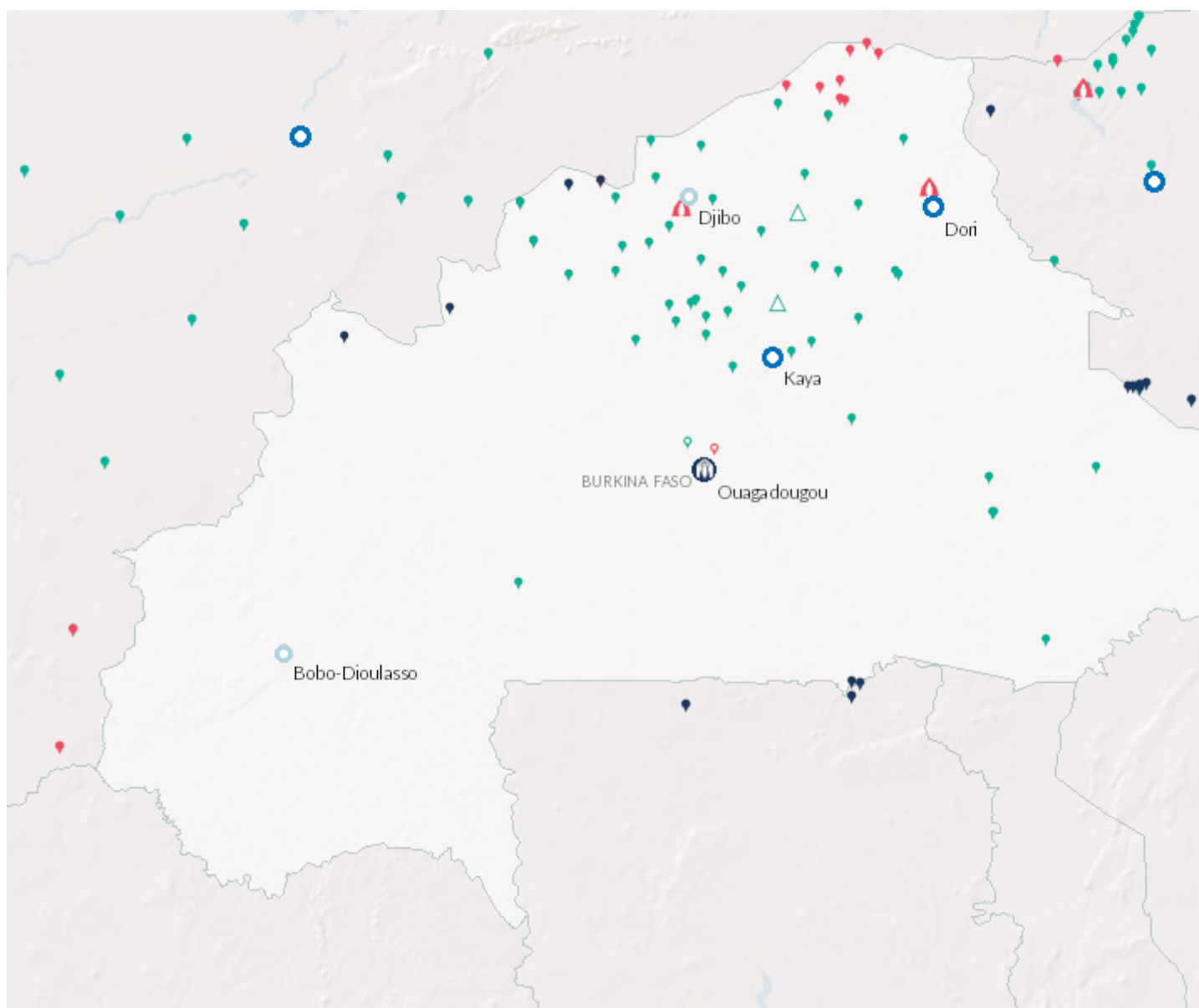


## Operation: Burkina Faso



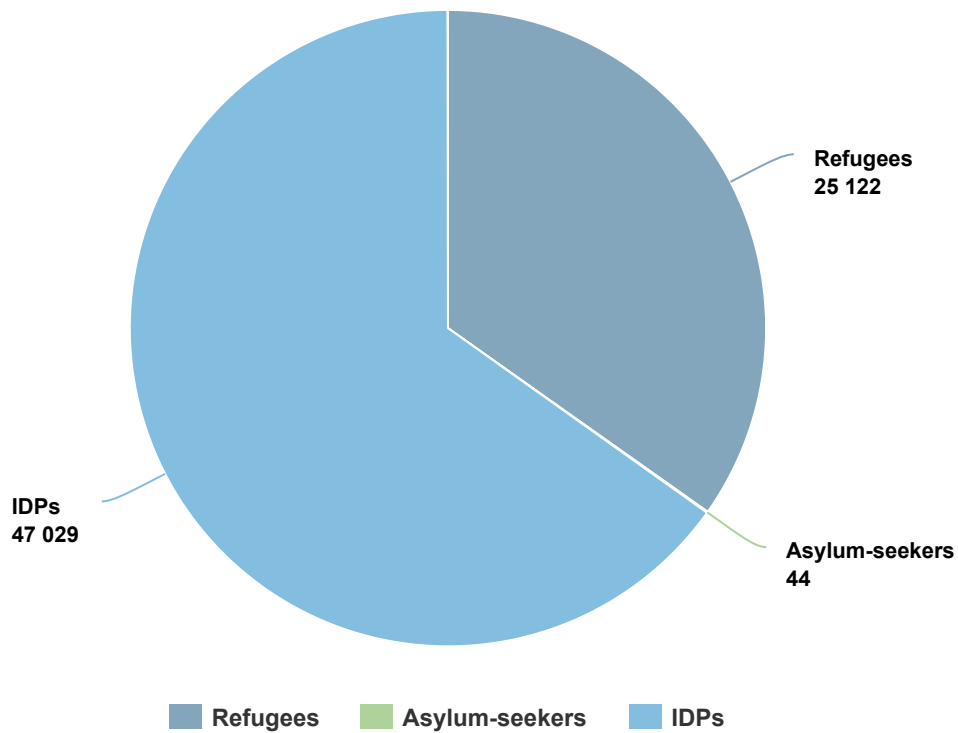
# People of Concern

INCREASE IN  
**172% 2018**

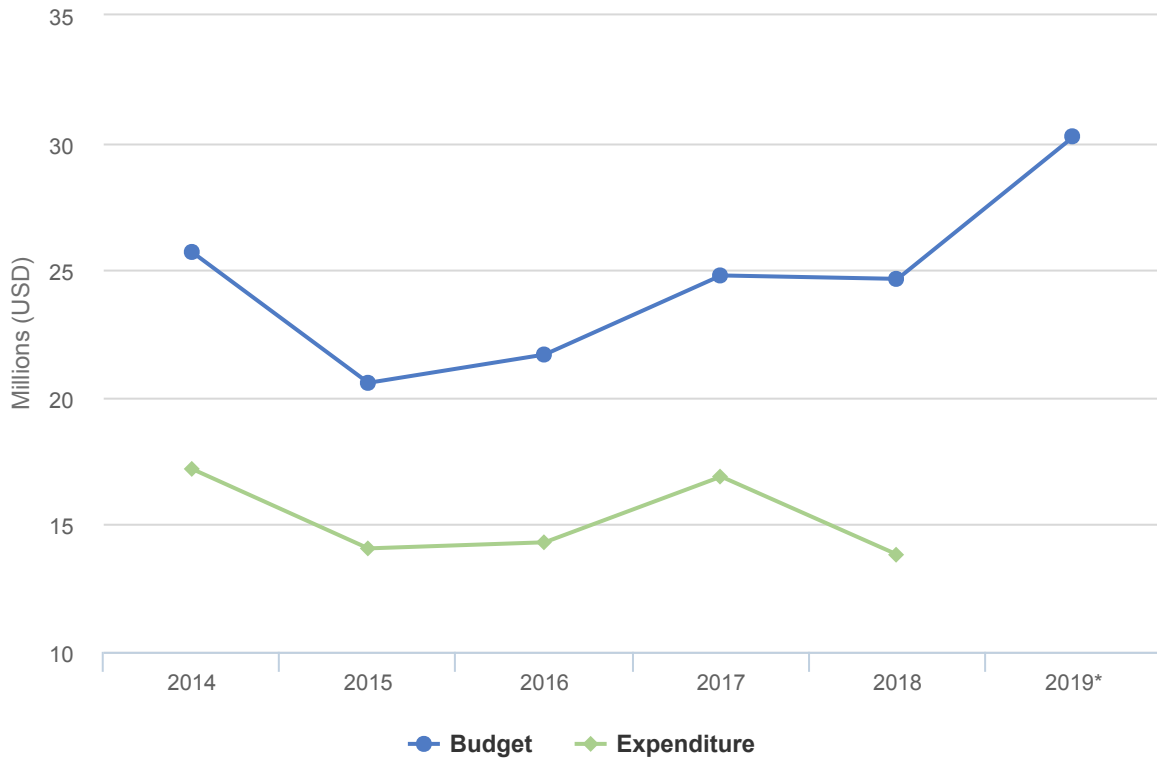
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<b>2018</b>	72,195
<b>2017</b>	26,552
<b>2016</b>	32,676

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# Budgets and Expenditure for Burkina Faso



## Operational context

The security situation in Burkina Faso remained fragile due to continued terrorist threats, organized crime and confrontations between extremist armed groups and security forces in several regions such as Mouhoun, North, East and North-Centre, and most notably in Sahel. The violence and insecurity led to a large-scale internal displacement. The affected zone became the field of military operations with the deployment of the G5 Sahel force.

As a consequence, in 2018 the protection space was considerably affected by the progressive deterioration of the security situation, coupled with human right violations, in particular in zones sheltering UNHCR's people of concern. The vulnerability of the displaced populations was further affected by the increasing food insecurity. People of concern continued to be exposed to protection risks, such as psychological and physical violence, child labour. Together with partners, UNHCR continued to identify protection incidents and individual violations through the protection monitoring programme and attempted to respond to identified needs.

## Population trends

The number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Burkina Faso increased from some 24,160 at the beginning of the year to 25,120 at the end of the year with a majority of refugees, some 24,710, coming from Mali.

The Malian caseload (some 98% of the total refugee population) is recognized *prima facie* since 2012. The 24,710 Malian refugees live in the Sahel region, mainly in the camps of Goudoubo (7,940 people) and Mentao (6,666 people), as well as in the urban areas of Bobo-Dioulasso (402 people) and Ouagadougou (118 people). There are also smaller numbers of refugees from Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Togo, who are living primarily in urban areas.

In addition to the refugee caseload, some 80,000 people were reported internally displaced in Burkina Faso in the course of 2018, due to increased violence and insecurity.

## Key achievements

- Following the deterioration of the security situation and repetitive attacks in Mentao, a new security strategy was adopted. Actions taken include: daily patrols in camps; police teams trained on international protection, gender-based violence and code of conduct issues; and the reinforcement of logistics.
- Reception of refugees was reinforced through training of security forces to guarantee the respect of non-refoulement; no cases of refoulement were reported during the year;
- Peaceful coexistence improved because of the reinforcement of community committees; improved complaint mechanism systems; creation of the weekly market facilitating exchange between refugees and host population;
- The introduction of the biometric identity management system (BIMS), in place since 2017, allowed UNHCR to better manage population data, leading in reduced risk of fraud;
- 235 people expressed their will, and were assisted, to return to their country of origin; 17 cases of naturalization were identified; and 21 cases (60 people) were submitted to resettlement countries through the regional office in Dakar

## Unmet needs

Due to funding constraints, the following needs remained unmet:

- Camp rehabilitation and reforestation in settlements where environmental resources and pastoral activities are going through considerable pressure;

- The provision of complementary food for children under 5 years old;
  - The construction of semi-permanent shelter similar to that of host population. During the pilot phase in 2018 70 shelters were constructed in camps, however 4,698 remain to be built to cover the gap;
  - 1,094 individual latrines are shared among 2,921 households, therefore, not meeting the standard ratio of 1 latrine per household;
  - Insufficient number of secondary scholarship; insufficient number of teachers in out-of-camp schools; inadequate provision of school lunches, as well as dignity and sanitary kits.
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