Burkina Faso

Multi-year Strategy 2022 – 2025

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1.1 Executive Summary

In 2023 and 2024 the security situation in Burkina Faso remained a concern, with a high price paid by civilians, causing continuous movements of people mainly toward urban centers. The trend of people seeking refuge in urban centres was noted to be on the rise. While urban environments offer better guarantees of physical safety, they also expose the forcibly displaced population to new protection challenges, such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, human trafficking, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Alongside over 2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Burkina Faso is currently hosting 40,850 refugees and asylum-seekers, most of whom have fled from Mali. These IDPs and refugees are largely concentrated in the Sahel, Center-North, North, East, Boucle du Mouhoun, South-West, Hauts-Bassins, Center-East, Center-West, Centre, and Cascades regions - areas that have also been severely impacted by the deteriorating security situation. Furthermore, close to 190,000 Burkinabè have sought refuge in neighboring countries, including coastal ones, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Mali, and Niger, doubling the number of Burkinabe refugees and asylum-seekers within a six-month span.

In this demanding and ever-evolving context, UNHCR is committed to support the Government of Burkina Faso in 2024, in the implementation of the National Recovery Strategy for IDPs and Host Communities (SNR-PDICA) finalized in 2023 as well as the National Action Plan for Stabilization and Development (PA-SD) by providing essential humanitarian aid to refugees, IDPs, and affected host communities, with particular emphasis on an Area-Based Approach (ABA) using localization and the three Cluster under UNHCRs leadership as levers. With the aim to assist forcibly displaced and stateless persons, UNHCR will continue to lead the Protection and Shelter/Core Relief Items (CRIs) Clusters, as well as to manage temporary hosting sites, in line with its responsibilities as lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) known in Burkina Faso as the Cluster for Gestion des sites temporaires (GSAT) or Management of temporary reception sites. In collaboration with development and peace entities, UNHCR will focus on bolstering the Government's initiative to reinforce national services while fostering the inclusion of refugees and IDPs into national and local development strategies. Given the mounting dependence of the affected populations on humanitarian aid amidst existing socio-economic and environmental adversities and resources shortages, UNHCR in Burkina Faso will provide a comprehensive, coordinated and rationalized response involving all relevant humanitarian, developmental, and peacebuilding actors.

1.2 Situation Analysis

Burkina Faso is currently facing one of the world's fastest-growing displacement and protection crises, driven by persistent insecurity that has resulted in the mass internal displacement of over two million people. This crisis is multi-dimensional, with various root causes, including insufficient opportunities for community-driven solutions, scarcity of resources and opportunities for youth, social inequalities, environment degradation, inter-community tensions and socio-political turmoil.

Despite these challenges, Burkina Faso has put all the necessary frameworks in place to support its population. The country has a favorable legal framework for the protection of forcibly displaced and stateless people. The country has ratified most of the international and regional legal instruments applicable to the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and those at risk of statelessness. Efforts are underway to domesticate the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), and the government is working to implement pledges made during the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2023. These pledges include: (i) Improving the national legal framework for managing refugees, stateless persons and IDPs, including revising the asylum legal framework and adopting a law on the domestication of the Kampala convention; (ii) Enhancing access to civil status and identification documents for refugees and IDPs irrespective of gender, age, status and/or place of residence (notably through the adoption of a decree which would increase the validity period of the Convention Travel Document from 1 to 5 years); (iii) Fostering and consolidating social cohesion and peaceful coexistence mechanisms; and (iv) Facilitating the inclusion of refugees and IDPs by enabling access to local solutions, particularly through the adoption of a strategy on the local integration of urban refugees in Burkina Faso by the end of 2025.

Continued conflict, and attacks by armed groups, have led to the displacement of a sizable portion of the population, with movements increasingly toward urban centers, putting pressure on available services and resources and potentially causing tensions between communities. The main stakeholders involved in addressing these challenges include government authorities at all levels, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, multilateral and bilateral donors, civil society, the private sector, and forcibly displaced, refugees, and stateless people themselves. UNHCR is actively engaging with relevant ministries to strengthen strategic partnerships, promote protection, search for sustainable solutions, and build resilience for forcibly displaced and stateless persons.

From 2022 to 2024, Burkina Faso has experienced a significant increase in refugees and asylum-seekers influx, primarily due to the ongoing crisis in Mali and Niger but also due to the impact of insecurity in coastal countries such as Togo and Benin. Most

refugees and asylum-seekers in Burkina Faso are from Mali, with a high proportion of women and children. Additionally, over two million people are at risk of statelessness mainly due to the loss of identity documents caused by the crisis .

Despite these challenges, UNHCR Burkina Faso's 2022-2025 Multi-Year and Multi-Partner Strategy is built on optimistic assumptions, including political will and security and defense forces' progress against Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). The country is making efforts in national reconciliation and social cohesion, offering hope for stability and sustainable solutions for displaced populations. Key aspects of the planning scenario include expectations of fluctuating numbers of refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs, returns of Burkinabe refugees from Mali, the Niger and Côte d' Ivoire, voluntary repatriation to Mali, and a limited number of resettlements to third countries.

The protection challenges in Burkina Faso are exacerbated by the security situation, leading to the closure of thousands of schools, and affecting children's education. Displaced children are often relocated to areas with limited or no access to educational facilities, increasing their vulnerability to various protection risks, including abduction, recruitment, child exploitation, trafficking, and more.

UNHCR is actively engaged in protection and solutions, including recognizing Malian nationals as prima facie refugees, conducting individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD) for asylum-seekers from other nationalities, collaborating with government offices for the registration and documentation of IDPs or refugees and those at risk of statelessness, addressing GBV and child protection challenges, and promoting education for displaced children. Efforts are also focused on durable solutions for refugees, including socioeconomic inclusion and possible voluntary repatriation.

The 13th meeting of the Burkina Faso-Mali-UNHCR Tripartite Commission for the voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees living in Burkina Faso was held in March 2024. The meeting resulted in signing of a revised Tripartite Agreement encompassing the issue of voluntary repatriation of Burkinabè refugees living in Mali. As of 2024, resettlement to third countries is considered for the most vulnerable persons, particularly those in high-risk areas, using a mix of remote interviews and field-based interventions.

Given the security situation and urbanization trends in secondary cities, maintaining engagement toward sustainable solutions is crucial. The Government, with support from the UN, including UNHCR, and other partners, developed a National Recovery Strategy for IDPs and Host Communities (SNR-PDICA). Based on this national strategy, UNHCR is exploring durable and sustainable settlement solutions for IDPs and promoting various livelihood initiatives, with an emphasis on local strategies, community involvement, capacity building, and digital projects to enhance communication with communities and ensure transparency and fairness in aid delivery. From this

perspective, strengthening non-transactional partnerships with development actors is also essential.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

In Burkina Faso, UNHCR's strategic vision is focused on ensuring collective protection and sustainable solutions for refugees, IDPs, those at risk of statelessness, and other vulnerable groups and host communities. This goal will be achieved by promoting their inclusion in joint programmes with state actors, UN organizations, development institutions, the private sector and NGOs. The aim is to ensure that these populations live in safety and dignity while their dependence on aid is reduced.

UNHCR' s vision and strategic direction in Burkina Faso is informed by the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2021-2025 (PNDES 2), the 2023-2025 National Action Plan for Stabilization and Development (PA-SD), the 2023-2025 United Nations Interim Development Action Plan (UNIDAP), the 2023-2027 National Recovery Strategy for IDPs and Host Communities (SNR-PDICA), the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), UNHCR's Internal Displacement Engagement Policy, the UNHCR Regional Strategy for the Sahel and Coastal countries (Sahel + strategy), the Bamako Declaration, and the Sahel Emergency Program in Burkina Faso (PUS-BF).

 In Burkina Faso, UNHCR has six strategic priorities:

 Improve the protection environment: Enhance the legal protection framework for forcibly displaced and stateless persons by improving the national normative framework supporting IDPs protection and prioritizing access to quality asylum procedures and addressing GBV.

Consolidate peace, security, and social cohesion: UNHCR will collaborate with key Ministries (the Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action, National Reconciliation, Gender and Family, and the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Security); the National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Community Conflicts (ONAPREGECC) as well as all other relevant stakeholders to boost social cohesion, community engagement, and communication. Community-based structures, including those representing people with disabilities and women, will be involved.

Support registration and civil status: UNHCR will assist Government initiatives to enhance access to documentation and help resolve registration issues for forcibly displaced people, stateless people, and host communities.

Improve access to basic social services: UNHCR will facilitate the improvement of basic social services in displacement areas to enable access to quality services for forcibly displaced and stateless persons. Advocacy will be made for the inclusion of refugees in the single social register (RSU) and universal health coverage. Individual assistance will be reduced, while UNHCR will strengthen support to local authorities in providing improved basic social services to both displaced and host communities. Collaboration with development actors will also be strengthened to attract their investments in these services.

Improve self-sufficiency: UNHCR will support local development and innovation to enhance the self-sufficiency of forcibly displaced, stateless persons, and host communities through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus. Dialogue and partnership will be strengthened through advocacy for the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in projects by other UN agencies, as well as resource mobilization from both traditional and new donors, among other strategies.

Promote integrated durable solutions: UNHCR will facilitate voluntary repatriation when possible and under safe conditions, and will prioritize the promotion of local integration, resettlement, and the search for complementary pathways.

Cross-cutting priorities for UNHCR include climate change, localization, partnerships, and temporary hosting sites. The Area-Based Approach (ABA) and the Data, Dialogue and Development (3D) approach will be key strategies for all UNHCR interventions in affected areas, ensuring that responses are tailored to the specific needs and conditions of each region. Given the operational constraints, if the environment allows it, Cash Based Interventions (CBIs) will fully be integrated into UNHCR operational framework within the existing guidelines to enhance the effectiveness of CBIs at the community level. A two-pronged strategy that adapts to both restrictive and post-restriction environments will be put in place. In restrictive settings, UNHCR will prioritize cash allocations for education, protection of special needs groups and GBV survivors, and vocational training and shelter improvements that target youth in displaced and host communities. Once restrictions are lifted, UNHCR will scale up CBIs focusing on broad community support and empowerment, leveraging community-based protection mechanisms for enhanced transparency and accountability.

 Partnership and inclusion initiatives include:

Collaboration with the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) for IDP registration and the introduction of biometry, and the Ministry in charge of Humanitarian Action on the SNR-PDICA Strategy.

The establishment of an HDP Nexus coordination mechanism at national and local levels with UNHCR playing a key role in its capacity as Co-Chair of the UN Programme Management Team (PMT) of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and an active participation in the development partners framework (FTP-Troika).
A project with UN-Habitat on the sustainable solutions and inclusion of IDPs in the Center-North region, led by the Ministry in charge of urbanism.

Coordination on social safety nets is ongoing with partners such as the Ministry in charge of Humanitarian Action, the World Bank, European Union and WFP.

Strengthening non-transactional partnerships with development actors such as WBG, IMF, AfDB and ENABEL will continue.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

In all its efforts, UNHCR will guarantee that registration and profiling data is thoroughly disaggregated by age and gender, ensuring individual and continuous registration of forcibly displaced and stateless persons. Special consideration will be given to vulnerable groups including minorities, persons with disabilities, those with diverse sexual orientations and identities, as well as under-represented demographics such as women, girls, and older persons. This careful consideration will enable UNHCR to tailor its interventions to meet the unique risks and needs of each person, and work towards eliminating discrimination and promoting equity and inclusion regardless of gender, age or diversity.

UNHCR in Burkina Faso will continue to foster open dialogue with local communities and refine consultative processes for improved feedback. Furthermore, provisions have been made to accommodate confidential complaints, with special focus on sensitive matters such as sexual exploitation and abuse.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2025 forcibly displaced and stateless persons of UNHCR will benefit from a favourable legal framework for the protection of their rights

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments
Outcome statements
Access to efficient and quality asylum procedures is guaranteed to forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR througout the country

Outcome area: Refugee status determination
The national legal frameworks includes provisions on conventions to which the Government has committed to

Outcome area: Protection policy and law
Access to territory is guaranteed to Forcibly displaced and stateless personsn to UNHCR in need of international protection

Outcome area: Refugee status determination
Impact statement

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR benefit from civil registration and identity documents by 2026
Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments
Outcome statements
People in international protection needs have access to asylum, registration and an identity document issued by the authorities.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation
Documentation suport

Outcome area: Refugee status determination
Internally displaced persons are registered on an individual basis

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation
The rate of unreported births and of forcibly displaced and stateless persons n lacking identification documents is reduced

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation
Impact statement

By 2025 forcibly displaced and stateless persons are included in national services and programmes
Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments
Outcome statements
Application of the country's child protection framework

Outcome area: Child protection
Protection of at-risk groups including children and people with disabilities is achieved

Outcome area: Gender-based violence
Community-based protection mechanisms are strengthened

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment
Temporary reception sites (developed sites, spontaneous sites, collective centers, reception areas for displaced persons) have a manager or are manned by a mobile mamangement team

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment
forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR and host communities enjoy economic rights

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods
Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR are included in the national education system

Outcome area: Education
Forcibly displaced and stateless persons UNHCR have access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene
Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR have access to national health services and programmes

Outcome area: Healthy lives
Impact statement

Communities and local structures are independent and have the capacity to take the lead in emergency responses by 2026

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality
Outcome statements
The promotion of alternative (sustainable) energy and access to sustainable alternative energy sources for Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR are ensured

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs
Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR are supported to access housing, Settlements and alternative to camps/sites

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements
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

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

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

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment
Impact statement

A comprehensive response to the needs of forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR and host communities is ensured through the promotion of durable solutions with the support of the Government by 2026

Impact area: Securing solutions
Outcome statements
The voluntary return of people of concern to UNHCR is carried out in dignity and security to ensure conditions for sustainable return and reintegration

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration
Resettlement preparations and management of the process for people of concern to UNHCR are ensured

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways
The three dimensions of local integration (legal, economic and socio-cultural) in favour of the Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR competence are ensured

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions
Donor relations and resource mobilization are strengthened

Outcome area: External engagement and resource mobilization

3. Burkina Faso 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	IDPs	71%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual	Refugees and Asylum-	79%	Not applicable

			residence	seekers		
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	36%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	IDPs	100%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	55%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60%	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable

Burkina Faso	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	0	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	IDPs	77%	75%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	120	90
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Burkina	Outcome	OA3:	3.2 Extent national legal	None	Progressing	Broadly

					towards alignment: 70-89 points	aligned: ≥90 points
Faso		Policy/Law	framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	85%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	73%	85%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93%	90%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	88%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	Extensive: ≥70 points	To be confirmed
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people	Refugees and	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points

			across programme phases is supported.	Asylum-seekers		
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	41%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	40%	50%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	50%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	27%	70%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	IDPs	6%	60%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17%	60%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	16%	75%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10%	90%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	IDPs	71%	65%
Burkina	Outcome	OA9:	9.2 Proportion of people that	Refugees	73%	100%

Faso		Housing	have energy to ensure lighting	and Asylum-seekers		
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3%	35%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32%	90%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	IDPs	65%	90%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	IDPs	10%	90%
Burkina	Outcome	OA13:	13.2. Proportion of people	Refugees	14%	80%

Faso		Livelihood	who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	and Asylum-seekers		
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	20%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA14: Return	14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41	To be confirmed
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14%	20%
Burkina Faso	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51%	60%