

UNICEF BURKINA FASO

# Child Protection Sectorial Thematic Report

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unite for  
children



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Photo on the cover page:

Photo caption: A group of children refugees playing in a Child friendly space in Goudebo, Burkina Faso

Credit: UNICEF Burkina Faso/2016/Sankara

## **A. Abbreviations and Acronyms**

CM – Child Marriage

CONASUR – Conseil national de secours d’urgence et de Réhabilitation

CP – Child protection

CPD – Country Programme Document

EMC – Enquête Multisectorielle Continue

FGM/C – Female genital mutilation/cutting

ICP – Integrated Communication Plan

IGA – income generation activities

MCL – Minors in conflict with the law

MoU – Memorandum of Understanding

NGO – Non Governmental Organization

OOSC – out-of-school children

OR – Other resources

ORE – Other Resources- Emergency

ORR – Other Resources- Regular

PCA – Programme Cooperation Agreement

PNDES – Plan National de Développement Economique et Sociale

RO – Regional Office (UNICEF WCARO)

RR – Regular Resources

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

SitAN – Situation Analysis of women and children

SitRep – Situation Report

UNDAF – United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNHCR –United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Funds

WCARO – UNICEF’s Wester and Central Africa Regional Office

WFCL – Worst forms of child labors

## B. Executive Summary

In 2016, UNICEF Burkina Faso through its Child Protection Programme within the CPD 2011-2017 contributed to the better enabling environment through review and validation of five key strategic/policy documents in birth registration, child labours and harmful practices. Through UNICEF's supports to strengthening the national and local Child Protection system, 44,289 children (21,691 girls) and 15,487 adolescents (8,567 girls) exposed to CM in Sahel received protection. Among the different areas of interventions, the Global thematic funds specifically contributed to two areas: **1)** Child protection supports to children in two refugee camps and host communities in Sahel Region; and **2)** community empowerment towards eradication of harmful practices (child marriage and female genital mutilation- FGM).

According to UNHCR, there are 32,017 (as of December 2016) Malian refugees in Burkina Faso (UNHCR). The security situation in Northern Mali remains very volatile, which prevents the refugees from repatriation. UNICEF continued to provide a collective programmatic response for Malian refugee children and those from host communities in coordination with UNHCR and other partners. The interventions systematically included the population (especially children) of host communities to contribute to the resilience building and as a key strategy to bridge the transition between humanitarian actions and development results.

In addition, as an integral part of the resilience strategy to ensure the transition from humanitarian response to development actions, the regional directorate of child protection was supported to reinforce the capacity and for close monitoring of the community child protection mechanisms established in the refugee camps and in the host communities. Furthermore, this directorate was also supported for the integration of the refugee children into the child protection networks in place at provincial level to ensure identification and response to the refugee children with special protection needs, in particular children identified as unaccompanied or separated in the camps.

The grant SC149906 contributed to ensure the monitoring and technical support to two integrated partnership agreements with NGOs specialized in humanitarian response (Burkinabe Red-Cross and Danish Refugee Council) to cover the needs of children and people affected by the Malian crisis and in the host communities. UNICEF also supported the sectoral Child protection working group to identify the humanitarian needs for 2016 in contribution to the HNO and HRP documents. In addition, UNICEF's local NGO partners specialized in community empowerment against harmful practices were also supported with the child protection thematic fund contribution.

Although the implementation of UNICEF's response to refugee children was implemented through NGO partners, the government partners such as local authorities from Ministry of Social Affairs have been actively participated in the initiative. The government's roles are mainly in monitoring of the quality of services provided through NGOs to those children, and managing reported cases of children who would need specific follow up or protection services. UNICEF is advocating with the Government to progressively strengthen their responsibility vis-a-vis supports to the refugees and host communities, thus, promoting their integration in the existing social services.

As a result, a total of 4,371 refugee children (2,151 girls) between 3 and 12 years old received psycho-social supports and home visits through Child friendly spaces. Of those, 480 children (211 girls) benefitted from child protection specialized care using the case management approach. The same support activities were extended to 9,211 children (4,449 girls) in host communities in Soum and Oudalan provinces. The case management approach consists of a case-by-case response to the specific protection problems of each child identified as needing specialized protection services. This response, which must be based on the results of a social inquiry into each child case, should be as complete as possible and in most cases may involve the use of services of the allied sectors such as education,

health, justice/security in addition to the close social worker's support to ensure a holistic response to the child protection issues.

With respect to harmful practices, around three quarters of Burkinabe women of reproductive age have undergone female genital mutilations and more than 90% are carried out on girls under 10 years of age. As for child marriage (CM), the percentage of women married / in union at the national level is 23% before 20 years, 9% before 18 years and 0.8% before 15 years (EMC 2015).

UNICEF's advocacy and technical and financial supports in 2016 to end FGM and CM (jointly with UNFPA) resulted in reaching 1,687 children at risk of child marriage (20 boys and 1,667 girls) who were able to continue their schooling or receive social skills training in five targeted regions (Sahel, Centre North, East, Centre East, Centre South and Centre). Also, continuous communication for development interventions have led to the public commitment of 242 villages on the abandonment of FGM/C and CM. Also the context of UNFPA/UNICEF joint programme, a national action plan (2016-2020) to end Female Genital Mutilations and Cutting (FGM/C) was adopted. The increased enforcement of the legal framework on FGM/C supported by UNICEF has led to the conviction of 57 law offenders (15 men and 42 women) out of 75 prosecuted.

The contribution of 105,383 USD under the Grant SC149906 was used to strengthen the most vulnerable children's access to child protection services, in particular in the Sahel region. Total 40,589 USD was used in 2016, with a remaining balance of 64,794 USD to be used in 2017.

## **C. Strategic Context of 2016**

With an estimated population of 19 million in 2015, Burkina Faso is one of the least developed countries in the world, ranking at 183 out of 188 nations in the Human Development Index 2015, despite solid economic growth (average growth of 6.5% GDP/year)<sup>1</sup> linked to the public finance reforms and increased international investments in the mining sector. It is a landlocked country with a relatively high population density and a rapid population growth (3.1% per year). Due to the geographic location, the country is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with pockets of high risk zones for natural disasters (droughts and floods). These factors, coupled with fragile soils and little natural resources, make its economy highly vulnerable to external shocks, such as economic downturns and rising food and oil prices.

Situation analysis of Burkinabe children carried out at the end of 2015 to support the development of the 2 year-extension of the country cooperation programme for 2016-2017 highlights the most acute protection issues in the area of child protection. This includes:

- Juvenile justice whose enforcement procedures are to be strengthened with the minimum standards of juvenile justice.
- Proportion of children deprived of their birth registration is still high (21%). This situation is particularly alarming in the Sahel region and Central West where respectively 60% and 38% do not have their birth registration.
- Regarding harmful practices, about three quarters of Burkinabe women of reproductive age have undergone female genital mutilations in Burkina Faso. More than 90% of all excisions are carried out on girls under 10 years of age. After decades of national efforts, the country has not yet seen the irreversible abandonment of this harmful tradition. As for child marriage

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<sup>1</sup> Human development report, 2016, UNDP

(CM), marriage before age 15 and 18 years affect respectively 10% and 53% of married women aged 20-49 years.

- Children are also found to spend more time collecting water, less time in school and in many cases working in very hard conditions, including engaging in worst forms of child labour (e.g. gold mines and quarries, cotton fields) in search of a living. A national survey of 2010 reported a total 19,881 children (10,217 boys and 9,664 girls) working in 86 sites in five regions.
- In addition to the already-stretched resources and lack of access to quality social services, the conflict in Mali resulted in the influx of refugees mostly coming into the Sahel region since February 2012, worsening the humanitarian situation. According to UNHCR, as of December 2016, some 32,017 Malian refugees are still hosted by Burkina Faso, and the number has not declined significantly due to the persistent armed attacks in the eastern and northern parts of Mali.

Consequently, the 2016-2017 cooperation programme plans to contribute, by the end of 2017, to the following outcome in the area of child protection: “By the end of 2017, children and women live in a protective environment where legal texts are enforced, where social norms protect children and where individuals, families, communities, and the state protect them from violence, abuse and exploitation with at least 50% of vulnerable children and women identified as victims of violence, abuse and exploitation are reintegrated into society”. This outcome is planned to be achieved through 3 outputs targeting together an improved access to and quality of services to children affected by violence, exploitation and abuse, in particular in the area of juvenile justice, birth registration. This includes also prevention and specialized child protection services provided to at least 15,000 children at risk or victims of violence and exploitation (in particular children living with an handicap, those victims of domestic or sexual violence, children living and working in the streets, those exposed or affected by child trafficking, involved in the worst forms of child labour, or those affected by humanitarian crises as the Malian refugee children) and joint support along with UNFPA for the acceleration of the abandonment of FGM/C and child marriages, in the context of the 2 joint UNFPA-UNICEF programmes to end these harmful practices.

As a result, under the current Cooperation Programme, the Government of Burkina Faso has made remarkable progress in the area of child protection, particularly with regard to birth registration, which has increased from 43% to 79, child protection against the worst forms of child labour by which nearly 26,000 children have been removed from artisanal gold-mining sites and the abandonment of harmful practices with the prevalence of female genital cutting for girls under 15 years of age has decreased from 23% in 2005 to 13% in 2010 according to the 2010 DHS and to 11% in 2014, according to the EMC. UNICEF as the co-leader of the Child Protection working group (partners’ group) positioned in its advocacy efforts toward the highest authorities, including the first lady, the president of parliament and traditional leaders.

These actions have been implemented in partnership with the Ministries in charge of social action, decentralization, justice, together with national and international NGOs, the UN agencies in charge of protection (UNFPA, UNHCR) under the leadership of the Ministry of social action as the overall coordinator for the sector.

Nevertheless, although the country has ratified the CEDAW and the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, the internal legislation still needs to be adapted to international conventions and treaties in order to have better protective environment for children, including the elimination of harmful practices such as FGM/C and CM. For UNICEF and its partners the main objective is the complete elimination of the harmful practices of FGM/C and child marriage in Burkina Faso. The recently adopted "National Action Plan 2016-2020 for the promotion of abandonment of female genital mutilations for zero tolerance in Burkina Faso" and the "National Action Plan 2016-2025 for the

prevention and elimination of child marriage in Burkina Faso" are the two guiding documents for UNICEF's support to these areas. Geographic access of the most vulnerable children to child protection services continues to be a challenge.

Given the complexity of the child protection situation in Burkina Faso, a strategic option is taken at the end of 2016 to put the focus on deprivations deemed to be the most acute because of their magnitude and their impact on the realization of the rights to the protection of all children and adolescents (girls and boys), particularly those most vulnerable. These deprivations were also selected according to their degree of alignment with: (i) national priorities as defined in the National Program for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) 2016-2020; and (ii) the overall strategic priorities set by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in child protection.

This includes continuous efforts to support the national child protection systems to increase the most vulnerable children's access to appropriate prevention and specialised child protection services in all the areas above described including in particular justice for children, birth registration, prevention and response to children exposed or victims of violence, abuse, exploitation in normal situation or in humanitarian context, and abandonment of FGMC and child marriage.

## **D. Results in the Outcome Area**

In 2016, UNICEF Burkina Faso's Child Protection Programme contributed to the better enabling environment through review and validation of five key strategic/policy documents in birth registration, child labors and harmful practices. Through UNICEF Burkina Faso's supports to CP system strengthening, 44,289 children (21,691 girls) and 15,487 adolescents (8,567 girls) exposed to CM in Sahel received protection.

Indeed, in 2016, the Child protection (CP) sector in Burkina Faso focused on strengthening the national CP system, with UNICEF and other partners' support. This has resulted in the improved enabling environment, access, demand and quality services for children at risk and affected by violence, exploitation and abuse.

More specifically, UNICEF Burkina Faso technically and financially supported the Government in strengthening the legal and policy framework through development and/or technical review of 5 key strategic documents. This includes development and validation of the 2nd national action plan (2017-2021) for the modernization of the national civil registration (CR) system, well aligned with the African Union (AU)'s guidelines on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and a specific regional strategy (2017-2021) for the modernization of the CR for the Sahel region to remedy the important regional gap of 39 per cent in the access to Birth registration (BR) among children (21 per cent and 60 per cent for Sahel region and national, respectively) in this region. Also a draft national programme (2017-2021) to improve access to services for 40,000 children with disabilities was finalized for adoption in 2017. In the context of UNFPA/UNICEF joint programme, a national action plan (2016-2020) to end Female Genital Mutilations and Cutting (FGM/C) was adopted. The Children Act whose design has started in 2014 was finalised this year with the objective of setting up a legal framework for child protection in general. Moreover, the increased enforcement of the legal framework on FGM/C led to the conviction of 57 law offenders (15 men and 42 women) out of 75 prosecuted.

In terms of knowledge management, the first national action plan (2011-2015) to end the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) was externally evaluated through UNICEF Burkina Faso's financial and technical support. Lessons learned from the evaluation report which was validated in October 2016 are being used to develop the second WFCL national plan. The Government developed and validated the

combined 5th and 6th periodic report on the implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) to be adopted in December 2016 for submission to African Union in 2017.

The partnership between the Government, UNICEF Burkina Faso, UNFPA and the Children's Parliament led to a renewed commitment of the highest authorities to end FGM/C and child marriage (CM). The First Lady, Ms. Sika KABORE, with financial support from UNICEF/UNFPA, made an advocacy visit to Saudi Arabia, leading to the mobilization of US\$50 million to end FGM/C in Africa from Islamic Bank for Development.

Concerning capacity building, UNICEF supported the operations of key CP mechanisms including two helplines, 23 provincial CP networks, 220 foster families, 18 out of 35 police/detention and rehabilitation centers for Minors in conflict with the Law (MCL). UNICEF Burkina Faso also contributed to the capacity strengthening of 1159 institutional and 515 community actors from various sectors and 370 adolescents/youths to better equip them to provide/contribute to the increased provision of quality CP services.

UNICEF also contributed to the strengthened coordination functions within the national CP working group and the FGM/C thematic group, resulting in an improved synergy between actors. At decentralized level, UNICEF's involvement was essential to making the CP coordination structures in the Sahel region more active both at regional and provincial levels.

All these initiatives led to the provision of appropriate protection services to 44,289 children (including 21,691 girls) identified as in need for specific protection; and prevention services through life skills education to 15,487 adolescents (8,567 girls) exposed to CM in the Sahel region (98.0% of 100,000 CPD 2011-2017 target).

With UNICEF's supports, around 1,200,000 people (including 383,094 women) developed their knowledge on the child rights and protection, including harmful practices and reporting CP issues. In December 2016, 242 villages in Sahel and Plateau Central regions (estimate population of more than 300,000), publicly declared the abandonment of FGM/C and CM. A study to follow up post-declaration to ensure the zero occurrence of FGM/C and CM is underway to be finalized in 2017.

Regarding knowledge management, the Ministries in charge of childhood and justice published their respective statistical yearbook for 2015 this year. UNICEF is currently assisting the Ministries with preparation of a statistical yearbook 2016. UNICEF commissioned a study on CM in Sahel region and two evaluations (Laye rehabilitation center for MCL and the WFCL national plan of action). The results from these studies or evaluations provided more insights on children deprivations, evidence on the programme performance and appropriate recommendations for the future.

Specifically with the CP thematic funds, UNICEF contributed to the achievements associated to the following national objectives: (i) preventing all forms of child marriage; (ii) providing adequate support to victims; (iii) ensuring effective coordination of interventions; (iv) reducing the FGM/C prevalence by at least 30%. The thematic fund were also used to support NGO partners working for the abandonment of harmful practices and to ensure the child protection response to the Malian refugees children in the two refugees camps (Mentao and Goudebo) and host communities in the context of the UN resilience strategy in the Sahel region (UNS Burkina Faso, 2015).

## **Challenges:**



Overall main bottleneck for the child protection system strengthening has been the absence of social workers at municipal level and the insufficient decentralization of the ministries in charge of Child protection.

Critical challenges faced in the implementation of the Child Protection Programme in 2016 include: (i) insufficient national budget allocation to the CP-related sectors; (ii) cumbersome administrative procedures alongside lack of capacity and resources at the decentralized level which may slow down the implementation; (iii) lack of quality and access to CP services at community level; (iv) needs to strengthen the multi-sectoral coordination; and (v) insufficient enforcement of the 2014 law on the protection of MCL and children which risks enhanced access to appropriate justice services among minors.

The greatest risk in the Sahel region is the intensification of repeated threats and attacks by extremist groups, which already have resulted in multiple victims in schools and communities. These situations are likely to have a negative impact on the psychosocial balance of children and could lead to the displacement of families and the need for psychosocial response and protection to affected children. Child protection should continue to work with other agencies, in particular UNHCR, to provide child protection services to refugee children and adolescents. This implies needs for a full-time child protection to implement the CP actions in the context of the country cooperation programme to the region. In addition, in the Sahel region the Malian refugees are likely to stay longer because of the prevailing insecurity in Mali. This situation urgently calls for additional need for international assistance especially for children, not only to respond to their basic needs, but also to continue to cultivate resilience in their families.

To mitigate these challenges, UNICEF continue to advocate and ensure capacity building and institutional support aiming at enabling the decision makers to be more favorable to child protection issues. More specifically, priority actions to overcome these challenges in 2017 includes continuous advocacy and support for: an increased national budget allocation to CP sectors; a deployment of social workers at municipal level; adoption of the policy documents which are in pipeline; scaling up the CP networks at provincial and community levels with specific attention to the Sahel region; and improved coordination and data management.

### **Lessons learned:**

As for lessons learned in 2016, it was noted the following points:

(i) Strong political will is key to ending harmful practices. The adoption of the law as well as national action plan 2016-2020 has contributed to accelerating the movement of abandonment of FGM/C. Progress registered in 2016 showed the importance for UNICEF to continue working at upstream level to consolidate advances already made in the area to further reinforce Burkina Faso Government involvement in the achievement of the SDG 5 at global level.

(ii) An active civil society involvement alongside governmental actions contributes to law enforcement. Since the law criminalising FGM was passed in 1996, despite difficulties surrounding prosecution, there has been a gradual increase in prosecutions in 2016 thanks to the close collaboration between the Government and NGOs. Public hearing was an innovative strategy jointly implemented by the Government and NGOs in national effort to abandon the practice of FGM/C. It was a unique occasion to combine sensitization and repression. It is planned in 2017 that this strategy be extended to child marriage efforts to address the phenomenon of abduction of adolescent girls by men candidates for marriage. This phenomenon is particularly prevalent in neighboring areas.

(iii) Communities' engagement especially that of opinion leaders and men contributes to positive social change. Results achieved in 2016 showed that using positive masculinity in particular when involving opinion leaders was a booster for the whole community engagement in child protection of the most vulnerable children, in particular regarding gender based violence and the abandonment of harmful practices.

(iv) Taking into account the host communities in the humanitarian response in the Sahel region facilitated the progressive integration of refugees in the host country and has created an enabling factor for peaceful coexistence and resilience building. In doing so, UNICEF and partners should work with the government so that they could be gradually taking the accountability as the right bearers to support the refugees and thus, promoting peaceful integration in case they decided to stay in Burkina Faso.

## E. Results Assessment Framework

This section shows the results achieved in 2016 compared to the baseline and targets as outlined in the Country Programme Document.

Outputs or intermediate results	Progress of Measurable indicators and targets	Progress Statement
		Analytical statement by Output
		Bilan analytique des progrès réalisés pour chaque produit du PTA
<b>Output 1 :</b>  <b>By 31 December 2017, children are protected by and have access to a functional justice system applying procedures that are sensitive to age and gender, with a focus on the Sahel, North and East regions</b>	<b>Indicator 1.1 :</b>  Rate of Birth Registration (BR)  Baseline : 77 (MICS) 79 (ECM)  Target : 80 [2016]/ ECM et 90 [2017] ECM/ RGPH  Actual value : 79,2 (ECM, 2015)	Updated data not available. No new national survey carried out since the ECM 2015.
<b>Output 1 :</b>  <b>By 31 December 2017, children are protected by and have access to a functional justice system applying procedures that are sensitive to age and</b>	<b>Indicator 1.2</b>  Average processing time of a case involving a child (victim or offender) for the police stage  Baseline : 3 days  Target : 2 days	287 minors including 149 girls received appropriated child justice services from 8 police stations and brigades, supported by UNICEF-BF in Dori, Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso (including processing time for the police stage meeting the 2-day deadline).

Outputs or intermediate results	Progress of Measurable indicators and targets	Progress Statement
		Analytical statement by Output
		Bilan analytique des progrès réalisés pour chaque produit du PTA
gender, with a focus on the Sahel, North and East regions	Actual value : TBD (annuaire statistique 2016 du MJDHPC)	
	<p><b>Indicator 1.3</b></p> <p>Number of girls, boys and women in conflict with the law benefitting from care in the spirit and letter of the Standard Minimum Rules of the United Nations for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing rules)</p> <p>Baseline : 179</p> <p>Target : 600</p> <p>Actual value :588 (344 Boys / 244 Girls)</p>	<p>1). Support to the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Civic Promotion enabled 946 children including 244 girls and 92 women in conflict with the law to benefit from alternatives measures to their detention in 7 prisons and in the Laye rehabilitation center.</p> <p>This includes judiciary support, vocational training – in sewing, carpentry, shoe-making, garden production, dyeing, etc -, literacy, and/or psycho-social support within detention centres and regional child protection brigades/police units. In addition, a total of 15 minors, to date in 2014, were successfully reintegrated into their communities thanks to the Laye Centre for minors in conflict with the law.</p> <p>2) UNICEF supported the development of the Statistical Yearbook of justice for 2015 with an additional indicator related to the restriction of the average duration of a social investigation for children to a maximum period of 15 days.</p> <p>3) The external evaluation of the Centre of Laye for the rehabilitation of minors in conflict with the law was conducted. Upon the finalisation of the report, it is envisioning that the results will be used as guidelines for improved governance and performances not only for this Centre but also other similar institutions.</p>

Outputs or intermediate results	Progress of Measurable indicators and targets	Progress Statement
		Analytical statement by Output
		Bilan analytique des progrès réalisés pour chaque produit du PTA
	<p><b>Indicator 1.4</b></p> <p>Existence of operational road map for birth registration in the Sahel Region</p> <p>Baseline : Elaboration of a specific strategy regarding birth registration for the Sahel Region pending to be adopted</p> <p>Target : Operational road map for birth registration in the Sahel Region</p> <p>Actual value : No Road map</p>	<p>Support for the finalization and validation in December 2016 of the draft regional strategy (2017-2021) on CR alongside its regional action plan to reinforce its alignment with the African Union's guidelines on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.5</b></p> <p>Number of children provided with birth certificate</p> <p>Baseline : 112,344</p> <p>Target : 212,344 (including 50,000 for the Sahel Region)</p> <p>Actual value : 117,087</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,978 children (with 244 girls) received their birth certificate through NGO partners supported by UNICEF</li> <li>• 510,433 people –including 4,851 women- are now more aware of the importance of birth registration</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.6</b></p> <p>Number of justice actors trained</p> <p><b>Baseline :</b></p> <p><b>Target :</b> 300 (incl. 30 in the Sahel region)</p> <p><b>Actual value :</b> 240</p>	<p>304 actors in the criminal chain gained appropriation of the law related to the protection of children in conflict with the law or at risk, and the suppression of the commercial and sexual exploitation of children and acquired additional competencies and tools on CP system building.</p>
<p><b>Output 2 :</b></p> <p><b>By 31 December 2017, children at risk or</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1 :</b></p> <p>Number of children at risk or victims of abuse, exploitation and</p>	<p>Support to functioning of the 23 CP networks allowed them to provide integrated and multisector response to the specific needs of 36,636</p>

Outputs or intermediate results	Progress of Measurable indicators and targets	Progress Statement
		Analytical statement by Output
		Bilan analytique des progrès réalisés pour chaque produit du PTA
victims of violence, abuse and exploitation are protected or treated in a holistic manner within the framework of a reinforced and resilient institutional and community system, with a focus on the Sahel, North and East regions.	<p>violence referred to specialized services and supported holistically</p> <p>Baseline : 86,354</p> <p>Target : 100,000</p> <p>Actual value : 97,990 children</p>	<p>children (including 17,187 girls) identified as affected or exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation, using the case management approach. This includes an estimate 25,000 children previously assisted in 2015 who benefited from additional services in 2016.</p> <p>153 case management conferences were carried out by these CP networks to respond to the most complex situations.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.2</p> <p>Number of provinces with child protection networks</p> <p>Baseline 22</p> <p>Target 45 provincial CP networks (100%)</p> <p>Actual value: 23 provincial CP networks (51%)</p>	<p>One additional province was supported to setting-up and operationalize its child protection network bringing to a total of 23 provinces with their provincial CP network out of 45 (51 per cent).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2.3</b></p> <p>Number of boys and girls victims of worst form of child labour (WFCL) including in gold mines benefiting from care</p> <p>Baseline : 25,162 children, incl. 12,056 girls</p> <p>Target 27,000 children, incl. 13,500 girls</p> <p>Actual value 26,180 children (12,519 girls)</p>	<p>Continuous support to the identification and assistance to the children affected by the WFCL including child trafficking in the 5 targeted regions reached 26,180 children (12,519 girls) including 1,618 new children in need. This includes 24,079 children (3-16 years old) with 11,669 girls who benefited from quality pre-school and primary education; 850 young girls and 1201 boys (15-22 years old) who benefited from vocational training for building their income generation capabilities and protecting themselves against the worst form of child labour.</p>

Outputs or intermediate results	Progress of Measurable indicators and targets	Progress Statement
		Analytical statement by Output
		Bilan analytique des progrès réalisés pour chaque produit du PTA
By 31 December 2017, targeted communities and technical services have enhanced capacities for better protection of children against child marriage and FGM	Number of girls at risk or victims of female genital cutting supported  Baseline : <b>166</b>  Target : <b>200</b>  Actual value : <b>182</b>	182 girls and women victims of FGM/C received adequate medical and psychosocial care including 117 girls provided with surgical repair of FGM/C complications.
	<b>Indicator 3.2</b>  Number of girls and boys victims or at risk of child marriage supported  Baseline : <b>952</b>  Target : <b>1000</b>  Actual value : <b>1,687</b>	1,687 children at risk of CM (with 1,667 girls) in five targeted regions received support for their schooling or vocational training.  516,774 people (including 285,033 women) aware of the risks associated to FGM/C and CM through community dialogue sessions became more favourable to abandonment. This includes 4,000 people from five communes bordering Ivory Coast and Mali reached by a sensitization caravan undertaken under the theme "Young people from Burkina Faso let us unite and say no to the cross-border practice of excision"
	<b>Indicator 3.3</b>  Number of people prosecuted for excision or child marriage facts  Baseline : <b>134</b>  Target : <b>200</b>  Actual value : <b>181</b>	Enforcement of the FGM/C legal framework led to the prosecution of 65 offenders, of whom 47 (with 36 women) were sentenced to between 2 and 8 months' imprisonment with a fine around US\$100 and 300.  One community-based justice court planned on 9 December 2016 will bring to trial three additional cases of excision with about 10 new law offenders

Outputs or intermediate results	Progress of Measurable indicators and targets	Progress Statement
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	<b>Indicator 3.4</b>  Number of villages that made public declarations of the abandonment of FGM/C and child marriage  Baseline : <b>160</b>  Target : <b>330</b>  Actual value : <b>330</b>	It is expected that 330 villages and 500 young people publically committed to abandon FGM/C and CM in the coming weeks of December 2016.  The remarkable synergy between the Government, UNICEF Burkina Faso, UNFPA and the Children's Parliament led to a renewed commitment of the highest authorities to end FGM/C and CM, under the leadership of the First Lady.

## F. Financial Analysis

**Table 1: Planned budget by Programme Area**

**Outcome Area 6: child protection**  
**Burkina Faso**  
**Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in US Dollar)**





Intermediate Results	Funding Type <sup>1</sup>	Planned Budget <sup>2</sup>
06-01 Justice for children	RR	\$ 891,728
	ORR	\$ 968,562
06-02 Violence against children	RR	\$ 1,043,162
	ORR	\$ 1,052,627
06-03 Protection from harmful practices against children	RR	\$ 313,395
	ORR	\$ 1,033,636
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>\$ 5,303,110</b>




**Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016**

**Outcome Area 6: Child protection**  
**Thematic Contributions Received for Outcome Area 6 by UNICEF Burkina in 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Donors	Grant Number*	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Iceland National Committee for UNICEF Canadian Committee for UNICEF	SC149906	113,539.22	<b>105,591.47</b>
<b>Total</b>		113,539.22	<b>105,591.47</b>

**Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area**

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts	
Year	2016	
Business Area	Burkina Faso - 4590	
Prorated Outcome Area	06 Child Protection	

Row Labels	Expense
 Other Resources - Emergency	196,782
06-01 Data and Child Protection	13
06-02 Child Protection systems	4
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	193,283
06-04 Justice for children	19
06-06 Child Protection and emergencies	3,428
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities	20
06-08 Child Protection # General	16
 Other Resources - Regular	1,858,702
06-01 Data and Child Protection	26,069
06-02 Child Protection systems	-102
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	1,240,423
06-04 Justice for children	-503
06-06 Child Protection and emergencies	175,909
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities	417,310
06-08 Child Protection # General	-404
 Regular Resources	2,892,355
06-01 Data and Child Protection	245,855
06-02 Child Protection systems	82,980
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	1,657,103
06-04 Justice for children	409,194
06-06 Child Protection and emergencies	167,860
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities	1,121
06-08 Child Protection # General	328,244
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,947,840</b>



**Table 4: Thematic expenses by programme area**

**Outcome Area 6: Child Protection  
Burkina Faso  
2016 Thematic expenses by programme area (in US Dollars)**

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*		
	Other Resources Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	All thematic funding (ORR+OR-E)
<b>06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse</b>	0	16,801	16,801
<b>06-06 Child Protection and emergencies</b>	0	26,471	26,471
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,272</b>	<b>43,272</b>

**Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes**

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Burkina Faso - 4590
Prorated Outcome Area	06 Child Protection

Row Labels	Expense
06-01-01 Child Protection and violations # periodic data collection and analysis	242,568
06-01-02 Child Protection and violations # routine administrative data collection and analysis	-32,421
06-02-01 Child Protection systems strengthening	62,144
06-03-01 Violence against children (general)	2,470,273
06-03-06 Prevent and address child labour	67,772
06-04-01 Access to justice (for all children)	73,720
06-04-02 Diversion programmes and other alternatives to detention of children	232,726
06-06-03 Psychosocial support and child-friendly spaces	305,380
06-07-04 Child Protection to promote Safe Migration (incl. Child trafficking)	17,960
06-07-05 Prevent and address Female Genital Mutilation-Cutting	182,572
06-07-06 Prevent and address child marriage	176,269
06-07-07 Child sensitive social protection to prevent, reduce vulnerability and/or exclusion	16,094
06-08-01 Child Protection # general	245,823
08-01-01 Country programme process	22,450
08-01-06 Planning # General	205,522
08-01-07 Humanitarian Planning (CAP/SRP, HAC) and review related activities	-44
08-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	10,717
08-02-05 Other multi-sectoral household surveys and data collection activities	35,751
08-02-08 Monitoring # General	118,514
08-03-01 Cross-sectoral Communication for Development	72,860
08-03-02 Communication for Development at sub-national level	11,109
08-05-01 Supply # General	76,211
08-08-01 Gender programming not classifiable by sector	23,899
08-08-03 UNICEF support to programming and capacity development on gender	7
10-07-12 Management and Operations support at CO	318,138
7921 Operations # financial and administration	-8,176
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,947,840</b>

## G. Future Work Plan

For 2017, UNICEF will continue to: (i) ensure integrated response for the refugee children in the two refugee camps in Sahel region and for those in host communities; (ii) support scaling up the Child protection networks at community levels in the Sahel region; (iii) support scaling up of community empowerment activities and communities' engagement against FGM/C and CM in the targeted regions.

### Outcome Area 6: Child Protection

#### Burkina Faso Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2017

Intermediate Results	Funding Type	Planned Budget	Funded Budget	Shortfall
06-01 Justice for children	RR	585,000	585,000	0
	ORR	665,000	300,000	365,000
06-02 Violence against children	RR	1,338,000	1,338,000	0
	ORR	717,539	277,539	440,000
06-03 Protection from harmful practices against children	RR	326,754	326,754	0
	ORR	1,289,000	500,000	789,000
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>4,921,294</b>	<b>3,327,294</b>	<b>1,594,000</b>

## H. Expression of Thanks

The contribution from the thematic fund in 2016 has helped more than 44,000 of the most vulnerable rural populations, children and women in 5 regions of Burkina Faso to access child protection services and tackle harmful practices. UNICEF Burkina would like to pass on a special thank you from the children of Burkina Faso.

## I. Annexes: Human Interest Stories and Donor Feedback Form

### Human Interesting Story: Traditional circumciser committed to the abandonment of female genital mutilations

The sun is in the firmament, the air is dry and dusty. A small woman with a frail silhouette walks towards the audience of villagers, traditional chiefs, local and national authorities. She tightly holds the microphone, her hands are shaking but her voice is very clear. "This is me, the most prominent traditional circumciser in Tanlili in the Zitenga province, Plateau central region." She says.

Today, Bibata Sawadogo, 60 years old stands in front of a crowd of hundreds people to officially declare her commitment to the abandonment of female genital mutilations/cutting (FGM/C).

This ceremony is a the result of a process initiated in 2015 with UNICEF and implementing partner (a NGO) "Groupe d'Appui en Santé, Communication et Développement GASCODE" whose goal was to contribute to improving the social status of children and women through the promotion and protection of their rights. The population of 95 villages and 8 sectors have already made the commitment to abandoning FGM/C through major public declaration ceremonies (on 24 April 2012 in Ziniaré, on 06 June 2014 in Napamboumbou, on 17 December 2015 in Goabga and on 20 December 2016 in Tanlili).

For forty years, Bibata Sawadogo performed FGM/C to over 500 girls. "My mother and grandmother were traditional circumcisers. So when I was old enough [to perform circumcisions], parents [in my village] started sending me their girls" she adds.

FGM refers to all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injuries to the female genital organs for cultural or other non-medical reasons. The procedure has no health benefits for girls and women but only the harmful consequences. Procedures can cause severe bleeding and problems urinating, and later cysts, infections, as well as complications in childbirth and increased risk of newborn deaths.

"Traditionally it was said that if a girl was not circumcised, she would die." Bibata Sawadogo explains. "The coming of this age ritual would happen around July, August, because there was less chances for the girls to bleed excessively" she explains.

Long-term consequences include complications during childbirth, anemia, the formation of cysts and abscesses, keloid scar formation, damage to the urethra resulting in urinary incontinence, dyspareunia (painful sexual intercourse), sexual dysfunction, hypersensitivity of the genital area and increased risk of HIV transmission, as well as psychological effects.

In Burkina Faso, practitioners of FGM/C have been educated about the health risks associated with the practice. The NGO GASCODE held educational talks in 100 villages and the main towns of the 9 communes in the region of Plateau Central. In the 100 villages, a total of 10,786 educational sessions were conducted by the 100 community facilitators in 2016.

"Thanks to GASCODE educational talk sessions, I've realized how damaging this practice is for girls and women's health. It convinced me to stop practicing. Since the day I took my decision, a couple of years ago, I've refused to perform cutting on more than a thousand girls. This practice does not bring any good, it has to stop. I've also talked to other traditional circumciser and tried to sensitise them." Bibata's main source of income is now cattle breeding. Providing opportunities for alternative income, through the development of new skills and loans or other incentives to find alternative sources of livelihood is key.

In community centers, community support staff of GASCODE conducted 252 educational talk sessions with 1,236 men and 5,626 women. All of its activities were monitored and supervised by the supervisors, and NGO staff and the Provincial Directorates of Women, National Solidarity and the family. During 2016, two cases of excision and four cases of marriage of children were prevented, 15 women who previously had a FGM were referred and repaired for complications related to excision.

Thanks to UNICEF's support, networks of religious leaders, parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations, youth and human rights activist are supporting the campaign. Civil society organizations have been engaged and strengthened to implement community-led education and dialogue sessions on human rights and health. These networks are helping a growing number of communities declare their abandonment of FGM/C. A shift has occurred among religious leaders, many of whom have gone from endorsing the practice to actively condemning it. Thanks to the efforts of these religious leaders, there has been a growing number of public declarations de-linking FGM/C from religion and supporting of abandonment of the practice.

GASCODE interventions have also contributed to setting up monitoring units to follow up the 95 villages and 8 sectors which have already declared the abandonment of the practice of the excision and the marriage of children. The purpose of these monitoring units is to continue raising awareness and to ensure that the commitment to abandoning the practice of excision and child marriage is a reality.

In recent years, much progress has been made in the elimination of FGM/C in Burkina Faso. Fewer girls are being circumcised. The prevalence of female circumcision in girls under 15 years of age, which was 23% in 2003, has declined to 13% in 2010 (DHS 2010) and is estimated at 11% in 2016 (EMC 2015). The law is increasingly applied with an increase of jail sentences as seen in the increased number of exercisers who were sentenced due to having committed FGM. In terms of law enforcement, 47 people (11 men and 36 women) were prosecuted as excision perpetrators in 2016, compared to 32 in 2015 (data source: CP/CNLPE).

A national strategic plan for the elimination of the practice of female circumcision (2016-2020) and a communication strategy were drawn up respectively in 2015 and 2016 following the evaluation of the National Plan of Action zero tolerance to FGM (2009- 2013). This national strategic plan, accompanied by an operational action plan, was adopted during the first week of January 2017 in the Council of Ministers and will henceforth be the national framework for promoting the elimination of FGM.

High resolution photos and videos are available [here](#)

## Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name:

Email:

\*\*\*

**SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while  
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”**

1.To  
what  
extent  
did

the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

**SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while  
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”**

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5

4

3

2

1

0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5

4

3

2

1

0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

**Thank you for filling this form!**