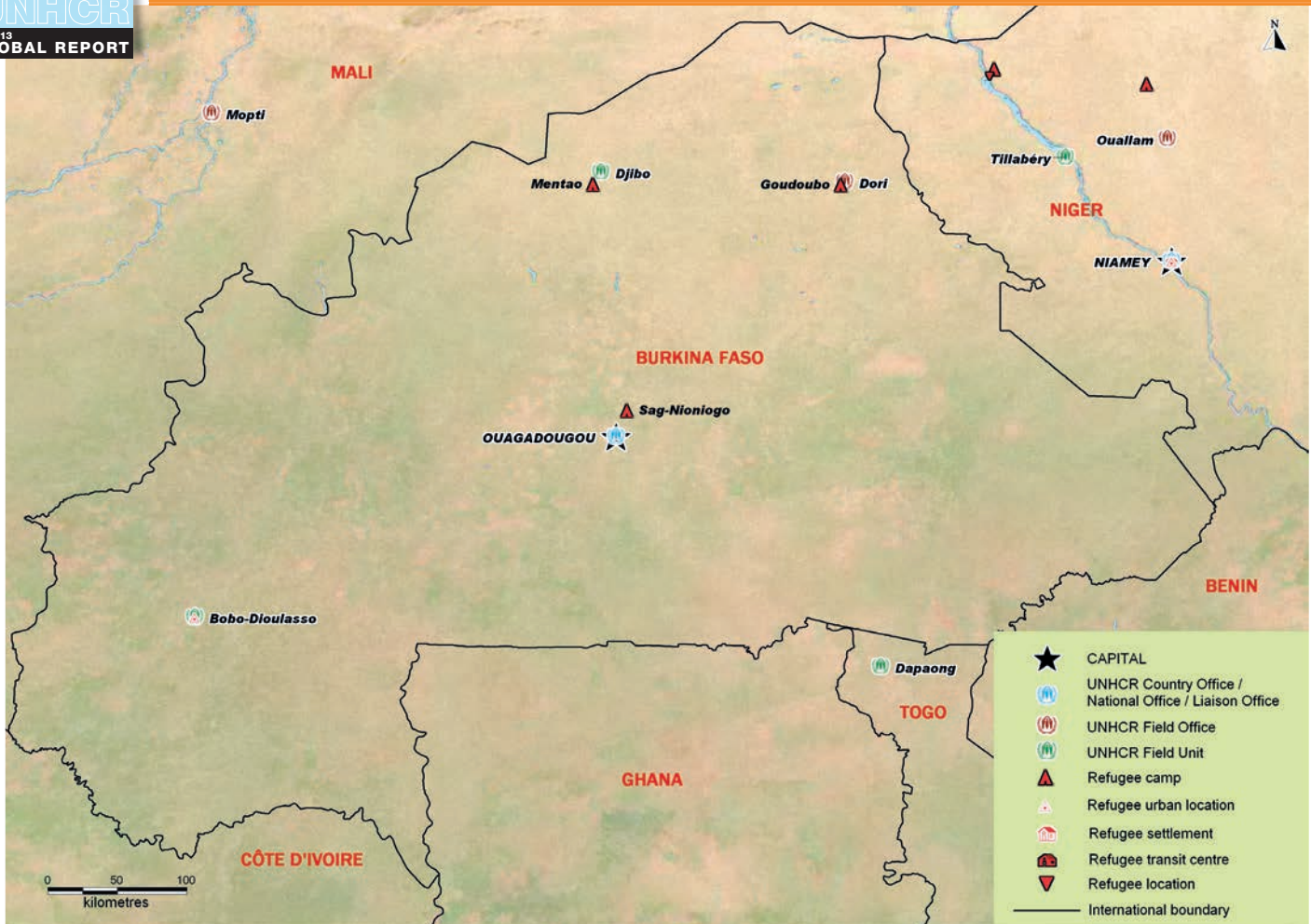


# BURKINA FASO



## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- By the end of 2013, improved security in Mali had prompted the spontaneous return of some 1,600 refugees from Burkina Faso.
- UNHCR helped to preserve the asylum space in Burkina Faso and no *refoulement* cases were registered during the year. The organization relocated over 9,300 refugees away from border areas and into existing camps.
- To better register, protect and assist people in need, UNHCR and partners conducted a biometric registration exercise in Burkina Faso.
- The overall wellbeing of refugees considerably improved – the global acute malnutrition rate among refugees in Burkina Faso dropped from approximately 18 per cent in 2012 to below 10 per cent in 2013.
- The supply of potable water to refugees in Burkina Faso met the international standard of an average of 20 litres per person per day, thanks to the efforts of UNHCR and its partners.
- From the onset of the Mali crisis, the Government of Burkina Faso and the local communities provided protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees. Their support did not waiver in 2013, as they provided hospitality to

### UNHCR's presence | 2013

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>103</b>
International staff	16
National staff	64
UN Volunteers	21
Others	2

some 10,000 new arrivals. In February, UNHCR signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the three consolidated camps where the majority of the Malian refugees stay. Consequently, more than 80 security agents were deployed in all camps to ensure the safety and security of refugees and humanitarian actors in the region. Refugees have access to public services, such as education and health.

## People of concern

The largest group of people of concern in Burkina Faso were Malian refugees who fled conflict in northern Mali in 2012 and 2013, as well as urban refugees from

diverse nationalities. The majority of Malian refugees lived in three consolidated camps, while a few thousand others were dispersed in rural communities.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Mali	28,700	28,700	52	55
	Various	600	230	46	40
Asylum-seekers	Côte d'Ivoire	230	230	44	28
	Central African Rep.	120	120	20	12
	Various	440	440	26	13
Total		30,090	29,720		

## | Results in 2013 |

### Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION</b>			
<b>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> UNHCR conducted biometric registration in Burkina Faso in 2013 for all refugees.			
<b>% of PoC registered on an individual basis</b>	<b>Malian and urban refugees</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>			
<b>Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGVB) is reduced and quality of response improved</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> UNHCR developed standard operating procedures for the treatment of SGBV cases in 2013 and, thanks to joint efforts with UNICEF and UNFPA, more than 1,100 survivors (most in early marriages) were registered and received psychosocial/medical care. Moreover, distribution of solar lamps and firewood proved useful in the reduction of SGBV incidents.			
<b>% of known SGVB survivors supported</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Protection from crime strengthened</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> In February 2013, UNHCR signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps. More than 80 security agents were deployed in the camps to ensure the safety and security of refugees and humanitarian actors in Burkina Faso.			
<b># of police officers in camps</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> Refugees' access to education increased remarkably in 2013 with the support of the Ministry of Education, UNHCR and other partners. More than 2,600 children aged 6-13 years old were enrolled in primary school – 48 per cent of them were girls. Some 50 classrooms were constructed in 2013.			
<b>Gap:</b> Owing to a lack of classrooms and teachers, some 2,700 refugee children could not be enrolled in 2013.			
<b>% of PoC aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> Following the construction of 22 boreholes in 2013, UNHCR increased the supply of potable water in camps to 20.1 litres per person per day. The organization also constructed 13 boreholes and supported the establishment of 20 water management committees around refugee camps, for the benefit of local communities.			
<b>Average # of litres of potable water available, per person, per day</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> UNHCR facilitated refugees' access to health care by building health facilities in refugee camps, which provided a variety of services, including reproductive health, HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment, and primary health care. These new facilities and the creation of health committees in Goudoubo, Mentao and in Sag-Nioniogo saw the under-5 mortality rate fall below UNHCR's 2013 target of 1.5 people per 1,000, per month.			
<b>Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 population, per month)</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Nutritional wellbeing improved</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> An inter-agency joint response mechanism was successfully established through supplementary feeding programmes for children aged 6-59 months, malnutrition surveillance, nutrition and hygiene education, training, and the use of refugee community outreach workers within the refugee community.			
<b>Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months)</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8,84%</b>
<b>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> Some 7,700 family shelters were constructed in 2013. Shelter was critical at the beginning of the crisis, as tents and plastic sheeting quickly became damaged by the Sahel's extreme weather conditions. A UNHCR-adapted shelter strategy led to more resistant materials being distributed to refugees – offering double roofing and helping lower the temperature inside. Transitional shelters would be a better option, but were too costly.			
<b>% of household living in adequate dwellings</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

*Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés*

#### NGOs:

International Relief and Development, *Centre de Support en Santé International*, Christian Relief and Development Organization, *Croix-Rouge Burkinabé*, Danish Refugee Council, Help, International Emergency and Development Aid, *Médecins du Monde* – France, Norwegian Refugee Council, OCADES Caritas Burkina, OXFAM Intermón, Plan Burkina Faso, Save the Children – USA, *Terre des Hommes*, Tin-Hinane; *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières*.

### Operational partners

#### NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Catholic Relief Services, *Institut de recherche pour le développement*, *Médecins Sans Frontières* – France,

#### Others:

FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, ICRC

## Assessment of results

In 2013, UNHCR stabilized its operation in Burkina Faso after the emergency phase, while keeping a response mechanism in place to cope with new arrivals.

The organization made important steps in relation to protecting refugees and community mobilization. Systematic and persistent sensitization campaigns involving refugees empowered them: they spoke out on previously taboo issues related to SGBV, and the protection of minority groups and the most vulnerable increased. The percentage of refugee children attending primary school doubled during the year from 24 to 48 per cent.

Peaceful coexistence projects in areas such as access to water, agriculture and food security and environment were implemented in areas close to refugee settlements to alleviate tensions and to prevent conflicts over resources among pastoralist and farmers and with the local community.

While all refugees in Burkina Faso had access to shelter in 2013, most needed repair within a short time owing to the Sahel's harsh climate. The high cost of transitional shelters, which are better adapted to the climate, was the main barrier to their installation. Mobilizing partners to work outside their traditional geographical areas of operation proved to be a major constraint for UNHCR as it attempted to carry out programmes in Burkina Faso.

Finally, only 220 of the 3,500 Malian refugees who registered to vote in the presidential elections were able to do so, owing to a lack of voting cards.

## Working with others

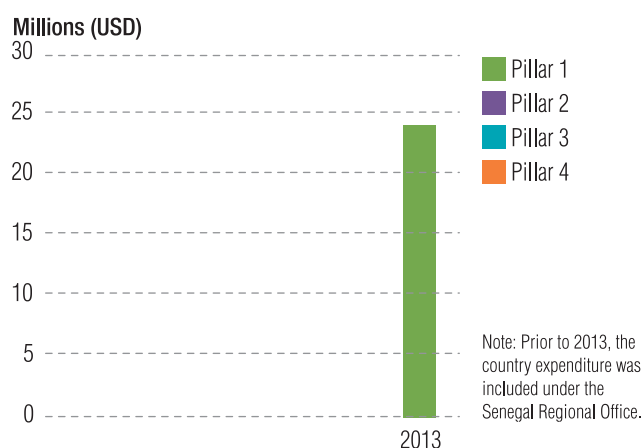
UNHCR continued to manage the coordination of protection activities and delivery of services to refugees, in collaboration with the Government of Burkina Faso, which provided security in all camps.

It also worked with other UN organizations to ensure best coverage of needs and avoid duplication. Cooperation with UNICEF was strengthened through a memorandum of understanding, which covers work in key areas, such as nutrition, child protection, education, and water and sanitation. UNHCR continued to work closely with UNFPA, which offered technical support and training to improve reproductive health services and SGBV prevention and response capacity. Meanwhile, WFP remained an important operational partner for the provision of food to refugees. The recommendations arising from a joint UNHCR-WFP baseline study on food security and feasibility of cash transfer were adopted in September 2013, providing a combination of both food and cash to all refugees in Burkina Faso.

# Financial information

UNHCR's initial requirements for 2013 operations in Burkina Faso had stood at USD 62.4 million (see Global Appeal 2013 Update). However, the adjusted population figures, as a result of level 2 registration, brought the total revised requirements to USD 32.9 million. The level of funding available allowed for overall expenditure of USD 24.1 million, corresponding to 73 per cent of overall requirements. The funding gap impacted meant that not all identified eligible children could enroll in school in 2013 and UNHCR was not able to install transitional shelters in Burkina Faso, which are badly needed given the climate in the Sahel region.

## Expenditure in Burkina Faso | 2013



## Budget, income and expenditure in Burkina Faso | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>32,908,285</b>	<b>32,908,285</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	21,338,773	<b>21,338,773</b>
Other funds available / transfers	2,830,276	<b>2,830,276</b>
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>24,169,048</b>	<b>24,169,048</b>

### EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

#### Favourable Protection Environment

Administrative institutions and practice	216,482	<b>216,482</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	324,648	<b>324,648</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	531,281	<b>531,281</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,072,411</b>	<b>1,072,411</b>

#### Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Registration and profiling	552,047	<b>552,047</b>
Status determination procedures	291,648	<b>291,648</b>
Individual documentation	402,763	<b>402,763</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	108,165	<b>108,165</b>
Family reunification	108,165	<b>108,165</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,462,787</b>	<b>1,462,787</b>

#### Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	54,082	<b>54,082</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	486,741	<b>486,741</b>
Protection of children	407,221	<b>407,221</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>948,044</b>	<b>948,044</b>

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>		
Health	2,390,930	<b>2,390,930</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	270,412	<b>270,412</b>
Nutrition	347,198	<b>347,198</b>
Food security	1,071,043	<b>1,071,043</b>
Water	853,778	<b>853,778</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	525,330	<b>525,330</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	2,056,139	<b>2,056,139</b>
Access to energy	810,657	<b>810,657</b>
Basic and domestic items	249,825	<b>249,825</b>
Services for people with specific needs	139,747	<b>139,747</b>
Education	612,008	<b>612,008</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,327,066</b>	<b>9,327,066</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>		
Community mobilization	516	<b>516</b>
Coexistence with local communities	215,422	<b>215,422</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	497	<b>497</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	670,848	<b>670,848</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>887,282</b>	<b>887,282</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>		
Coordination and partnerships	63,592	<b>63,592</b>
Camp management and coordination	1,070,293	<b>1,070,293</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	108,165	<b>108,165</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,242,050</b>	<b>1,242,050</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>		
Logistics and supply	3,314,040	<b>3,314,040</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	1,937,884	<b>1,937,884</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,251,924</b>	<b>5,251,924</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>		
Global supply management	3,340	<b>3,340</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>3,340</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	3,974,148	<b>3,974,148</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,169,051</b>	<b>24,169,051</b>

<sup>1</sup> Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.