, simplified multisector assessments (MSA) and multisectoral assistance delivery.

Furthermore, these flexible funds contributed to the procurement of contingency stocks and service delivery costs. UNICEF signed multisectoral partnerships with 20 local CSO and associations, out of which three partnerships were funded through humanitarian thematic funding. In addition, eight simplified MSAs were conducted by 3RC partners and multisectoral humanitarian assistance provided to over 300,000 people in hard-to-reach areas (this is the overall 3RC result for the year which includes funding from multiple sources). UNICEF reached 81,762 displaced and host communities (including an estimated 47,639 children), with essential household items to cover their urgent in 2022. This result, which largely exceeds the expected target, was achieved thanks also to the 22 Interagency Emergency Response Team (UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP) joint operations, which could be put in place thanks to flexible funding such as the humanitarian thematic funds.

C4D

Thanks to Humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF was able to maintain its support to implementing partners to strengthen the coordination of the humanitarian response on issues of accountability to affected populations. This coordination was done in partnership with other agencies such as OCHA and made it possible to set up or contribute to the regular coordination meetings of related working groups in the five targeted regions.

Several platforms were used to disseminate key humanitarian messages relating to health, nutrition, water, hygiene, sanitation, etc. Thanks to thematic funds over 3.8 million people received awareness messages and messages on the services available through the network of local radio stations broadcasting in the five regions of intervention. About 940,000 people participated in community engagement actions for social and behavior change through community dialogues, educational talks and interpersonal communication activities carried out by staff of partner national NGOs or community volunteers and U-reporters. The feedback mechanisms put in place enabled 147,980 to share their concerns, complaints or satisfaction with the actors of the humanitarian response.

Thematic funds also made it possible to strengthen the capacities of several actors in the humanitarian response. Thus, 1,150 community relays, 200 U-reporters, 150 members of women's associations have had their capacities strengthened to contribute effectively to awareness-raising actions in their communities. Women also benefited from training on their financial empowerment for improved resilience.

I. Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation

In 2022, UNICEF continued to play a proactive role in the humanitarian coordination system at national and increasingly at decentralized levels. UNICEF participated in context analysis exercises during the Humanitarian Needs Overview process and its revision, in the assessment of multisectoral vulnerabilities, and in joint planning, monitoring and evaluation of actions. At the national level, UNICEF continued to lead the education, nutrition and WASH clusters, and the child protection area of responsibility. UNICEF remains an active member of the health cluster, led by WHO, and the UNHCR-led shelter/NFI cluster, and of intersectoral groups, particularly the Inter-cluster coordination group, the information management working group, the access working group and the multipurpose cash working group.

At the decentralized level, UNICEF jointly leads the sectoral coordination with the government decentralized technical services. To assess the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations, particularly children, UNICEF carried out jointly regular field missions with partners, cluster members and other UN entities. This included participation in regular joint assessment missions, particularly in the Centre-Nord, Centre, Nord and Sahel regions. UNICEF provided constant support to M&E system of the UN-Joint programme for the Sahel region as well as eastern region with the organization of mid-term and end of year review in 2022 with the other UN agencies. The UN Joint programme for the Centre-Nord region that was adjusted to consider the contextual development of the region and the key strategic planning component (situation analysis, theory of change and results framework) updated.

UNICEF strengthened its partnerships with other UN agencies through the implementation of joint UN initiatives in three regions: the Sahel (PADI; Education), Est (AMI; Nutrition) and

Centre-Nord (PURC, WASH). This is in line with the UN Secretary General's Planning Directive, which called for more field-based synergic actions through five convergence areas in Burkina Faso. UNICEF provided constant support to M&E system of those UN-Joint programmes in organizing of mid-term and end of year review in 2022 with the other UN agencies. That led to the following key performance monitoring outputs: an estimated 160,000 children were reached by the PADI programme in the Sahel and 79,766 children benefited from the AMI programme in the Est region in 2022.

The Interagency Emergency Response Team (UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP) was another successful UN partnership. Through this joint operation, 70,905 displaced and host communities, including people with disabilities, were supported with essential household items to cover their urgent needs.

To make real time data available to all the stakeholders, UNICEF and partners continued to utilize technology to share data (reports, pictures and other information) through the 5W data gathering tool. Regular monitoring of the clusters and programme performance was ensured through monthly eSitRep on sectoral indicators defined in the HAC and aligned with the humanitarian response plan. UNICEF relied on field visits and on reports from and exchanges with implementing partners, and within the clusters.

To monitor the situation of the children at decentralized level, with the continuing institutional support provided by UNICEF, the key results of the monography study conducted were disseminated at subregional level in the provinces on the situation of children and girls and, a communication plan initiated to address the key deprivations of those vulnerable people.

UNICEF also supported the government to work with local CBOs, especially youth on alerts, response and monitoring. In areas with difficult access, Third Party Monitoring was conducted for programmatic visits by a local NGO to assure progress towards achieving planned outputs in line with the global field monitoring strategy.

UNICEF's partnerships with 3RC local partners played a critical role in terms of providing lifesaving humanitarian action and strengthening the capacities of other NGOs. In the Est region, UNICEF's partnership with the *Association pour le Développement des Communautés Villageoises* on remote third-party programme monitoring helped to ensure the quality of integrated multisectoral interventions in hard-to-reach areas. In the Centre-Nord region, two local NGOs (APIJN and ACPDE) are now the main actors in humanitarian situation monitoring and response.

BFA CO continued its peers monitoring approach for the hard-to-reach areas. As a full part of the 3RC/localization approach, the peers monitoring strategy consisted in recruiting and building the capacities of a well-integrated community-based organization, to conduct programmatic visits in areas where UNICEF's staff could not have access. Using the partnership with the local NGO ADCV in the Est region, we were able to constantly monitor UNICEF supported programmes in Foutouri, Bartiebougou, Botou, Kantchari, Diapaga, Pama, Kompienga, Gayeri. A total of 29 field visits reports are available and were used for corrective actions on those programmes. Templates were developed with UNICEF's staffs and uploaded on KOBO. Reports were generated with KOBO tools and downloaded for review by ADCV technical team and UNICEF programme officers. Documented photos were captured on those programmes and sent via dedicated WhatsApp groups.

J. Financial Analysis

Table 9.1: Funding status against the appeal by sector (in US\$)

Sector	Requirements	Funds Received Against Appeal as of 31 December 2022 (US\$)			Funding gap
		Funds received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Carry-over (from 2021)	%
Nutrition	20,282,312	11,418,800	31,129	2,237,123	33%
Health	15,841,381	1,855,871	466,880	396,424	83%
WASH	55,254,334	9,866,619	636,661	1,313,593	79%
Child Protection	23,288,480	2,377,066	1,218,763	501,044	82%
Education	54,009,593	2,859,166	11,746,013	124,352	73%
Rapid Response and community resilience	4,095,000	2,514,408	25,493	295,771	31%
Social Protection and Humanitarian CT	8,106,667	1,855,129	-	-	77%
Total	180,877,767	32,747,059	14,125,339	4,868,307	71%

Table 9.2: This table includes all resource partners and all types of funding received and available for emergency activities in the humanitarian appeals

Table 9.2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2022 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)		
Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant reference	Overall Amount
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2022		

a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund	SM229910	5,885 000
Country Humanitarian Thematic Fund	SM229930	1,202,596
Total		7,087,596
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
EUROPEAN COMMISSION / ECHO	SM210304	840,336
USA CDC	SM210550	698,479
USAID/FOOD FOR PEACE	SM210733	1,875,922
GERMAN FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE	SM220017	754,772
THE UNITED KINGDOM	SM220025	1,849,451
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	SM220057	351,000
JAPAN	SM220077	3,318,851
SIDA – SWEDEN	SM220147	1,747,353
EUROPEAN COMMISSION / ECHO	SM220385	1,313,971
SAUDI ARABIA	SM220418	150,593
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT	SM220443	1,218,155
BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	SM220516	4,341,281
GERMAN FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE	SM220803	540,000
GERMAN COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF	SM220881	287,429
THE UNITED KINGDOM – FCDO	SM170463	673,904
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		

	19,961,497
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c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.		
CERF		
UNOCHA - CERF	SM220016	1,230,900
UNOCHA – CERF	SM220305	3,954,456
UNOCHA - CERF	SM220442	800,039
Total		5,985,395
d) Other types of humanitarian funds		
FRENCH COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF Sea freight of HPPs to Burkina Faso - CMA CGM Foundation	KM220109	23,200
Total		23,200
e) Other resources – development funding towards HAC (SH grant)		
N/A		
f) Other resources – development funding towards HAC (SC grant)		
2018-2021 Education Thematic Pool	SC189904	144,286
2018-2021 Health Thematic Pool	SC189901	80,073
Global Fund -	SC200506	60
2022-2025 Health Thematic Pool - Country	SC229931	96,888.00
SIDA - Sweden	SC181121	289,859.00
United States Fund for UNICEF	SC181056	31,129.00
2018-2021 WASH Thematic Pool	SC189906	246,267.00
PD: ASWA II - Towards universal access to WASH	SC190010	31,394.00
JAPAN Committee for UNICEF	SC190175	223,443.00
Global Partnership for Education	SC200189	191.00
Education Cannot Wait	SC200463	13,599.00

Global Partnership for Education	SC200585	6,577,335.00
Education Cannot Wait	SC200607	31,525.00
JAPAN	SC210076	348,272.00
Education Cannot Wait	SC210186	3,312,944.00
French Committee for UNICEF	SC210329	71,274.00
JAPAN	SC220434	346,000.00
Canadian UNICEF Committee	SC220464	61,675.00
022-2025 Education Thematic Poo	SC229934	1,217,061.00
European Commission	SC180579	453.00
2018-2021 Child Protection Thematic Pool	SC189905	241,147.00
2022-2025 Child Protection Thematic Pool	SC229935	760,464.00
Total		14,125,339.00
Total humanitarian funds received in 2022		47,183,027
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2022		
g) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM189910	509,907
Total		509,907
h) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds⁹		
JAPAN	SM210051	92,630
EUROPEAN COMMISSION / ECHO	SM210231	29,076
EUROPEAN COMMISSION / ECHO	SM210304	323,899
UNOCHA	SM210473	5
USA CDC	SM210550	182,518
UNOCHA	SM210667	779,376
USA USAID	SM210710	525,456
USAID/FOOD FOR PEACE	SM210733	963,576
CANADA	SM210816	264,455
GERMAN COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF	SM210849	46,785
FRANCE	SM210867	480,496
THE UNITED KINGDOM - FDCO	SM170463	63,246
USA (State) AF	SM200693	92,583

British Government (DFID)	SM200006	446,204
Denmark	SM200530	8,233
Luxembourg	SM200473	51,930
Saudi Arabia	SM200230	7,386
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		4,357,854
Total carry-over humanitarian funds		4,867,760
III. Other sources		
Example: Regular resources diverted to emergency	GC (Non-grant)	2,703,746.00
Example: Regular resources set-aside or RR for unfunded OR used for emergency	GS220008	150,327.81
Example: EPF if not reimbursed by 31 Dec 2022*	GE220014	209,478.52
Total other resources		3,063,552.33

Table 9.3: Thematic Humanitarian Contributions received in 2022 (in US\$)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant Reference	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
GHTF (if any):		
	SM229910	5,885 000
Sub-total (received from EMOPS/HQ):		5,885 000
Regional thematic (if any):		0
Sub-total (received from RO):		0
Country thematic contributions:		
Denmark	SM2299300059	588,946
US Fund	SM2299300129	200,000
French Committee	SM2299300223	413,650
Sub-total (received directly at CO level):		1,202,596
Total:		7,087,596

K.Future Work Plan

As per the HAC appeal 2023, UNICEF Burkina Faso aims to address the urgent needs of 5.5 million affected people, including 3.2 million children in priority humanitarian regions in partnership with the government with other actors. In 2023, UNICEF will continue to scale up and accelerate the response by (i) intensifying existing solid partnerships with community-based platforms to improve access to children in hard-to-reach areas; (ii) improving localization of humanitarian assistance and community acceptance, and (iii) strengthening the engagement with young people to support social cohesion and resilience. Building upon existing achievements and lessons learned in 2022, key priority actions in 2023 will focus on scaling up the implementation of :

1. Integrated packages of services for children including

Health facilities

- Immunization of children against vaccine-preventable diseases (measles, rotavirus, polio...)
- Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) including essential newborn care.
- Deploy the minimum emergency support package for young people on sexual and reproductive health
- Screening and management of severe acute malnutrition
- Raising awareness on essential family practices and on environmental, behavioral and clothing hygiene.
- Mental health and psychosocial support for children in distress (MHPSS)
- Implementation of a referral and management mechanism for cases of violence, including GBV
- Birth registration
- Repair of water points
- Construction of latrines
- Installation of hand-washing facilities and distribution of IPC kits

Learning spaces

- Non-formal educational alternatives, including family-based or listening club PER, community-based and distribution of learning kits
- Implementation/upgrading of the Safe School approach in formal settings
- Mental health and psychosocial support for children in distress (MHPSS)
- Establishment of a safe referral mechanism for children in need of protection to child protection services
- Construction and/or repair of water points and latrines in learning spaces
- Installation of hand washing facilities in learning spaces
- Distribution of school hygiene kits and GHM kits and sensitization of students on good hygiene practices
- Delivery of birth certificates
- Educational talks on sexual and reproductive health and other emerging health topics

Child-Friendly Spaces

- Provision of recreational activities and psychosocial support for affected children and their families
- Radio Education Programs (REP) in listening clubs
- Provision of water and hygiene kits and hand washing facilities

- Construction and/or rehabilitation/repair of latrines in AIS and hygiene awareness
- Raising awareness among children about the risks of explosive devices (MREs),
- Violence prevention awareness for children (adolescents) and referral
- Screening for acute malnutrition and support for referral
- Implementation of non-formal education programs in emergency situations
- Implementation of a Cash + program to accompany children/families at risk and/or victims of protection
- Training and support for adolescents and youth (out of school) through vocational training and life skills

Community

- Community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS-BC) for children and families in distress.
- Repair, Improvement of boreholes in the community
- Distribution of hygiene kits
- Distribution of dignity kits
- Distribution of essential household items (2 x 10L collapsible jerry cans, or 1 x 20L can, 1 pot, 3 mosquito nets, 1 plastic bag, 1 rope, 2 soap balls, 2 plate trays, 1 ladle, 1 cup, 3 blankets)
- Construction of latrines with hygiene and sanitation promotion
- Awareness raising on essential family practices in health and hygiene
- Screening for acute malnutrition and support for referral
- Promotion and advice on best practices of ANJE in emergency situations to pregnant and breastfeeding women with infants under 2 years old
- Offering a package of promotional, preventive and curative services (management of the 3 most deadly diseases (malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia) at community level
- Community-based educational alternatives in national/local languages
- Radio education programs (PER) in families or listening clubs
- Implementation of Cash + program
- Explosive Device Risk Education (EDRE)
- Raising awareness on the safe referral mechanism for children in need of protection to child protection services
- Promotion of birth registration.

The implementation of the programme should cover at least, in all intervention area, the minimum package of child centered services as:

2. Core package of services for the child including:

- Coordination with other actors and establishing accountability mechanisms (PAA/PSEA)
- Establishment of child-friendly spaces and mental health and psychosocial support for children and families in distress (MHPSS)
- Identify youth contact points (u-report or other youth structure)
- Identification, referral/care of ES-ENA, Child victims at risk of violence, including sexual violence/EAS,
- WASH infrastructure repair - including training of local actors
- Construction/rehabilitation of latrines - including training of local stakeholders
- Distribution of multi-sector kits (see below)

- Training on the simplified protocol for its implementation if the health centers are closed, otherwise reinforcement of the management of severe acute malnutrition - including provision of inputs by the mission
- Training or refresher courses for ASBCs in the management of the 3 most deadly diseases (malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia) at the community level
- Radio Education Programs (REP) in families or listening clubs
- Awareness and home water treatment (Aquatab) - bring with the mission
- Strengthening Childhood Immunization in security challenged areas.

2023 programme targets

Nutrition

- 179,300 children aged 6 to 59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment
- 650,000 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling in humanitarian settings

Health

- 505,500 children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities
- 61,900 households that received at least two long-lasting insecticide-treated nets in humanitarian context
- 317,700 children vaccinated against measles

Water, sanitation and hygiene

- 755,000 people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
- 800,000 people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities
- 950,000 people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items)

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- 600,000 children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- 90,000 women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- 66,000 people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers
- 6,000 unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care or reunified

Education

- 715,200 children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- 700,000 children receiving individual learning materials

Social protection

- 3,000 households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers
- 4,000 households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (new/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support

Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

- 3,00,000 people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- 2,500,000 people who participate in engagement actions
- 700,000 people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback

Annex 1: CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 1

Third-party monitoring supports the humanitarian response in the Est region



WASH kits and dignity kits distribution to IDPs at Foutouri, Komondjari, Est region, OCADES Fada N'Gourma

Top Level Results

In 2022, UNICEF strengthened the monitoring and quality assurance of the implementation of the humanitarian response in areas with serious security challenges through Third-party monitoring. This approach has enabled UNICEF to ensure the continuity of its humanitarian assistance despite the deteriorating security situation.

Through this mechanism, 14 programmatic visits were carried out by the Third-Party Monitoring (ADCV), a local community-based partner for the monitoring and quality assurance of multisectoral activities through the Rapid Response and Community Resilience (3RC) approach. These programmatic activities were implemented by UNICEF partner community-based associations such as OCADES, the TIN TUA Association, and ASMADE in five communes with high security challenges in the Est region of Burkina Faso (Matiacaoli, Madjori, Fouturi and Bartiebougou).

Issue/Background

Burkina Faso is facing a multidimensional humanitarian crisis which has resulted massive internal displacements especially to urban centers. As of December 31, 2022, there were 1,882,391 IDPs, including over 1 million displaced children. The Est region is the fourth most affected region, with an estimated 205,627 IDPs as of December 31, 2022, including 122,700 children. Children are disproportionately affected by this humanitarian crisis and are being deprived of their rights to education, health, protection, and a healthy environment.

To reach the communities most affected by the humanitarian crisis, UNICEF has strengthened its presence in hard-to-reach areas through its 3RC approach based on localization, capacity

building of local community-based associations and the implementation of multisectoral activities for internally displaced persons and vulnerable host communities. Faced with increasing challenges in terms of access for the quality insurance activities, UNICEF developed a third-party monitoring approach with a community-based organization ADCV to ensure programmatic visits of other organizations in these areas were conducted. UNICEF provided the necessary training, technical and financial support for the 3rd party monitoring.

Resources Required/Allocated

As per the 2022 HAC appeal UNICEF prioritized strengthening community-based approaches and partnerships and increasing their involvement in rapid response mechanisms. The Third-Party Monitoring approach was therefore implemented across all sectors to ensure activities quality assurance, especially in hard-to-reach areas. The results were achieved through various funding sources, specifically from Sweden and Germany.

Progress and Results

The recurrence of attacks by unidentified armed groups and the deterioration of the security situation led to the interruption of basic social services in hard-to-reach areas. Despite these challenges, UNICEF continues to provide humanitarian assistance, through the community-based Rapid Response and Community 3RC approach.

In total, 14 programmatic visits were conducted by the ADCV in hard-to-reach areas such as Pama, Matiacoali, Madjaori, Foutouri and Bartiébouyou. This partnership allowed the monitoring of interventions in child protection, health-nutrition, education and WASH.

Criticality and value addition

This approach has demonstrated its value in terms of monitoring and ensuring quality assurance of the implementation of the humanitarian response in hard-to-reach areas. It helps ensure the continuity of activities despite the very difficult security context through the participation of community-based organizations in the humanitarian response. This approach also contributes to strengthening the accountability of implementing partners to communities to ensure that they deliver results for children.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

The main challenge remains the deterioration of the security situation and the persistence of attacks by unidentified armed groups that make it difficult to monitor the implementation of activities. There are also difficulties related to partnership between the third monitoring party and the associations implementing the activities. The bad quality of communication networks due to attacks on infrastructure further affects the transmission of information in real time more difficult.

In terms of mitigation measures, capacity building and information sessions were organized for all actors to ensure better ownership of the approach. In terms of lessons learned, the third-party monitoring by local associations in areas with hard-to-reach areas requires capacity building for community who monitor the implementation of activities. In addition, the community plays a key role in monitoring the quality assurance of the implementation of activities.

Moving Forward

The continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation and the inaccessibility of hard-to-reach areas will remain a major challenge for the humanitarian response, which will make it increasingly difficult to conduct regular and rigorous implementation of programmatic monitoring activities to verify the effectiveness of activities and measure progress.

Third-party monitoring therefore provides a tangible solution to ensure quality assurance of the humanitarian response and community engagement. This pilot project has shown very encouraging results and could be replicated in other security-challenged areas to ensure the quality of the humanitarian response for IDPs and vulnerable communities.

CASE STUDY 2

Accelerated learning catch-up programme provides access to education for out of school children in Burkina Faso



12-year-old Jacqueline Sawadogo and her parents found refuge in sector 6 of Kaya. Enrolled in grade 5 at the Kouim-Kouli B Primary school for catch-up classes, Jacqueline is happy to be able to return to school more than two years after she was forced to drop out following attacks by unidentified armed groups in Dibilou, a peaceful village in the municipality of Pissila located about 30 kilometers from Kaya. Credit: UNICEF/Burkina Faso/2022/Tarpilga

Top Level Results: To ensure access to education for an increasing number of out-of-school children (OOSC) in crises affected regions of Burkina Faso, UNICEF Burkina Faso led and coordinated partnerships with communities, the Ministry of Education and its *Secrétariat Technique pour l'Éducation en Situation d'Urgence (ST-ESU)*, and the World Food Programme in Burkina Faso to roll out a “catch-up” educational programme from June to September 2022.

Through this programme, 16,652 out of school children (8,662 girls), most of them internally displaced, accessed learning opportunities in a safe environment (including daily nutritious

meals) and were re-integrated into formal education at the start of the 2022-2023 school year. Additionally, 360 teachers in the participating 60 public schools, in areas with a high concentration of displaced people, were trained on the "Safe School" approach and psychosocial support to better serve the needs of these children. The host and displaced communities around these schools, facing strong security challenges, were sensitized for the enrollment and continued education of children (girls and boys) in the project's target schools.



Like many children from Kouim-Kouli B Primary School, 6-year-old Fayçal in grade 1 and from the host community also benefited from school supplies. Composed of a bag, a slate, notebooks and pens, this kit is much appreciated. Every day, he is proud to come to school with his bag slung over his shoulders. "I am happy to receive this school kit. I'm going to work well to move on to CP2 class." he rejoices. Credit: UNICEF/Burkina Faso/2022/Tarpilga

Issue/Background: Insecurity now affects over half of Burkina Faso. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased from 1,579,976 in 2021 to 1,882,391 in 2022, of which 60 per cent of which are children.²⁶ Increased violence against civilians makes additional large-scale displacements likely. These population movements are often preceded by serious human rights violations, primarily affecting children, women, elderly people, people living with disabilities, and host communities who continue to receive and support new IDPs. Before the total interruption of classes as part of the restrictive measures to contain the spread of COVID-19, 2,512 schools were closed, affecting 349,909 children and 11,219 teachers due to insecurity, representing more than 13.29 per cent of Burkina Faso's schools. By December 2022, more than 6,253 schools (24 per cent of schools in Burkina) were closed due to insecurity, affecting more than 1 million children.²⁷

The disruption in access to education is against a backdrop of prevailing very low levels of access to education at national level. Out of 10 children entering school, three will leave school before the end of primary school, and less than four will reach the end of the first cycle of secondary school. Approximately 3,300,000 children were out of school in 2022. Multidimensional poverty and food insecurity is a driver of this de-schooling trend.

Resources Required/Allocated: UNICEF in Burkina Faso benefits from annual contributions of approximately USD 3 million from the Japan National Committee for UNICEF that are sufficiently flexible to allow to address children's needs in education. UNICEF was able allocation a portion of this funding to support the accelerated catch-up programme.

Progress and Results: From June to September 2022, out-of-school and de-schooled children in the periphery of cities and towns hosting large number of internally displaced people were identified within communities and enrolled in a four-month catch-up programme, giving them an opportunity to be re-integrated in the education system. This programme allowed UNICEF in Burkina Faso to provide access to education for 16,652 out of school children. The Ministry of Education in Burkina Faso, under the coordination of the ST-ESU, provided access to state-employed teachers and 60 public schools to implement the programme during the nation-wide school vacation period. During the preparation for the activity, parents were informed about the

26 Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation – Tableau de bord des personnes déplacées internes au 31 décembre 2022 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/15mUeNHIKUw7ceVPJSqTmkY0aSgJJImAL/view>
 27 Secrétariat Technique de l'Éducation en Situation d'Urgence, Rapport statistique mensuel de données de l'Éducation en Situation d'Urgence du 31 décembre 2022

importance of educating their children, teachers were provided with training on the application of the EiE curricula, psycho-social support and the Safe School Approach. All children were provided with school kits. At UNICEF and the ST-ESU's request, the World Food Programme came in as a key partner for emergency school feeding activities, providing daily hot meals for all children enrolled in the catch-up programme, supporting them in learning continuity especially in localities where the food is a real challenge for families. The World Food Programme in Burkina Faso allocated its own funding to support this activity in a bid to reinforce interagency cooperation.

With UNICEF's support, the Ministry of Education and its decentralized structures ensured that places were made available for all children who participated the catch-up programme at the start of the new 2022-2023 school year in October through a combination of double flux systems in existing schools, provision of temporary learning spaces adjacent to overpopulated schools, and the handover of all new schools and classrooms constructed by UNICEF to the Ministry of Education.

Criticality and value addition: This rapid response in education, an intervention oft absent in rapid response mechanisms, combined the efforts of two U.N. agencies, the governmental authorities at national and decentralized level, the international NGO EDUCO, and local communities to address the multidimensional barriers to education faced by children in peri-urban location throughout crisis affected regions of Burkina Faso over a period of 4 months. This multi-stakeholder cooperation supported the identification of vulnerable children, providing them with access to schools that were previously overcrowded, as well quality education in a safe environment, while combating food insecurity.

Challenges and Lesson Learned: This programme was put in place very rapidly as needs based on immediate needs from security affected areas. As such, the inception phase and roll-out were excessively short, bringing with key challenges including:

- Two weeks of outreach to communities to explain the programme and identify children was short. This time period needs to be extended to cover more communities.
- Sensitization towards local education authorities was done first by the internal NGO EDUCO and was met with resistance. To address this, the ST-ESU had to write formal letters and visit the field to accelerate the start of the programme which should have been the first step.
- It was a challenge to convince teachers to work during the holidays. A CFA 50,000 per month incentive per teacher had to be offered which will need to be re-examined as it is difficult to sustain this at a large scale.

The strong collaboration with the ST-ESU was noteworthy, as well as the responsiveness of the World Food Programme which was rapid in assessing the schools, setting up canteens and ensuring follow-up almost every week.

This catch-up programme was considered a programmatic success by all stakeholders involved despite challenges, and it is therefore a good model to be replicated and scaled-up in 2023. Flexible funding within UNICEF will again be dedicated to this activity with an increased number of children and schools to be targeted. However, for the catch-up programme to be successful, efforts must be made to ensure the availability of spaces in classroom at the start of the school year. Therefore, UNICEF and the Education Cluster in Burkina Faso are stepping up advocacy for all schools in areas with large number of internally displaced people to implement the double

flux system with the Education in Emergency curricula as approved by the Ministry of Education as the only short-term solution to absorb large numbers of out of school children.

Annex 2: DS/HIS

A. CER Two-pagers

- Burkina Faso Germany SM210849 CER 2022 Twopager
- Burkina Faso France SM210867 CER 2022 Twopager
- Burkina Faso German Natcom SM220881 2022 Twopager
- Burkina Faso Canada GAC SM210816 CER 2022 Twopager

B. CER Donor Statements (As of 31 December 2022)

- Burkina Faso France SM210867 2022 DS
- Burkina Faso German Natcom SM210849 2022 DS
- Burkina Faso German Natcom SM220881 2022 DS
- Burkina Faso Canada GAC SM210816 2022 DS

C. Human Interest Stories and Communication

- Education: [The Radio Education Programme: Ray of hope for internally displaced children in the Boucle du Mouhoun | UNICEF Burkina Faso](#)
- WASH: [U-Reporters deliver water to people in Barsalogho and promote social cohesion](#)
- Nutrition: [Living in a conflict-affected area and survive malnutrition: Adou's story](#)

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