

Annual Results Report

2022

Burkina Faso

Acknowledgements

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2022, the socio-political landscape in Burkina Faso was marked by two military coups, on 24 January 2022 and 30 September 2022 respectively. Transitional bodies have been put in place and an Action Plan for the Transition (PAT) was drawn up to serve as a technical document for programming the priorities of the political Transition. A national strategy for the recovery of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host populations, which includes refugees as well, was developed. Despite the socio-political changes, the security and humanitarian situation has continued to deteriorate, marked by attacks of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and the growing use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). The humanitarian space has been further shrunk, with 40% of the territory controlled by the NSAGs and several towns subject to blockades such as Djibo and Sebba (Sahel region) or Pama (Est region). This situation continued to cause population displacements, increased humanitarian and protection needs including food, shelter/NFIs and documentation.

As of 31 December 2022, 34,932 individuals were registered as refugees and asylum-seekers, compared to 34,431 as of 31 December 2021. 99% of them originate from Mali. They mostly live in the Sahel region, bordering Mali and Niger, as well as in the urban areas of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. A joint Government-UNHCR country-wide verification and registration exercise of refugees and asylum-seekers took place from May 2022 to November 2022 and was completed in all sites except Djibo town due to insecurity.

The number of IDPs has increased by 302,617 individuals over the year, reaching 1,882,593 individuals as of 31 December 2022. Women (23%) and children (60%) remain the most impacted by these displacements. All the 13 regions in the country now host IDPs. It is estimated that more than 2,000,000 people are at risk of statelessness, mainly due to the non-registration of births resulting in the lack of civil status and identity documents for the population.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2025 people of concern of UNHCR will benefit from a favourable legal framework for the protection of their rights

People of concern to UNHCR benefit from civil registration and identity documents by 2025

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2022, 100% of individuals seeking international protection in Burkina Faso were able to access asylum procedures. This is the result of the open-door policy towards refugees that Burkina Faso continues to maintain, remaining committed in respect of the pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and despite the insecurity and political instability. More than 13,500 individuals, namely 39% of refugees in Burkina Faso, have been granted refugee status through protection screening or individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD) processes.

The joint Government-UNHCR country-wide verification and registration exercise of refugees and asylum-seekers has taken place from May to November 2022, allowing the processing of nearly 12,000 individuals. Steps have been taken to further strengthen the protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers with the validation, at technical level, of the revision of the national legal frameworks on asylum, civil status, and nationality. The freedom of movement of refugees and asylum seekers has been respected by the authorities. Indeed, no case of refoulement or imprisonment for illegal entry has been reported.

These positive results have been made possible thanks to, inter alia, advocacy efforts, training sessions on international protection organized to the benefit of Defense and Security Forces (FDS), immigration officers and the local authorities. These sessions were used as an opportunity to go in-depth on the roles and responsibilities of the FDS in the context of international protection, as well as for their familiarization with the specific documentation issued to refugees and asylum seekers (refugee ID cards, certificates, passes, etc.).

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2025 people of concern are included in national services and programmes

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	3.77%	22.19%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.94%	6.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.95%	70.00%

As part of realizing rights in safe environments, our interventions focus on including forcibly displaced persons in national programs and services. Indeed, basic services are crucial for improving living standards and ensuring protection as well as their reinforcement can result in increased well-being and productivity, livelihood opportunities, environmentally sustainable solutions, and better medical care.

In 2022, through the continuous advocacy to local associations to consider forcibly displaced persons in their integration policies, we worked to improve the socio-economic inclusion and living conditions of refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs, such as supporting women in livelihood activities (honey production) or helping forcibly displaced persons to meet their basic needs and cover expenses related to food, health, education. These interventions resulted in the increase of forcibly displaced persons living in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities from 0.9% to 5.9% among refugees and asylum-seekers and from 3.8% to 22.2% among IDPs. However, despite these efforts, 41.4% of refugees and 64% of internal displaced persons still lived below the poverty line, stressing the need for continued support and long-term perspective.

Regarding access to basic social services, we continued to advocate and make efforts to facilitate the inclusion of forced displaced in all social services such as education and health. The access to health care of urban refugees in public facilities has been facilitated by joining the mutual health insurance scheme. We have provided financial support for the enrollment of people with specific needs as well as access to psychosocial care services through its implementing partners. However, access to healthcare, as a basic vital human right, has improved very little among refugees (from 69.9% to 70%) and internal displaced persons (from 39.1% to 39.7%). In the education sector, refugee students benefited in 2022 from tuition fees and school kits.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Communities and local structures are independent and have the capacity to take the lead in emergency responses by 2025

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.00%	38.00%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.00%	6.00%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	8.00%	8.00%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.70%	4.70%

Primary and secondary education access indicators (38% and 6% respectively) are critical compared to the acceptable judicial enrollment rate of 80% and 90%. Compared to 2021, primary school level has increased 4 points, but secondary school levels have decreased 7 points. This can be explained by the security situation, which led to the closure of classrooms and kept many students out of school. Despite this difficult situation, we will continue to push the enrollment of children in school and this momentum will continue with projects such as “Primary Education Impact” programme” and “Connected” that will be implemented in the first half of 2023.

Community engagement requires taking communities into account, reporting to them regularly on project progress, and being accountable to them for project management, while encouraging the inclusion of women and girls. Communities, through consultation and participation, are meaningfully and substantively

engaged in all aspects of the programs that affect them and play a leading role in change. In 2022, we continued to work on community mechanisms aimed to strengthen self-management of people we serve in host sites and areas with a particular emphasis on women's participation, especially in the context of the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) for internal displaced persons and in the management of refugees' sites in the Sahel region as well as in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso's urban areas. This has resulted in the establishment of Refugee Steering Committees in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouahigouya, in line with the increase in the urban concentration of the refugee population.

Training of community leaders and community sensitization activities have facilitated the promotion of human rights within the communities, engaging them to seek and enjoy their rights.

We have also worked closely to the implementation of the localization strategy, engaging with local partners and structures in the context of restricted access in the country. The strengthening of these structures should continue in 2023.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

A comprehensive response to the needs of people of concern to UNHCR and host communities is ensured through the promotion of durable solutions with the support of the Government by 2025

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17	16
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	0
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.3a Number of stateless persons for whom nationality is granted or confirmed.	Stateless Persons	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

UNHCR, (co)leading Protection, Shelter/NFI -Non Food Item-, and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) Clusters, has established strategic partnerships with several entities to enhance the lives of those affected by the humanitarian crisis. We work with the governmental partners Conseil National de Secours d'urgence et de Rehabilitation (CONASUR), Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CONAREF) and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Ministry of Foreign affairs to enumerate, register, target, and identify the primary needs of people we serve. The creation of partnerships with municipal authorities, the Observatoire National du Foncier au Burkina Faso (ONF), the Ministry for Urban Planning and Housing (as well as other authorities with responsibilities in the Housing Land and Property domain) allowed to secure land for shelter and agricultural activities as well as the creation of six Temporary Reception Sites (GSAT-Gestion des Sites d'Accueil Temporaire).

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Persistent insecurity and attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAG) to basic social services, especially in rural areas and targeting education facilities and personnel, have resulted in the closure of thousands of educational structures, causing a massive displacement of learners from conflict areas to areas of refuge that were already suffering from insufficient school infrastructure even before

the security crisis. The deteriorating security and humanitarian situation must be considered as a main factor for the underachievement of the planned targets.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR, in collaboration with Danish Refugee Council (DRC), ACF, SI, and HI, has established the Rapid Response Coordination Group (GCORR) and the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Additionally, the Emergency Response Team (ERT), a joint initiative of UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and OCHA coordinates the provision of shelter, dignity and WASH kits for new Internal Displaced Persons.

We fully engage in the HDP Nexus collaborating with the UN system, bilateral partners such as the EU, GIZ, KFW, AFD, JICA or ENABEL and the Regional Council to advocate for improved living conditions, access to basic social services, urbanization, and environmental protection. This collaboration has resulted in the development of a national strategy for the recovery of IDPs and host communities. We have also maintained a strategic partnership with the World Bank Group, particularly in the context of the Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA), the Local Authorities Support Project (PACT), and social protection through the Refugee Sub-Window (RSW) and the implementation of the Social Safety Nets project. Progress has been made on the pledges made by the Government at the GRF with the support of PRM and the Direction Générale de la Modernisation de L'Etat Civil (DGMEC).

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

The rate of unreported births and of people of concern lacking identification documents is reduced

Refugees and asylum-seekers are registered on an individual basis

Internally displaced persons are registered on an individual basis

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.20%	80.00%	86.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	IDPs	13.06%	50.00%	41.51%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.27%	70.00%	53.20%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	IDPs	41.00%	90.00%	41.50%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.70%	90.00%	91.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Looking at the first year of our Multi-Year Multi-Partner (MYMP) strategy 2022-2025, the Burkina Faso operation reports a positive development in access to territory, registration, and documentation. In fact, the registration rates for forcibly displaced persons have increased from 70% to 93% for IDPs, while at the same time, those for refugees have increased from 63% to 86%. Regarding documentation, registration procedures (managed by competent authorities) for births of children under 5 years have increased from 13% to 58.2% for Internal Displaced Persons and from 51.3% to 52.5% for refugees between 2021 and 2022. Similarly, the proportion of forced displaced persons holding at least one recognized legal identity document has increased from 66.7% to 91% among refugees, while it has only slightly increased from 41% to 41.5% among IDPs.

These achievements have been made possible through three main accomplishments, namely (1) the continuous profiling of IDPs, (2) the verification and registration of refugees as well as (3) several support initiatives for corrective measures such as procedures for late registration of births and the strengthening of mobile courts. Thus, as part of support to the Government for the achievement of their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we contributed to the issuance of 69,319 civil status and identity documents to 5,630 refugees, 32,630 IDPs, and 31,059 members of host communities in the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Sahel, Center-North, North, Hauts-Bassins, South-West, and East. These included 34,056 declaratory judgments of birth certificates (16,225 women and 13,275 men, 195 refugee children, and 4,361

host community children), 8,000 nationality certificates (4,400 women and 3,600 men), 21,828 national identity cards (12,005 women and 9,823 men), and 5,435 refugee identity cards (2,989 women and 2,446 men). Furthermore, the deployment of the integrated technology solution "iCivil" in Gourcy (North region) facilitated the issuance of birth certificates for newborns. It should also be noted that 245 administrative officers were trained about statelessness and its eradication

In addition, the Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de la Rehabilitation (CONASUR), the national structure responsible for registering Internal Displaced Persons, issued an additional 25,000 national identity cards and 53,000 birth certificates to Internal Displaced Persons with support from donors other than us.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

As part of the support provided to the government to improve its legal and institutional environment in order to facilitate the population's access to civil status documents for the enjoyment and exercise of fundamental rights, the following major constraints were noted:

intensification of government operations to combat the activities of unidentified armed groups, which considerably limits the movement of people to civil registry services and leads to the closure of birth registration centers.

national legislation not adapted to the registration of births of displaced populations.

lack of a statelessness map to provide reliable data on people at risk of statelessness

poor deployment of the iCivil tool throughout the country for the digital registration of births and the issuance of civil status documents.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Access to efficient and quality asylum procedures is guaranteed to people of concern to UNHCR throughout the country

Access to territory is guaranteed to people of concern to UNHCR in need of international protection

Documentation support

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	120.00	90.00	180.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	Unknown	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	Unknown	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

We have continued to successfully facilitate and maintain standards and conditions for access to territory for refugees and asylum-seekers in need of international protection. The current level corresponds to the baseline as well as the target set at the beginning of the planning exercise. Thus, data on individuals having access to legal assistance or representation during the asylum process is at 100%, resulting in a full access

of refugees to legal assistance or representation to help them present their asylum claims fairly and protect their rights during the process. Similarly, the proportion of individuals having access to an effective appeal mechanism after the rejection of their asylum claim in the first instance is also at 100%, meaning that all asylum seekers could appeal the decision in case of unjustified rejection of their asylum claim.

This progress was made possible thanks to the partnership implemented by Centre pour la Qualite du droit et la justice (CQDJ) in the context of legal assistance. Throughout the year, this partner has provided all necessary information in respect of asylum procedures and related administrative processes, provided legal support to asylum seekers in the context of the Refugee Status Determination process, facilitated access to a lawyer, informed and sensitized the asylum seekers on their rights and duties. It is worth adding that during the sessions of the National Eligibility Commission, applicants for refugee status are systematically listened to and their procedural rights are communicated. The first instance decisions are subject to individual written notification, the appeal timeframe and modalities are explained. The same information also served during the weekly reception sessions we organized. The training and capacity-building workshops organized for members of eligibility bodies and Commission Nationale pour les Refugies (CONAREF) staff throughout the year also contributed to ensuring respect for the procedural rights of asylum seekers.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the usual maintenance of standards in the assistance of asylum seekers and refugees with asylum procedures, it should be noted that the average processing time (in days) between registration and the decision in first instance (broken down by individual and collective procedures) remains a major challenge: in 2022 the average processing time for asylum applications was 180 days, against the target of 90 days and the baseline of 120 days.

Major factors contributing to delays are related to the increasing number of asylum applications, lack of personnel, problems in the processing procedures and the socio-political changes observed during the year 2022.

It is important to note that the data's result do not provide information on the quality of legal aid services or available recourse mechanisms, which requires continuous monitoring and evaluation on the quality and effectiveness of these services to ensure that asylum seekers benefit from a fair and effective asylum process.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

The national legal frameworks includes provisions on conventions to which the Government has committed to

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.	Stateless Persons	Not adequate	Adequate	Not adequate

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Burkina Faso is a State Party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1969 OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and other relevant international and regional instruments. The country also endorsed the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees. The national legal instruments for refugee protection comprise Law n°042-2008 of 23 October 2008 on the status of refugees in Burkina Faso and its two implementing decrees.

The Burkina Faso Refugee Law and its two implementing decrees include the framework for recognition of refugee status and give the Commission National pour les Refugies (CONAREF) responsibility for its implementation. The procedures as outlined, including those of the appeal process, are in line with

international and regional standards except in a couple of areas in which we have sought clarification regarding the provisions relating to deportation and the withdrawal or termination of refugee status.

Burkina Faso has acceded to the Statelessness Conventions but did not build a national law on the status of stateless persons yet. The country is nevertheless making efforts in this area and an action plan backed by a national strategy exists. Burkina Faso has set up an inter-ministerial working group whose activities are based on the implementation of the National Action Plan.

With our support, two milestones were reached with the long-awaited revision of Law No. 042-2008/AN of 23 October 2008 on the status of refugees in Burkina Faso and its two implementing decrees as well as the revision of law on civil status and nationality, which will help address statelessness issues in Burkina Faso.

Among other progress made in this reform process, it is important to underline the introduction of the principle of recognition of refugee status on a prima facie basis as well as the obligation to transcribe individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews and to motivate RSD decisions or the introduction of statelessness determination procedures.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

A major challenge is related to the lack of decentralization in the asylum system, with all asylum claims submitted to Commission National pour les Refugies (CONAREF) in the capital city, Ouagadougou. Moreover, provisions in the Refugee Law result in the denial of asylum claims from refugees in secondary movements, which is inconsistent with international norms and standards.

We observe gaps regarding the applicable refugee policies and procedures' awareness and comprehension by refugees and authorities, including immigration, border management, labor, and investment-related authorities. Lack of awareness on the meaning and scope of the rights accorded under the Burkina Faso Refugee Law and lack of clarity about the associated roles and responsibilities of government agencies can negatively affected implementation of these rights.

The political instability marked by two military coups and security situation have also posed challenges to the completion of the revision process of the national asylum legal framework.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Protection of at-risk groups including children and people with disabilities is achieved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	20.86%	80.00%	88.60%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.70%	100.00%	69.20%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	42.00%	80.00%	80.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.30%	100.00%	64.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	74.30%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

For access available gender-based violence (GBV) services, 88.60% of IDPs and 69.20% of refugees interviewed know how to access available GBV services. This is the result of the increasing presence of actors in affected areas and the number of awareness campaigns conducted since 2020 through a variety of communication channels. Indeed, the GBV Areas of Responsibility's assessment shows that the 2022

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was implemented at a rate of 64%, with 269,000 people reached. Through 28 safe spaces and mobile GBV teams, UNHCR and its partners ensure women and girl safely access information and referral to appropriate support services. In addition, community mobilization activities were conducted throughout the year resulting in 37,290 individuals sensitized through mass awareness-raising sessions, radio broadcasts, theatre performances, home visits, etc., on GBV prevention and response, the consequences of GBV, the types of assistance available to survivors and how to access them.

Regarding the rejection of violence against women, violence against women, 64% of IDPs and 80% of refugees interviewed do not accept violence against women. These results seem to contradict the data collected when the GBV AoR reports that 63% of perpetrators are intimate partners and violence is committed in the survivors' homes. These results indicate that socio-cultural constraints prevent freedom of speech and breaking the silence on violence against women. Unfortunately, the data did not provide desegregation by sex which would have helped to better understand the results. In 2022, we and our partners pursued prevention activities aiming to promote gender equality, critically reflect on traditional notions of masculinity, and encourage positive changes in attitudes and behavior. An active role of men, boys, religious and community leaders in prevention activities contributes to the strengthening of the protective environment for women, girls, men, and boys.

For satisfaction with SGBV case management services, a total of 1,569 GBV incidents were supported through our case management partners in 2022. Out of the 354 survivors who responded to satisfaction surveys in 2022, 263 survivors indicated that they were satisfied (74.3%) with the assistance they received and 91 were moderately satisfied. This is partly due to the lack of material assistance including socio-economic reintegration offered to them to strengthen their self-reliance to meet their essential needs and to reduce their dependence on external assistance, resulting by a largely underfunded sector. The lack of service providers has been an obstacle to ensure that documented GBV survivors receive holistic assistance based on their needs. According to the GBV Areas of Responsibility (AoR), the updated map of GBV services at the national level shows that there is a shortage of specialized GBV services and that they are mostly concentrated in the main cities. There are also significant disparities in the coverage of services within the same region and between regions.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the progress made in the framework of non-tolerance/rejection of violence against women and access to GBV services, there is still work to be done to achieve the final objectives, especially around the actions taken in terms of prevention and denunciation. Voices are being heard and more and more cases of GBV are being reported. Interventions should continue to focus on improving awareness and access to GBV services, as well as improving zero tolerance for violence against women among people we serve and their host communities.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Application of the country's child protection framework

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	Unknown	98.11%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	Unknown	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

We have provided support to unaccompanied children in Burkina Faso, particularly in the areas of protection, education, and community engagement.

Despite the revitalization of panels taking time and preventing the examination of 6 cases of unaccompanied children (2 in Dori, 3 in Bobo-Dioulasso, and 1 in Ouagadougou) requiring a Best Interest Determination (BID), UNHCR, in collaboration with its partners and the community, provided support to these children. This support included home visits, school enrollment, psychological and medical care, placement in foster families, and monthly support in cash-based Transfers (CBT), as well as non-food items such as mosquito nets, clothes, shoes, jerry cans, buckets, soap, laundry soap, mats, milk, and complementary food. We have contributed to the outcome by providing this support, which ensures the safety and well-being of unaccompanied children.

In terms of education, four children participated in a program organized by the Minister of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action, National Reconciliation, Gender, and Family, on the commemoration of the African Child Day on ICT education, including online child sexual exploitation, the elimination of female genital mutilation, child marriage, and the rights of disabled children. Additionally, four other refugee children (2 boys and 2 girls) from Ouagadougou participated in a program called "Junior Challenge," which provided them with an opportunity to engage in educational activities. In Dori for example, three recreational activities were carried out with the children's club in the form of ludic games, cards, and awalé. These activities reached nearly 511 participants, including 247 boys and 272 girls. Sports activities also allowed refugees and host children to come together for a football match. These activities strengthened the integration of refugee children into national programs.

Finally, UNHCR and its partners have provided support to fifty-one children who received alternative care with the help of communities. This included informal placement in foster families, with close monitoring to ensure the safety and well-being of the children. Home visits and other follow-ups activities have shown that this alternative program has protected and provided greater fulfillment to the children, whether they are taken care of by a related or unrelated household or family. Close monitoring is carried out of all these children entrusted to families to ensure that they are not at risk of neglect, abuse, exploitation, or inability to exercise some of their rights. Community engagement to care for these children has been present, but there is a need for formalization and support for families to improve their care

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The Best Interest Determination (BID) panels, which are key components, took time to be revitalized and thus disrupted the effective functioning of the child protection system. As a result, the identification of causes related to child protection and vulnerable children may not have been done as well as planned. Another challenge is the capacity of our staff and partners in child protection, which needs to be strengthened. This may have resulted in less effective responses to child protection cases and vulnerabilities, which could have led to negative outcomes for children in need. The lack of a formal mechanism for placing children in foster care also needs to be addressed. It is necessary to establish a formal mechanism for placing children in foster care, in partnership with partners such as CONAREF, Christian Relief & Development Organization (CREDO), UNICEF and Save the Children. Regular assistance to foster families in the care of placed children should also be provided to place them in safe and appropriate environments.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Community-based protection mechanisms are strengthened

Temporary reception sites (developed sites, spontaneous sites, collective centers, reception areas for displaced persons) have a manager or are manned by a mobile management team

Community governance and participation mechanisms in displacement sites and areas are put in place to ensure good community representation and improve participation and accountability to beneficiaries

Referral and complaint mechanisms are put in place in sites and areas hosting internally displaced people

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.50%	80.00%	76.30%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	31.00%	100.00%	72.50%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.00%	100.00%	82.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	IDPs	41.11%	Unknown	41.11%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	Unknown	50.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The level of participation of refugees, asylum seekers and Internal Displaced Persons in the Operational Management Cycle (OMC) has been evaluated. The current level of participation for refugees and asylum seekers is at 76.3%, which is higher than the baseline of 63.5% but just below the target of 80%. Similarly, the level of meaningful participation of IDPs is at 70.3%, which is higher than the baseline of 43.3% but still significantly below the target of 80%. Although there has been some improvement in the level of participation for both groups, more work needs to be done to reach the target proportion of 80%. When it comes to community engagement, the feedback mechanisms available to refugees and asylum seekers have improved significantly, with 82% having access to effective feedback and response mechanisms, while for IDPs, the figure is 72.5%. However, the data shows the need to improve access to effective feedback and response mechanisms for PoCs, particularly for IDPs who are currently facing significant barriers. Regarding women's participation, the information provided states that there is some level of gender equality in leadership and management structures for both refugees and Internal Displaced Persons. Among refugees, 50% of leadership and management positions are held by women, while among Internal Displaced Persons, the figure is 41%. However, it is also mentioned that there is still room for improvement in terms of increasing the active participation of women in such roles.

We have achieved several interventions to strengthen social cohesion and prevent inter-communal conflicts. In collaboration with local authorities and community leaders, it has established protection committees and community relays trained in protection, social cohesion, and complaint management. We also set up a system for identifying community conflicts and documenting complaints, including complaint boxes in target villages, and conducted advocacy sessions with authorities to reinforce the mechanism for preventing and managing inter-communal tensions. Departmental observatories were established for the

prevention and management of inter-communal conflicts, with members that have undergone training. Educational talks, radio programs, and as well as debates were organized, and platforms brought together around authorities and community leaders to identify root causes of conflicts, propose solutions, and formulate recommendations. We also established strategic partnerships with the Regional Directorate for Human Rights and the Directorate for Culture, Arts and Tourism to establish MoUs with organizations for investigations and referral of cases. To strengthen capacities, quality of assistance and humanitarian coordination services, support was provided in kind and for technical capacity building of local authorities during workshops on the identification and care of persons with specific needs and to members of departmental observatories on the prevention and management of inter-communal conflicts.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Challenges exist in enhancing participation of forcibly displaced persons in all aspects of our operations management cycle, access to feedback and response mechanisms, and active representation of women in leadership and management structures for both forcibly displaced and stateless persons' groups. The remaining years of implementation plan will focus on improving these metrics to guarantee that people we serve can participate completely and fairly in all aspects of our operations management cycle.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

The promotion of alternative (sustainable) energy and access to sustainable alternative energy sources for people of concern to UNHCR are ensured

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	IDPs	32.29%	10.00%	67.00%
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.00%	10.00%	71.90%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	IDPs	0.40%	10.00%	9.40%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.90%	10.00%	32.40%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to assistance for meeting basic needs remains a crucial factor in measuring the well-being of forcibly displaced and stateless persons'. People we served often face limitations in employment or property ownership and thus rely on us to have some or all their basic needs met, and their well-being supported. This assistance can be in the form of cash transfers or in-kind assistance, with 71.9% of refugees and 67% of IDPs receiving such aid. These statistics suggest that the actions undertaken are contributing towards achieving targeted objectives in improving the well-being of the forcibly displaced persons and stateless persons.

Regarding the energy resilience of communities using renewable energies, the proportion of people with a primary dependence on clean fuels and technologies (for cooking) has increased to 32.3% for refugees and 8.9% for Internal Displaced Persons.

To improve the well-being of forcibly displaced persons and promote access to sustainable alternative energies, we have contributed to reforestation efforts by offering plants to the Governorates on National Tree Day. These distributed plants, for the benefit of Internal Displaced Persons and hosts, will help restore forest cover. In addition, 110 Internal Displaced Persons and host women were trained in the production of

improved stoves and eco-friendly charcoal to reduce the risks of GBV and preserve social cohesion. Furthermore, improved stoves were distributed to IDP households, while others received gas kits and a cash amount of 15,000 XOF each for gas refills. Grouped into cooperatives, 273 Internal Displaced Persons women were also trained in the production of improved stoves and eco-friendly charcoal, while 7 cooperatives received eco-friendly charcoal production kits and support in tricycles and carts to boost their activities, protect the environment, and generate resources. These interventions directly led to i) the reduction of wood used for cooking and expenses for wood purchase, with an effect on environmental protection; ii) the reduction of the number of trips to the bush to search for firewood, with an impact on the reduction of risks of GBV; and iii) the start of economic activities for women producers of improved stoves who regained hope and confidence in themselves, and restored their dignity and that of their families. Thus, environmental protection through the production and use of improved stoves and eco-friendly charcoal improves living together and social cohesion between Internal Displaced Persons and the host community.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The data shows that the proportion of people with a primary dependency on clean fuels and technologies remains low, particularly for internally displaced persons. The current levels are also far from the targets, indicating that additional efforts are needed to achieve the set goals by 2025. Furthermore, although the data indicates that the actions taken contribute to achieving the targeted objectives regarding the coverage of humanitarian needs for persons of concern, the current levels remain unsatisfactory compared to the targeted goals. The increasing number of displaced persons and the decreasing resources for a holistic response remain the major challenge for achieving the desired outcomes.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

People of concern to UNHCR are supported to access housing

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	23.40%	30.00%	25.40%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.43%	30.00%	18.00%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	30.40%	40.00%	44.30%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.00%	40.00%	43.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Regarding access to housing, the proportion of forcibly displaced persons living in habitable and comfortable housing has increased for both refugees and Internal Displaced Persons, with a larger increase for refugees (from 14.4% to 17.9%) than for Internal Displaced Persons (from 23.4% to 25%). Similarly, the proportion of those we serve with access to energy to ensure quality lighting (according to standards) has also increased for both groups. Refugees have seen a larger increase, rising from 27.7% to 42.7%, compared to Internal Displaced Persons who increased from 30.4% to 44.3%. Overall, the data shows an improvement in the housing and energy access situation for forcibly displaced. In 2022, the living and housing conditions of Internal Displaced Persons and vulnerable host households were improved thanks to our multiple interventions and contributions from other actors.

To contribute to improving the living conditions and dignity of forcibly displaced persons while reducing protection risks, we and our partners provided shelter and core relief items (CRIs) assistance. To this end, we continued its efforts to create, improve and maintain shelters and infrastructure and to transition from

emergency shelters to more sustainable housing solutions. Thus, in 2022, we provided shelter assistance to 10,881 households (67,462 people), including 9,750 emergency shelters generally designed to provide temporary and immediate assistance, 1,006 semi-permanent shelters, and 125 long-term environmentally friendly shelters known as Nubian Vaults. The shelters were accompanied by the distribution of 12,579 CRIs to 11,950 households (80,065 individuals). Additionally, thanks to our action, in 2022, 43,010 individuals were assisted in the distribution of 8,602 flashlights and the installation of solar streetlights in various IDP sites. This assistance has enabled many women and girls to stop living in fear of GBV by improving the surrounding lighting, and solar flashlights have had an impact on children's education as they are used for studying at night.

It should also be noted that the improvement in living conditions and dignity for forcibly displaced persons was also possible thanks to the joint efforts of humanitarian actors, administrative and customary authorities, as well as representatives of displaced and host communities. The main activities focused on site planning, targeting of forcibly displaced based on vulnerability, provision of habitable land, provision of shelter kits, shelter rehabilitation, coordination, and advocacy with other sectors to improve the living conditions of those we serve. These contributions were also made in synergy with the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan under the guidance of the Shelter Cluster. Based on the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan, the Shelter Cluster targeted 600,000 people. The emergency shelter response provided by the humanitarian community enabled 174,400 people to access shelter, including 67,462 exclusively assisted by us, representing 29% of all interventions.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite efforts to provide support for accessing housing, the required outcomes have not been fully met due to several factors. One of the main challenges is security, which remains a major concern for aid workers operating in intervention areas. Frequent attacks and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) have made certain areas inaccessible, hindering the construction of shelters and limiting aid workers' ability to provide support. In urban areas, accessing land for shelter construction has also proved challenging, further exacerbating the problem. Moreover, limited resources have made it difficult to address the needs of all individuals requiring housing support, leaving some without adequate shelter. Together, these factors have contributed to the support in accessing housing falling short of the required outcomes.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

People of concern to UNHCR have access to national health services and programmes

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.90%	95.00%	78.81%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.04%	Unknown	61.78%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) includes vaccination against measles for children aged 9 months to 5 years as a minimum package of activities at the primary health care level to protect children from measles infection. Measles vaccination is an essential preventive primary health care intervention to protect children from measles infection. Measles infection in this age group can lead to serious morbidity and mortality, especially in malnourished and immunocompromised children. It is recognized that vaccinating more than 95% of the population will prevent outbreaks within the community. However, in 2022, only 78.8% of refugee children were vaccinated against measles.

We are providing medical and nutritional assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in Burkina Faso. In 2022, we supported the government by providing medical-technical equipment and rehabilitating health infrastructure. They also provided financing for healthcare access for people we serve in the Sahel region and urban areas. Preventive activities and epidemiological surveillance have prevented the emergence of diseases under surveillance and those with epidemic potential. We provided awareness-raising activities in collaboration with health districts and community relays to prevent sexually transmitted infections, HIV, and pregnancy and childbirth-related illnesses.

A total of 594 births within the refugee's population were recorded in 2022, with only 367 attended by qualified personnel, resulting in a rate of 62%. Additionally, 28% of births occurred at home without assistance. The low rate of assisted births and measles coverage is related to the insecurity situation mainly affecting the areas hosting refugees (Sahel, North, Haut-Bassins regions) that has negatively impacted the referral system, evacuation, and access to health services. We also provided awareness-raising activities and malnutrition prevention. Additionally, we provided preventive reproductive health and HIV services, including awareness-raising, patient treatment, and regular follow-ups for around 8,845 people.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main challenge to reach the planned target remains the security context limiting access to health centers as it leads to the closure of health facilities or their minimal functioning. It must be said that basic social services have also been targeted by non-state armed groups (NSAG), resulting in fear among the population and the medical personnel to access the medical facilities in place. Vaccination campaigns are difficult to implement, particularly due to a lack of access of health workers to communities affected by the crisis. Finally, cultural habits remain a barrier to hospital care for parturient women. Within this dire humanitarian situation, we rely in the need to further support the health system through the rehabilitation of health facilities, the provision of medical equipment, and the strengthening of health personnel capacity, which is essential to guarantee access to healthcare for refugees and well as for other displaced persons and host communities..

11. Outcome Area: Education

People of concern to UNHCR are included in the national education system

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.70%	Unknown	2.67%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00%	20.00%	24.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Although the situation regarding access to education remains critical, the data show a positive increase in the access to higher education, which has resulted in a higher percentage of forcibly displaced persons enrolled in higher education (2.6%) compared to the planned target (2.1%). Moreover, the data show an even more positive trend, considering the proportion of refugees' students enrolled in tertiary and higher education increasing from 1.7% in 2021 to 2.6% in 2022. However, it must be also underlined the proportion of people we served enrolled in the national education system decreasing from 30% in 2021 to 24% in 2022, even though the level reached is higher than the target set for the operation (20%).

As part of the forced displacement integration program, 56 refugee students were reached to support them in the access to higher education, but activities during the reporting period reached 70 students, including 36 girls. This result has been reached thanks to innovative projects such as online and distance training with the Francophonie University Agency and Simplon, and humanitarian professions implemented by the Bioforce Center in Dakar. In addition, there was an increase in the number of DAFI scholarships in 2022,

enabling the recruitment of 15 new scholars.

Primary and secondary education access indicators (38% and 6% respectively) are critical compared to the acceptable judicial enrollment rate of 80% and 90%. Compared to 2021, primary school level has increased 4 points, but secondary school levels have decreased 7 points. This can be explained by the security situation, which led to the closure of classrooms and kept many students out of school.

In 2022 only 24% children of forcibly displaced and stateless persons and adolescents were enrolled in the primary and secondary national education system. While the optimal standard of enrollment would require reaching the rate of 49%, unfortunately the current situation is not conducive to boost this activity above the baseline (30%), while we have still ensured to reach a higher result than the target planned for 2022. The low enrollment rate is due to the absence of an education project in 2022, such as Education Cannot Wait, which ended in December 2021. The security crisis also led to the closure of more than 6,200 educational institutions as of December 31, 2022, depriving over 1,070,000 students, including refugees, to access to education. Access to education will be strengthened in 2023 through “Connected Education” and “Primary Education” innovative projects, in partnership with the Christian Relief and Development organization (CREDO), our implementing partner specialized in Education

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Persistent insecurity and attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAG) to basic social services, especially in rural areas and targeting education facilities and personnel, have resulted in the closure of thousands of educational structures, causing a massive displacement of learners from conflict areas to areas of refuge that were already suffering from insufficient school infrastructure even before the security crisis. The deteriorating security and humanitarian situation must be considered as a main factor for the underachievement of the planned targets. Another main challenge in education is to purchase the financing of higher education for refugees in addition to DAFI Programme that is enrolling 10 to 15 refugees students per year.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People of concern to UNHCR have access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.14%	50.00%	43.00%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	50.00%	39.80%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to clean drinking water is an essential human right related to the implementation of the 2030 UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as a fundamental marker to ensure and measure protection outcomes related to health, wellbeing, education, and economic development. 21.1% of refugees have access at least to basic drinking water services while only 20.2% of people we serve have access to safe household toilets. This represents a decrease compared to the baseline of 21.1% and 20.2% and falls short of the 50% targets set by the operation during the planning phase for 2022. This decline is attributable to the attacks recorded in 2022 on 58 water points, which affected more than 830,000 people. The response to access to safe drinking water and sanitation made consistent progress in 2022 thanks to an inclusive approach including refugees out of camps, IDPs, asylum seekers, and host communities in need within targeted areas, including people with specific vulnerabilities.

2,500 forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the Sahel region had access to 20 liters of water per person per day. These infrastructures strengthened social cohesion among beneficiary communities. In

addition, 90 individuals from the water user associations (AUEs) and maintenance committee were trained in integrated water management and hygiene promotion. Over the 90 individuals trained, 20 were IDPs, 30 were refugees, and 40 were members of the host community. The activity was supported by UNHCR and led by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation through the regional Directorate (DREA). To contribute to the overall humanitarian response, we reached 8,170 individuals (0.33%) through its WASH interventions in the Sahel region.

An additional 2,780 forcibly displaced and host communities in the other regions of Burkina Faso had access to wash infrastructures thanks to the G-5 SAHEL project. The project supported community resilience in the response to COVID-19 within the G-5 Sahel member countries. In 2022, 05 new water points (wells) were constructed in Sahel, EST and North region in addition to the 20 wells rehabilitated and 100 latrines constructed in 2021 by the project. This project was not included in the initial planning phase but came as an additional funding to response plan.

Construction of latrines was a complementary action to the housing sector in the shelter response and enabled 400 people to stop open defecation and live in decent housing. Thanks to environmental hygiene awareness-raising sessions, we were able to reach 3,180 individuals

. These activities highly contributed to improve the hygiene conditions and living environment of these households.

According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 2.5 million people were in urgent need to proper access to water, hygiene, and sanitation in Burkina Faso, including 21% of women and 60% of children (People in Need, PIN). To contribute to the overall humanitarian response, we reached 8,170 individuals (0.33%) through WASH interventions in the Sahel region. At national level, the access to water rate decreased from 63% in 2019 to 44% in 2021. In 2022, thanks to our advocacy in the framework of the WASH Cluster meetings, forcibly displaced and stateless persons' residing in temporary reception areas received WASH infrastructure assistance from Cluster member partners. Thanks to this joint humanitarian response, particularly in the Sahel region, the rural water access rate made progress between 2021 and 2022, from 57.2% to 65.2%.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Challenges to achieving the expected results remain mostly related to the deterioration of the security situation in the country, and more specifically to the Sahel Region, as well as the hydrogeological nature which is not favorable to water production. The security and humanitarian situation have rapidly increased needs of populations and the internal displacement, resulting in overpressure of existing services and a geographic volatility of needs (continuous and secondary movements of populations, etc.). The humanitarian response only manages to cover less than a quarter of targeted needs since access constraints and major funding gap which also affect the quality of response, the implementation of alternative access and localization strategies

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

People of concern to UNHCR and host communities enjoy economic rights

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	IDPs	15.40%	90.00%	64.29%
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.00%	90.00%	89.14%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	IDPs	50.14%	50.00%	16.00%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.57%	30.00%	7.00%

13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	IDPs	50.20%	50.00%	75.14%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.50%	30.00%	87.86%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite the efforts made in 2022 to maintain the target of unemployment to 50%, the humanitarian crisis had a dire negative impact on employment. We and our implementing partners focused on limiting the damage due to the crisis providing training, internships, technical support, access to production spaces, and socio-economic integration in agriculture, livestock, vocational training, crafts, financial inclusion, income-generating activities, and plastic waste recycling.

Forced displaced persons often lack the legal right to open bank accounts, which is crucial to manage their lives, leaving them excluded from financial services. However, in Burkina Faso, 89.2% of refugees and 64.3% of IDP have access to formal financial services. The provision of mobile services to access to cash assistance for refugees has led to positive outcomes. While 7% of refugees and 16% of Internal Displaced Persons report positive changes in their income compared to the previous year, overall unemployment rates remain very high, with rates far from set targets and increasing unemployment in 2022 compared to 2021. On agricultural and animal breeding activities, 387 people had access to 103 hectares of land cultivated with corn, sorghum, cowpea, peanut and small millet. These activities helped to strengthen household food security and self-reliance. Support also included horticultural production on 06 hectares and distribution of products to beneficiaries. We also supported the reconstitution and securing of livestock through the distribution of small ruminants, curative and preventive care for animals, and the acquisition of livestock feed.

Several income-generating activities through cash-based initiatives (CBI) modality were implemented: 447 people were supported to better reinforce their entrepreneurship and management capacities as well as their business planning. We also supported 125 young refugees, Internal Displaced Persons, and hosts with vocational training, follow-up internships and kits to facilitate access to the job market. We focused on environmentally sustainable activities, supporting three groups of women (including 2,336 refugees) to set up units to collect and market plastic waste.

Other partners were also involved in supporting empowerment activities, namely Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), who conducted resilience-building activities through cash and in-kind support under the Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration (BPRM) funding. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) also implemented empowerment activities for Internal Displaced Persons in the central-northern region (Kaya).

On the overall outcome, around 5,360 people were impacted by our interventions. The interventions reduced the risks of negative adaptation and violence (GBV, banditry, prostitution, recruitment into armed groups, etc.) while beneficiaries are gradually regaining their dignity.

Supporting forcibly displaced and stateless persons with livelihood activities remain an essential tool to strengthen and ensure protection conditions, social cohesion and integration as well as pacific coexistence

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Given the dire deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in 2022, unemployment has suffered an impressive increase among forcibly displaced persons, particularly among refugees (87.9%) and Internal Displaced Persons (75.2%). Many areas in the country have very difficult access, which resulted in a lack of opportunities to enter a very reduced job market. This situation is an ulterior pool factor of the deterioration of the living conditions and the difficult access to work for local populations as well as for forced displaced persons. Available funding to support Income Generating Activities (IGA) remains very low and does not respond to the increasing needs of displaced persons (both refugees and Internal Displaced Persons) who are more affected by the dire humanitarian situation. We are working to revisit the policies, programs, and strategies that have been implemented so far to help forcibly displaced persons find employment and reduce their unemployment rates.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

The voluntary return of people of concern to UNHCR is carried out in dignity and security to ensure conditions for sustainable return and reintegration

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
14.2 Proportion of PoC who wants to receive the CoO information actually receives it.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, we worked to find durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity. To better accompany the provision of information to refugees, we translated (unofficially, in French) the Version III of the “UNHCR position on returns to Mali” drawn up in January 2022 and shared with the National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF) for their use and support to refugees. Given the prevailing security situation in the areas of return to Mali, Malian refugees were sensitized during the countrywide verification and registration operation on the security and socio-economic conditions prevailing in the areas of potential return. Nevertheless, we collected return intentions during this operation, resulting in approximately 73% of the populations concerned expressing their wish to return to their countries of origin, including nearly 98% of Malians. For refugees of other nationalities, all repatriation candidates received information on the countries of return, and they were accompanied in the process once their country of origin had cleared the request.

On an overall results analysis, we were able to reach 100% of refugees and provide them with CoO information as well as accompany the repatriation of 16 refugees, including 15 to the Central African Republic and 1 to the Ivory Coast.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main challenge in terms of voluntary repatriation remains the precarious security situation in the areas of return for Malians. Indeed, due to the activism of non-state armed groups (NSAG), the conditions are far from being met for repatriation in safety and dignity to the desired return areas. Furthermore, access to these areas is made almost impossible with the increasing use of improvised explosive devices on the main axes leading to the North and Center of Mali, the main desired return areas. The security situation has also hampered the regular holding of meetings of the Burkina Faso-UNHCR-Republic of Mali tripartite commission on the voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees living in Burkina Faso. Thus, during the reporting period, neither of the two meetings was held.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Resettlement preparations and management of the process for people of concern to UNHCR are ensured

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	100	102
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Unknown	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, we continued to engage its efforts to prepare and manage resettlement opportunities for vulnerable refugees in need of this important durable solution.

During the reporting period, the Burkina Faso operation submitted 16 cases of 102 individuals to the United States, against an internal target of 100 individuals. The 06 cases planned as baseline were submitted in 2021 on an urgent priority to Sweden. In 2022, the operation recruited 2 additional staffs to revamped resettlement operations and meet an ambitious target of 100 individuals. In addition to having dedicated staff, training and capacity building of field offices as well as the country office, coordination with the regional bureau, and close supervision and strategizing allowed the operation to achieve the target. The majority of cases was submitted under Legal and Physical Protection Needs and Survivor of Violence/Torture categories, highlighting the acute needs and vulnerabilities of the majority-Malian refugee population of Burkina Faso.

In 2022, the operation also facilitated some pre-screening interviews for cases that were submitted since 2016 and therefore in the pipeline.

Average processing time measures the average time needed for normal-priority cases to be finalized taking in consideration from UNHCR's submission to a resettlement country until physical departure of case members to the resettlement country. It is noted that after UNHCR's submission to a resettlement country, the process is handed over to the resettlement country, including the timing of interviews and ultimately departures. We could not provide a specific analysis on the indicator since there is not a significant number of cases that have departed as of 31 December 2022.

In 2022, there were no specific programs on complementary pathways such as third-country education pathways, labor mobility, and humanitarian visas/corridors, for refugees in Burkina Faso.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Since the increasingly deterioration of the security situation in Burkina Faso, the protection environment of refugees may deteriorate as well. Resettlement as a form of international protection and an important and effective durable solution for the most vulnerable refugees remains an important opportunity to be strengthened but still underfunded. With more capacity and resources, the operation could expand the resettlement portfolio.

Furthermore, we will continue to advocate for the processing of cases in pipeline.

Other durable solutions, namely voluntary repatriation and local integration are also challenging due to the continued unstable socio-political climate of refugees' regions of origin in Mali, and practical barriers and challenges to local integration. In terms of complementary pathways and monitoring thereof, it would be of interest to conduct analysis and monitoring of refugees accessing third countries on family reunification, which is a complementary pathway that is largely refugee-led. The main challenge related to the implementation of possible complementary pathways is the lack of available information of possible departures.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

The three dimensions of local integration (legal, economic and socio-cultural) in favour of the people of concern to UNHCR competence are ensured

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.1. Proportion of PoC with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land [revised SDG indicator 1.4.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.20%	5.00%	6.20%
16.2. Proportion of PoC covered by social protection floors/systems [SDG 1.3.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.40%	30.00%	26.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

According to the data, the proportion of refugees who have secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land (6.2%) has increased beyond the planned target level (5%). However, on the proportion of IDPs with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land (13.7%), and despite progress made, additional efforts must be made to reach the target level. Among other follow-up to be put in place, further action may be needed to ensure that all target groups are able to access these rights.

Social protection is aimed to use an appropriate set of policies and programmes to prevent or protect all people against poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion throughout their life-course, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups. For forced displaced persons, being part of a social protection system is a measure of integration and stability. On this result, 25.5% of refugees and asylum seekers reported having access to at least one social protection service, against a 30% planned target. Similarly, for internally displaced persons, the target for social protection coverage is also 30%, with a current value of 26.4%. The results show a shortfall in the current level of social protection coverage for refugees, mostly due to the security and humanitarian situation which has forbidden access to social services by forced displaced persons as well as host communities. Indeed, the dire situation lived by the population in Burkina Faso, despite the government and the humanitarian community's efforts, is increasing the risk to experience inequalities and lack of social protection.

However, we and our implementing partners have continued to implement several initiatives to strengthen social protection among forcibly displaced persons and host communities. Indeed, 233 local authorities' personnel were trained in the mobile applications to secure tenure methodology; housing land and property rights; land tenure security; and prevention and management of land conflicts. Additionally, advocacy with administrative and customary authorities as well as landowners mobilized 164 hectares of land and initiated the process of securing it for agricultural production and housing for Internal Displaced Persons and host communities. Among these mobilized lands, 6 hectares have a temporary cessation certificate.

These negotiated lands have provided housing for 1,096 IDP households and restored the dignity of more than 7,672 people in the sites. Furthermore, the mobilized agricultural lands have enabled 140 Internal Displaced Persons households to produce and meet the basic needs of their household members.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Although some achievements have been made, they only cover a small portion estimated to be less than 1% of Internal Displaced Persons. Local integration is only possible through improving conditions conducive to the protection of people and their property, as well as creating income opportunities. The combination of crises and social, political, economic, and environmental factors increases the vulnerability of communities and households. The presence of Internal Displaced Persons creates additional pressure on the already limited resources, particularly water and firewood. The absence of security (in the Internal Displaced Persons' places of origin) and limited freedom of movement due to the deteriorating security context are not conducive to local integration in the current context.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

As part of the mainstreaming of Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) considerations, we have ensured that the composition of community structures respects the principles of age, gender, and diversity. Most Internal Displaced Persons are informed of the community structures in their community in which they can participate and in 2022, core indicators show that host community and Internal Displaced Persons women represented respectively 50% and 41,1% of community structures. UNHCR in Burkina Faso address gender inequalities within the communities by encouraging a 50% representation of female refugees and Internal Displaced Persons in community structures and reinforcing the capacity of the female leaders in such structures. In Kaya, the proactivity of the female leaders in the local community, encouraged our implementation of the Digital Inclusion Project. Local women leaders played a deciding role. Lack of transportation money and childcare arrangements are among the main reasons of low women's community representation.

Field focal points are responsible for monitoring activities and ensuring the participation and consideration of all social strata, age, and gender categories in assessments, to have disaggregated data and information that truly reflects the community's problems as a whole. For example, in discussion groups on GBV, women are separated by age because the needs of young adolescent girls are not the same as those of adult women. As a result, multiple pieces of information collected are processed, which allows for good programming.

However, there is the need to assess how communities play a role in protection. Assessing the role of communities in protection is essential because the community's definition and perception of gender identities, attributes, and roles, as well as the social and cultural significance attached to biological differences, can create hierarchical relationships between men and women. As a result, men tend to have a greater distribution of power and rights, while women experience disadvantages.

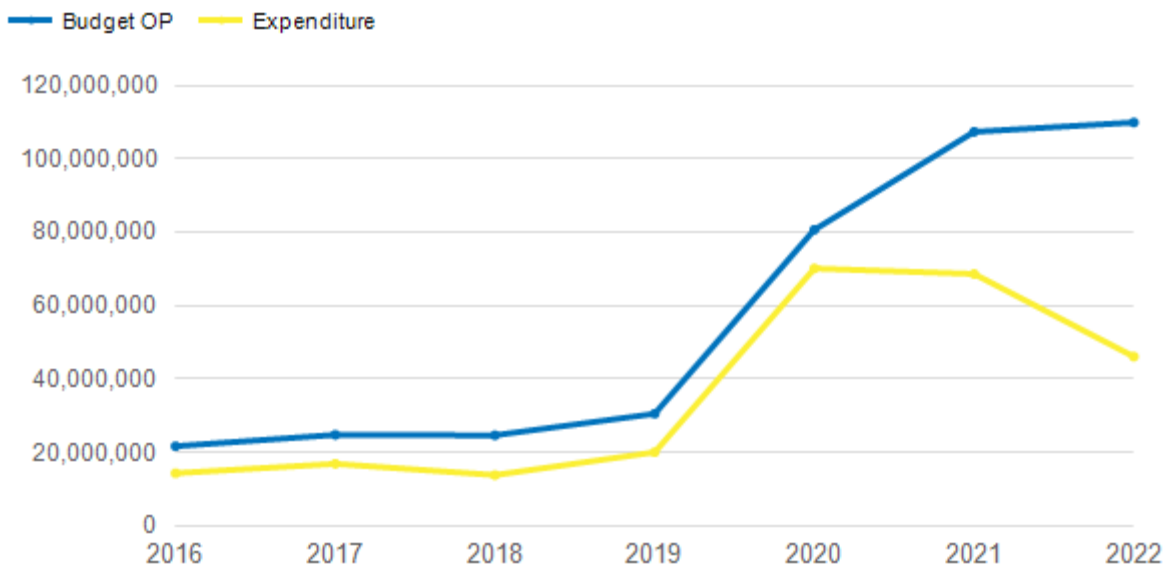
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

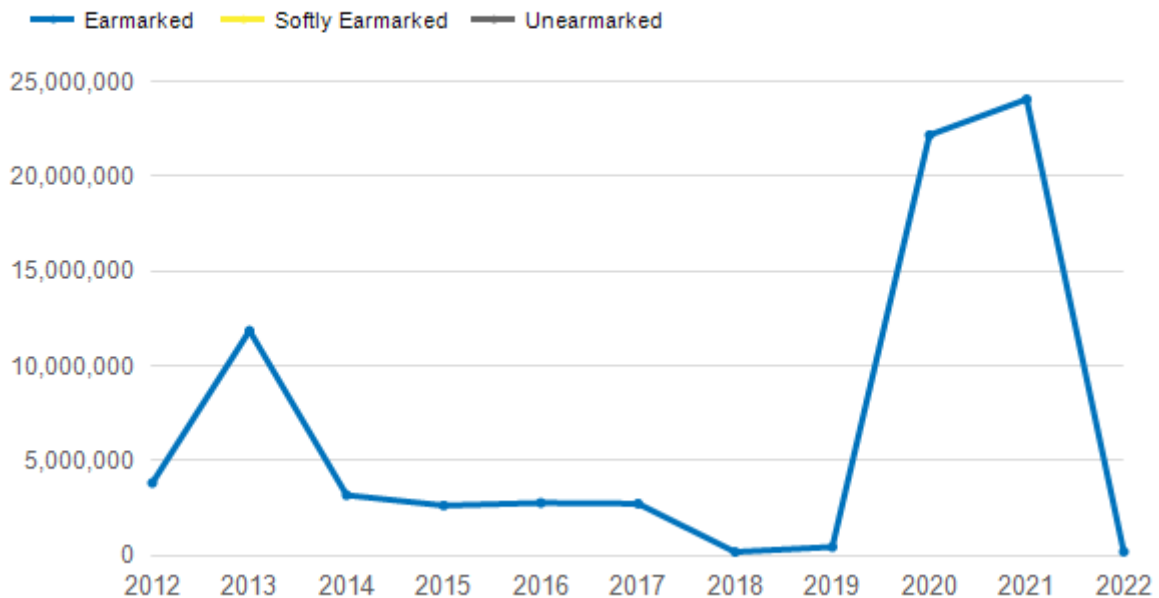
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	29,589,830	12,091,442	40.86%	12,091,441	100.00%
IA2: Respond	43,975,743	12,609,856	28.67%	12,609,855	100.00%
IA3: Empower	26,665,834	15,993,112	59.98%	15,993,112	100.00%
IA4: Solve	9,651,150	5,404,476	56.00%	5,404,476	100.00%
All Impact Areas		324,906	0.00%		0.00%
Total	109,882,557	46,423,792	42.25%	46,098,885	99.30%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	8,858,473	3,758,315	42.43%	3,758,315	100.00%
OA2: Status	12,560,950	6,297,204	50.13%	6,297,204	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	8,170,408	2,005,661	24.55%	2,005,661	100.00%
OA4: GBV	9,406,986	2,166,926	23.04%	2,166,926	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,078,735	375,948	18.09%	375,948	100.00%
OA7: Community	7,664,235	2,808,501	36.64%	2,808,501	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	3,099,874	711,298	22.95%	711,298	100.00%
OA9: Housing	22,138,245	14,560,317	65.77%	14,560,317	100.00%
OA10: Health	4,697,151	1,611,374	34.31%	1,611,374	100.00%
OA11: Education	8,144,282	3,741,906	45.95%	3,741,906	100.00%
OA12: WASH	2,320,444	524,950	22.62%	524,950	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	11,091,626	2,061,756	18.59%	2,061,756	100.00%
OA14: Return	1,778,392	393,866	22.15%	393,866	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,125,504	763,886	35.94%	763,886	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,572,387	2,673,357	74.83%	2,673,357	100.00%
EA20: External	2,174,868	1,643,620	75.57%	1,643,620	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		324,906	0.00%		0.00%
Total	109,882,557	46,423,792	42.25%	46,098,885	99.30%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

We continued to prioritize the humanitarian response in support of forcibly displaced and stateless persons as well as contributing to the overall response to the internal displaced persons situation.

In 2022, the overall needs of Burkina Faso operation were set at 109.9 million USD dollars, against the 91.4 million USD dollars needed in 2021, which represents an increase of 20.2%.

This increase results from the deterioration of the humanitarian crisis in Burkina Faso which has boosted the internal displacement from 1,579,976 individuals (31 December 2021) to 1,882,593 individuals (31 December 2022).

Despite the continuous support of donors, the available budget to start the implementation of activities at the beginning of 2022 was 6% of the overall needs, reaching 42% by the end of the year thanks to proactive fundraising and continuous advocacy.

Resource mobilization was marked by a positive reduction of strictly earmarked funding, resulting in

72% of funds earmarked at country level and only 6% at outcome/output level. It is also important to note that 94% of available funding was provided by government donors while only 2% was allocated to us by UN pooled funds.

Since the increasing of humanitarian needs, the operation prioritized the areas of intervention where we have a leading cluster role, namely multisectoral protection for refugees and asylum seekers, protection coordination and assistance to Internal Displaced Persons, shelter/NFI-NonFood Items and Camp Coordination and Camp management (CCCM).

60% of the available budget was allocated to 21 partners, including INGOs, NGOs and governmental partners. The remaining 40% of the budget was directly implemented, including Cash Based Interventions (CBI) activities. The budget for the Livelihoods & Gender Equality impact areas represented approximately 44% (up to 54% for the specific target of Internal Displaced Persons) since these cross-cutting sectors are essential to ensure protection in the context of the humanitarian situation. Despite the deterioration of humanitarian access, the operation reached 99% of implementation rate by the end of 2022.

The wise use of 2022 Office Operating budget allowed for a strong support of the Burkina Faso (BFA) operation. The operation and staff missions and needs were attended to as the funding became available. In order to deliver on its mandate, UNHCR presence in BFA was maintained through 7 offices including 1 country office – Ouagadougou, 2 sub-offices – Kaya and Dori, 3 field offices – Ouahigouya, Bobo Dioulasso & Fada N'Gourma, and 1 field unit – Djibo, as well as 4 guesthouses in Dori, Djibo, Fada N'Gouma and Ouahigouya.

Also, some of the Global Fleet Management cost were for the procurement of armored vehicles to secure road missions in high-risk areas. This security situation also had an impact on the travel of staff in various areas of the country where the road trips were prohibited as the risk was deemed too high, and where the airways via UNHAS or commercial airlines were used as a safer alternative.



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