

Annual Results Report

2025

Burkina Faso

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

Contact us

www.unhcr.org

Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

Downloaded date: 08/05/2026

Table of Contents

Section 1: Context and Overview

- 1.1 - Changes to the Operational Context
- 1.2 - Progress Against the Desired Impact
- 1.3 - Challenges to Achieving Impacts
- 1.4 - Collaboration and Partnerships

Section 2: Results

- 2.1 - Outcomes and Achievements
- 2.2 - Age, Gender and Diversity

Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, UNHCR's operating context in Burkina Faso continued to evolve amid internal displacement, cross-border movements, and the socioeconomic impacts of reduced public services and recurring climate shocks. These pressures strongly affected community vulnerabilities and limited access to civil documentation, social services, and livelihoods. According to official data from the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), more than two million people were internally displaced as of March 2023, nearly 80% of them women and children. By the end of 2025, the Government of Burkina Faso continued to generously host close to 43,000 refugees and asylum seekers and ensure their inclusion into the national systems. Regionally, over 300,000 Burkinabè sought protection in neighbouring countries, highlighting the need for coordinated responses.

A positive milestone was the significant number of returns reported by authorities: more than one million internally displaced persons (IDPs) considered to have returned to areas showing signs of improvement. These largely spontaneous movements reflect strong resilience and the willingness of families to rebuild. However, returns occur in fragile settings where services remain limited, making sustained reintegration support essential. UNHCR is working with local authorities to promote an integrated, area-based approach in return locations despite challenges linked to security and funding.

Regionally, the Lomé Dialogue marked meaningful progress. Building on the Ministerial Declaration adopted in July 2025, UNHCR, Burkina Faso, and four coastal countries advanced the 2026–2030 sub-regional Protection and Solutions Strategy to strengthen protection, promote socioeconomic inclusion, and support voluntary repatriation when conditions permit.

Institutional changes within the country and at the global level also shaped UNHCR's engagement.

Following the Government of Burkina Faso's administrative reform expanding the number of regions and provinces, UNHCR swiftly adapted its operational coverage to align with national priorities and ensure effective coordination with newly established authorities. Despite reduced humanitarian funding and growing needs, UNHCR maintained a strong field presence, strengthened partnerships, and adjusted its modalities to address urgent needs while supporting long term solutions.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR benefit from civil registration and identity documents by 2026

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.15%	99.15%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.35%	99.51%

Access to asylum procedures by refugees and asylum seekers is regularly facilitated in Burkina Faso by the National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF) with technical support from UNHCR. Overall, an acceptable standard was maintained, with more than 99% of asylum seekers able to access fair asylum procedures. This was made possible by sustained registration mechanisms in key refugee-hosting areas (Ouagadougou, Dori, Ouahigouya and Bobo-Dioulasso) and the missions undertaken to register asylum seekers under the simplified Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process. These missions were conducted in Dedougou and Kpuere and resulted in the registration of 90 Nigeriens and 187 Ghanaians respectively. Only about a hundred potential asylum seekers living in Fada-Ngourma, in the Goulmou region, have not been able to access asylum procedures because of the institutional change that has taken place within the management of CONAREF, which temporarily delayed the validation of remote registration modalities.

The protection environment remained affected by the broader security context. Many refugees continue to live challenging security environments with restrictions to exercise their rights by terrorist groups. Despite these challenges related to the generalized security context, 99.5% of refugees and asylum seekers feel free to move around their place of residence without fear. This positive perception is largely attributable to the awareness-raising activities conducted by CONAREF and its partners. Indeed, during the year 2025, ten community-based information sessions were organized on the rights and duties, the importance of civil documentation for refugees and adherence to security measures.

Following the border incident between Burkina Faso and Togo that resulted in the refoulement of 32 potential asylum seekers, CONAREF, UNHCR and the Directorate of the Border Police convened a workshop in September 2025 to assess lessons learned and strengthen access to asylum at points of entry. The main objective was to reflect and identify with the staff of the Directorate of the Border Police on the measures to be taken for a better access of asylum seekers to asylum in Burkina Faso. CONAREF continues to train and raise awareness among the authorities of first contact and border agents. A total of 771 members of the security and administration agents were trained in international protection, with a focus on protection principles, including the principle of non-refoulement and the principle of non-criminalization of illegal entry. UNHCR also continued to collaborate with national actors, including the Volontaires pour la Defense de la Patrie (VDP) enhance understanding of protection standards in areas where counter-terrorism operations intersect with civilian needs.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2025 forcibly displaced and stateless persons are included in national services and programmes

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	8.67%	1.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.27%	2.01%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.67%	97.99%

In 2025, Burkina Faso continued to experience a complex humanitarian and socio-economic environment shaped by regional dynamics, population movements and security challenges. The country ranked 186 out of 193 on the Human Development Index, while the evolving security context affected access to basic services in several regions, particularly those hosting large numbers of forcibly displaced people. In this context, national systems faced increased pressure, particularly in the health and education sectors, amid broader resource constraints.

The socio-economic situation also remained fragile. National poverty levels have continued an upward trend, reaching 43.2 percent, according to the World Bank’s 2025 Poverty Brief. These vulnerabilities are even more important in the Liptako and Soum regions, where insecurity has sharply reduced access to essential services. As highlighted in the 2025 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), more than 5.9 million people needed assistance in 2025, reflecting widespread and persistent needs nationwide.

Within this context, UNHCR’s efforts in 2025 focused on strengthening the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and those at risk of statelessness into national systems. The government’s adoption of the National Strategy on Social Protection (2024–2028) and its Operational Action Plan (2024–2026) offered important opportunities to strengthen equitable access to national services. UNHCR continued working closely with the Technical Secretariat for the Registre Social Unique (RSU) to ensure that refugees are effectively included in national social protection mechanisms.

Throughout 2025, UNHCR’s collaboration with national and local actors remained essential to sustaining service delivery, reinforcing protection responses and promoting socio economic inclusion. These joint efforts will continue in 2026, with an emphasis on integrating forcibly displaced populations into public systems and improving their access to essential services despite persistent insecurity and financial constraints.

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 2026

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.08%	36.80%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.43%	54.86%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.19%	3.79%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
IDPs	66.99%	66.99%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.35%	74.34%

In 2025, the situation of forcibly displaced and stateless-at-risk communities evolved within a context marked by continued pressure on essential services and household resilience. Education systems in urban areas hosting large, displaced populations faced persistent constraints, contributing to declines in refugee enrolment. Compared to the established baselines (34% in primary and 13% in secondary), enrolment dropped to 54.85% and 3.80% respectively. Community consultations indicated that economic hardship, especially affecting women-headed households, was a key driver of school dropouts, as children increasingly supported family livelihoods. Schools with active community-based governance structures showed comparatively better attendance, underscoring their importance for gender-responsive education.

Economic inclusion showed significant progress relative to baseline indicators. The proportion of refugees with the right to decent work rose from 100% to 36.8% in 2025, reflecting national administrative efforts and partner support to strengthen self-reliance, particularly for women engaged in micro-enterprise activities. These gains were notable despite broader economic pressures across affected regions.

Perceptions of safety were stable to positive in some locations experiencing relative stabilization and voluntary returns. In 2025, 74.35% of refugees and 66.99% of IDPs reported feeling safe walking alone after dark. These positive trends correspond to localized stabilization and increased community engagement, while acknowledging that risks persist in areas with limited access.

Overall, progress toward empowering communities and advancing gender equality was uneven but meaningful, with local community structures playing a central role in sustaining education, fostering livelihoods, and reinforcing social cohesion in a challenging operational context.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3	11
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

4.3a Number of stateless people 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	7	1

In 2025, UNHCR continued to advance, facilitate and promote durable solutions for the refugees, the IDPs, and persons at risk of statelessness in Burkina Faso in 2025. Progress toward securing solutions advanced through continued collaboration between UNHCR, national authorities and local partners, focusing on voluntary repatriation, local integration, resettlement, and the prevention of statelessness.

Regarding voluntary repatriation, UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of six refugees and their five minor children from Central African Republic. UNHCR also supported the Government in drawing up the Lome Declaration, and in contributing to the writing of the Lome Strategy on national security and international protection, in which voluntary repatriation of Burkinabe refugees from the coastal countries constitutes a pillar.

On local integration, building on the field diagnostic study in 2024, UNHCR worked with Government to finalize the study report and support a national validation workshop in 2025. One refugee obtained residency status through naturalization. UNHCR also advocated the Government of Burkina Faso to include refugees in the Single Social Registry (RSU), an important tool in the country's social protection system.

UNHCR also submitted one resettlement case under the Global Unallocated Quota (GUQ), which was accepted by the receiving country in December 2025, with departure foreseen in early 2026.

Regarding prevention of statelessness, UNHCR supported the Directorate General for the Modernization of Civil Status (DGMEC) in strengthening civil registration and documentation services. In 2025, 37,984 civil status documents and identity cards were issued to at-risk populations. Awareness-raising activities on the importance of civil documentation and birth registration were conducted, and capacity-building sessions were organized for 195 civil registry and health officials to reinforce the quality and reliability of civil status services.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Progress toward the expected impacts continued to face significant challenges in 2025, shaped by a complex security and socio-economic environment. While 92% of potential asylum seekers could access regular processes, progress remained constrained by limited rights awareness and resource constraints, particularly in areas of high security challenges. The security context has also severely impacted the freedom of movement of people/communities affected by forced displacement as well as their access to assistance and livelihood with villages and towns under blockades by terrorists. This limitation infringed on their fundamental rights and hindered their access to essential services, employment, and social integration opportunities, therefore increasing their vulnerability.

Nevertheless, through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), UNHCR continued to advocate for emergency assistance to returnees through an inter-agency Emergency Response Team (ERT) in response to requests from the authorities, pending more sustainable support for their reintegration. A National Multirisk plan on Preparedness and Response to Disasters and Humanitarian Crises (2024-2026) was also in place to guide joint planning, preparedness and potential interventions by humanitarian actors and the Government. Its full implementation has faced funding constraints. The crisis has also significantly affected forced displaced population's sense of safety, access to property, income, education and livelihood resources. Despite legal provisions for education and economic activity, low enrollment rates and engagement in economic activities persisted due to security concerns, inadequate infrastructure, and economic barriers.

Addressing these challenges requires multi-sectoral approach, including: i) Stronger partnerships with national authorities; humanitarian actors, international financial institutions (IFIs) and development agencies; ii) Targeted capacity-building to enhance protection frameworks, and economic inclusions; iii) Sustained advocacy efforts to increase resettlement opportunities; iv) Mobilize donor support, and uphold displaced people's rights and adapted humanitarian responses that align with the HDP Nexus, ensuring both immediate protection and long-term solutions for displaced populations.

UNHCR remains committed to working with all partners to enhance protection, foster resilience and support durable solutions for forcibly displaced people, those at risk of statelessness in Burkina Faso.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Progress toward the expected impacts in 2025 was strongly driven by expanded partnerships with national authorities, United Nations agencies, development actors, the private sector and an increasing number of local civil society organizations. UNHCR strengthened its collaboration with more than 30 civil society organizations (CSOs) and continued leading the Protection, Shelter/Non-Food Items, and Temporary site management clusters to ensure coordinated and protection-centred responses aligned with national systems.

Cooperation with CONASUR, CONAREF, DGMEC and key ministries reinforced registration, civil documentation, data management and service delivery. Engagement with the National Institute for Statistics and Demography (INSD) and the Commission de l'Informatique et des Libertés (CIL) supported responsible data use and evidence-based planning.

In 2025, UNHCR co-organized with the Government the first International Colloquium on Forced Displacement in West and Central Africa, bringing together over 200 participants and strengthening regional dialogue on protection, durable solutions and the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus. UNHCR also supported the mid-term national review of Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2023 pledges, updating the monitoring framework and action plan through 2027.

Partnerships with UNICEF, WFP and OCHA as part of the emergency response team (ERT) ensured rapid multisectoral assistance, while a joint UNHCR–IOM–FAO initiative advanced the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus in the Tannounyan region.

Three local NGOs (Association Tin Tua, Association Bon Samaritain pour l'Épanouissement de la Jeunesse et Action Communautaire de Développement du Burkina Faso) took part in the eCentre Africa training programme (2025). This initiative, together with localization and capacity-building efforts, has helped to strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders in terms of emergency preparedness and response.

Private sector engagement also grew. Participation in the first Private Sector Forum in Ouagadougou opened avenues for collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), national companies and foundations, while partnerships with NAFASO, Groupe Hajjar and the Mastercard Foundation supported socioeconomic inclusion, youth employment and resilience initiatives, reinforcing national ownership of durable solutions.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Internally displaced persons are registered on an individual basis.

People in international protection needs have access to asylum, registration and an identity document issued by the authorities.

The rate of unreported births and of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in lacking identification documents is reduced.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator		Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
Population Type				
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis				
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		94.00%	100.00%	81.01%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority				
IDPs		85.44%	75.00%	89.59%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		70.40%	100.00%	79.43%
Stateless Persons		0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials				
IDPs		0.00%	75.00%	91.20%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		62.42%	100.00%	84.21%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		
IDPs		13,500
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		42,962
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
IDPs		36,151
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		3,965

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress toward improved access to territory, registration and documentation in 2025 was shaped by continued collaboration between national authorities, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner

for Refugees (UNHCR), and key partners. Registration of refugees and asylum seekers reached 81% of the 97% target, with the gap mainly linked to significant late year arrivals from Mali in the Tannounyan region, which temporarily exceeded local capacity. Without this influx, the objective would likely have been achieved. Nearly 2,000 new individuals were registered during the year, including Ghanaian asylum-seekers in Kpuéré who remained after arrival, while biometric registration continued for both new and refugees sur place in Dori, Ouahigouya, and Dédougou. About 100 spontaneous departures were recorded, offset by a similar number of reactivations. UNHCR also processed around 30 Data Transfer Requests from Mauritania. Late arrival of approximately 10,000 Malian refugees in Ouéléni and Loumana, and nearly 6,500 Burkinabè returnees in towns of the Yaadga region; have not yet been registered but received initial assistance from local authorities.

For IDPs, the target of 100% biometric registration aligned with a government initiative that envisaged introducing biometric systems initially planned for completion in 2025. Due to the evolving institutional context, implementation could not begin, only preparatory work was possible, and non-biometric registration began, resulting in a 0% biometric rate. However, non-biometric IDP registration continued as before. Of an estimated 390,000 people requiring registration, more than 310,000 were registered by CONASUR, primarily in the Tapoa, Goulmou, Bankui, Guiriko, Nakambé, and Yaadga regions. National authorities, UNHCR and partners continued to improve access to civil documentation in 2025. The proportion of refugees and asylum seekers with identity or civil status documents rose from 76% to 84%, while documented IDPs increased from 41 to 91%. Birth registration among refugee and asylum seeker children under five improved (from 51% to 79%), and among IDPs (from 13% to 89%). These gains resulted from awareness-raising by CONAREF, State services, and legal aid partners, supported by mobile court sessions issuing documents in targeted areas, supported by UNHCR. A total of nearly 38,000 documents were issued, including nearly 26,700 birth certificates and 9,500 ID cards for IDPs and host communities, and over 1,50 birth certificates and 330 ID cards for refugees.

Access to legal assistance was also strengthened. In 2025, all asylum seekers received legal advice or representation. The Burkinabè Movement for Human and People's Rights (MBDHP) provided broader legal aid through the Legal Assistance Fund, benefiting over 2,700 people, including 414 refugees, submitted 51 lawyer requests for refugees and IDPs: and conducted awareness sessions for more than 9,000 people, reinforcing access to justice and legal protection for forcibly displaced persons.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Access to efficient and quality asylum procedures is guaranteed to forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR throughout the country

Access to territory is guaranteed to Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR in need of international protection

The rate of unreported births and of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in lacking identification documents is reduced

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	120.00	90.00	0.20
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
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	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthening refugee status determination (RSD) in Burkina Faso was marked by more regular decision-making processes and closer collaboration between national authorities and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). All four sessions of the National Eligibility Committee were held while one Appeals Committee took place, the second being unnecessary due to the low number of appeals. These efforts made it possible to stabilize the average processing time for an asylum application at 90 days.

During the year, the Eligibility Committee examined 43 individual applications, 67 applications from 181 individuals subject to the simplified RSD procedure mainly from Niger. An additional 146 applications backlog cases, some pending for several years, were reviewed, significantly reducing delays and improving timely access to decisions. This has made it possible to clear many applications that have been pending for several years and to strengthen the quality of the RSD in Burkina Faso. To ensure that RSD's simplified procedures meet the applicable standards, CONAREF eligibility staff and UNHCR protection staff are regularly trained in the use of the simplified RSD forms. Country of origin information is also provided in advance to inform decision-making. In addition, faced with the report of a case of refoulement of Nigerian asylum seekers at the border, discussions were held with CONAREF and the National Border Police leading to the reactivation and strengthening of collaboration between the 2 structures. In order to minimize the risk of new incidents, a workshop was also organized in September with all stakeholders and with the aim of reflecting and identifying the measures to be taken to improve asylum seekers' access to asylum in Burkina Faso. Following this meeting, an action plan incorporating these measures was adopted.

The right to legal assistance is recognized for refugees and asylum seekers in Burkina Faso. To ensure the effectiveness of this right, UNHCR continued to support the implementation of the "access to justice" project aimed at promoting access to justice for forced displaced persons and vulnerable host community members. One of the key elements of this initiative is the provision of legal assistance to ensure fair asylum procedures and effective support in the formulation of applications.

The right to appeal first-instance decisions is firmly established in Burkina Faso. All applicants rejected at first instance were systematically informed of their right to lodge an appeal within 60 days. A toll-free hotline (80001281) remained operational, providing asylum-related information and assistance; more than 750 people used the service in 2025.

Other stakeholders, including legal aid organizations, community structures and state services, contributed through awareness-raising, legal accompaniment and referral mechanisms, helping ensure a more accessible and rights-respecting asylum system.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the area of asylum, even if progress was not observed in 2025 with regard to the adoption of a revised legal framework on asylum, it should be noted that the adoption of the legal framework on the conditions of entry and residence of foreigners, and the exit of nationals and foreigners from the national territory will have a favourable impact on access to the territory for asylum seekers. Indeed, in this more general text, concepts such as non-refoulement, the non-criminalization of illegal entry to some extent and the obligation for immigration officers to identify and refer asylum seekers to CONAREF have been integrated.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	15.58%	100.00%	21.02%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.63%	100.00%	40.00%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
IDPs	60.32%	85.00%	77.61%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.44%	90.00%	59.81%

4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	88%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.70%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	7,686
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,394

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To reinforce inclusion and accountability, UNHCR pursued sustained advocacy with technical services and strengthened local coordination mechanisms. Tollfree hotlines, including those of the Ministry of Family and Solidarity and CONAREF, were actively disseminated among displaced and host communities. To further enhance prevention and reporting capacities, 130 partner staff and 30 UNHCR personnel were trained on the updated Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual harassment (PSEA/SH) toolkit.

In 2025, UNHCR Burkina Faso intensified its efforts to prevent and mitigate violence against women and girls (VAWG). Despite the challenging operational environment and the impact of funding suspensions, ensuring access to essential services for survivors remained a core priority. As a result, 40 percent of refugees and 21 percent of IDPs reported knowing where and how to access available services, including referral pathways and support mechanisms. This outcome was supported by the sustained presence of humanitarian actors and continuous dissemination of VAWG related information in collaboration with community and religious leaders and established community structures. UNHCR worked directly with partners such as CREDO, CIAUD, INTERSOS, MBDHP and ACD-BF on VAWG, maintained a strong working relationship with UNFPA, and continued its contribution to the GBV AoR.

To foster positive social change and advance gender equality, UNHCR strengthened community engagement through the Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP) approach. Ten male role model groups were mobilized as allies in promoting women's rights and challenging harmful gender norms, while ensuring that women remained the primary decisionmakers and beneficiaries. Their involvement improved community mobilization and contributed to shifting perceptions on VAWG. In Fada N'Gourma, more than 1,16 men, 5,130 women, 340 girls and 200 boys participated in targeted prevention programmes, enabling trained displaced men to act as community reference points, disseminating key messages and encouraging broader male participation.

Women's empowerment efforts also progressed. Through Safe from the Start funding, two Women Led Organizations (WLOs), Djam Weli in Dori and the Association des Femmes Persévérantes du Gulmu in Fada N'Gourma, signed their first grant agreements with UNHCR, enabling them to directly implement VAWG activities in their communities. In parallel, eight groups of 10 women and two groups of 100 survivors and women at risk launched or strengthened income generating activities in Fada N'Gourma. Additional livelihood support reached two at risk women in Ouahigouya and 25 women in Ouagadougou. Across all field locations, more than 4,00 dignity kits and 153 gas kits were distributed to address immediate protection needs.

Although 100% of reported survivors received psychosocial support, funding gaps limited access to safe spaces and material assistance, contributing to reduced community trust.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Application of the country's child protection framework

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.34%	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.45%	100.00%	97.03%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,180	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthening the protection of displaced and stateless children continued despite growing operational constraints and limited resources. Close collaboration between UNHCR, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR), the Ministry of Family and Solidarity, and CONAREF helped advance the gradual inclusion of refugee and at risk children in national child protection systems. UNHCR also deepened its work with community structures, which remain essential for identifying children facing heightened risks and linking them to appropriate services. During the year, ten families providing informal alternative care for unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) were identified, and efforts are under way to formalize their status as foster families within the national system. In parallel, 58 children under five obtained birth certificates, helping secure their legal identity.

Support to vulnerable children and families continued across the country. A total of 157 financial assistances were provided in Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouahigouya, while nearly 300 children in the Liptako and Soum regions received in-kind support to cover essential needs. Given funding pressure, targets were adjusted, and assistance packages streamlined to ensure the most urgent cases could still be reached. Despite these adjustments, the support provided helped reinforce the resilience of vulnerable children and the foster families caring for them.

Community awareness on children's rights was sustained throughout the year, supported by recreational and educational activities run with the children's club. Sports activities brought together nearly 2,875 children, and 1,180 others took part in artistic programmes. These initiatives contributed to children's wellbeing and strengthened social cohesion among displaced, refugee and host community children.

Nevertheless, the suspension of some training activities in Child-Friendly Spaces, along with the cancellation of national commemorations such as the Day of the African Child, reduced opportunities for outreach and limited visibility of child protection messages. These gaps affected community engagement

and reduced safe entry points for children who may need support.

Despite the constraints, the actions carried out in 2025 reflect UNHCR's continued commitment to ensuring that vulnerable children are protected, included, and supported, and that families and communities are better equipped to respond to their needs.

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

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

Community-based protection mechanisms are strengthened

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	31.00%	100.00%	36.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.00%	100.00%	73.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	41.11%	50.00%	58.06%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	50.00%	32.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	540
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,475
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	8,062
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,107
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	8,208
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	849

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthening community engagement and empowerment in Burkina Faso was marked by expanded community governance initiatives supporting displaced and refugee populations across Sites d'Accueil Temporaires (SAT) and Zones d'Accueil et de Développement (ZAD).

Working closely with local authorities and community structures, UNHCR promoted more inclusive and accountable decision-making, with a particular focus on increasing the participation of women and people with specific needs. A total of 110 mixed community committees, bringing together roughly 1,000 members from host and displaced communities, were active during the year. These committees helped improve communication between populations and humanitarian actors, supported transparency in the selection of beneficiaries, and contributed to mitigating tensions, particularly in sites facing pressure on services such as water access.

Efforts to enhance women's leadership were pursued through targeted initiatives, including the establishment of 10 women's committees regrouping 100 participants. These structures created additional spaces for women to express their priorities, gain confidence, and engage in community governance despite persistent barriers such as restrictive social norms, household workloads, limited mobility. While women's representation remains below desired levels, the allocation of roles such as vice presidencies within mixed committees has helped open pathways for their participation.

UNHCR also reinforced accountability to affected populations by adapting feedback systems to better reach people with disabilities and those with limited literacy. Sites were equipped with various channels, secure complaint boxes, tollfree numbers, oral feedback options, and home visits, combined with simplified communication materials. These mechanisms enabled earlier detection of tensions, improved follow-up on complaints, and contributed to social cohesion within communities.

Community committees continued to act as a link between residents and humanitarian partners, helping to convey concerns, support site management, and participate in discussions on cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Regular consultations and focus groups with women, youth, and persons with disabilities provided additional insights that informed site management decisions and strengthened community ownership.

Overall, interventions carried out in 2025 helped reinforce local governance structures, promote more inclusive participation, and improve the responsiveness of site management systems. While persistent insecurity, limited resources, and social constraints continued to affect participation, particularly among women, progress made during the year contributed to stronger community resilience and more equitable representation across displacement settings.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

The promotion of alternative (sustainable) energy and access to sustainable alternative energy sources for Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR are ensured

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	20.64%	70.00%	26.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.28%	100.00%	100.00%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
IDPs	9.91%	60.00%	83.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.65%	60.00%	67.04%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	250
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	143,264
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,686
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,686

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward meeting the well-being and basic needs of displaced and refugee populations was shaped by a significant reduction in humanitarian funding, prompting UNHCR to refocus its efforts on life-saving priorities, particularly the provision of essential items, in close coordination with operational partners. This strategic shift helped to optimize the limited resources available and to maintain targeted assistance for IDPs, refugees, and the most vulnerable host community members.

Given persistent restrictions on cash assistance, all essential items support was provided in kind, with priority given to newly displaced households as well as those headed by women, older persons, or children. Key achievements included: the distribution of more than 16,100 essential items to more than 113,50 individuals, the systematic integration of dignity kits and gender-sensitive items, and prioritized targeting based on joint vulnerability assessments. These interventions helped preserve the dignity, protection, and immediate survival of affected households.

Despite optimization efforts and strengthened interagency coordination, the gap between needs and available resources continued to widen. Coverage of essential items assistance remains below identified needs, due to the combined effects of increasing displacement and declining funding, which limited the overall impact of the 2025 response.

Collaboration with Humanitarian Partners: Collaboration with Humanitarian Partners played a central role. UNHCR strengthened a strategic and operational partnership with United Nations entities including OCHA, UNICEF, and WFP alongside national and international NGOs working on the ground. This enhanced collaboration within the UN system was structured around the ERT mechanism, designed as an interagency platform for planning, rapid mobilization, and coordinated deployment of emergency interventions in areas facing significant humanitarian needs and severe security constraints.

Through this joint approach, nearly 4,000 essential items kits were distributed to nearly 28,000 vulnerable IDPs and host community members, of which 70% were provided directly by UNHCR. The complementarity of mandates and expertise allowed for optimized resource use, expanded geographic coverage, and harmonized assistance Standards Operational Procedures (SOPs).

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR are supported to access housing, Settlements and alternative to camps/sites

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	23.68%	75.00%	14.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.77%	90.00%	64.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
IDPs	83.41%	65.00%	83.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67.45%	100.00%	67.33%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	23,295
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	575

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, despite a humanitarian context still marked by difficult security context, displacements, and strong pressure on urban and peri-urban host areas, significant progress was nonetheless achieved in the shelter sector. Faced with the continuous increase in needs and the financial constraints affecting the response, UNHCR and its partners prioritized pragmatic, rapid, and context appropriate solutions adapted to the operational realities of Burkina Faso.

Key achievements in 2025 included: the construction of more than 3,140 emergency shelters for over 3,140 vulnerable households; the provision and installation of more than 13 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) for specific protection cases and forcibly displaced persons; support for the rehabilitation of nearly 2,500 damaged shelters within host communities and SAT; and the distribution of more than 14,16 light shelters for newly displaced households. These interventions contributed to improving access to safer and more dignified shelter for 23 percent of the targeted population.

This progress reflects a strategic approach combining rapid response capacity, cost optimization, and prioritized targeting of high risk households, including women headed households, older persons, and large families. By favoring emergency and light shelter solutions, more flexible and quicker to deploy, the 2025 response made it possible to expand coverage despite limited resources.

Furthermore, advocacy efforts carried out with local authorities to facilitate access to land helped create more favorable conditions for the settlement of displaced and refugee households, gradually reinforcing the stability of the solutions provided.

Thus, despite a restrictive security and financial environment, the year 2025 was marked by tangible progress in improving access to safer shelters, directly contributing to reducing protection risks, preserving dignity, and improving the living conditions of affected populations.

Throughout 2025, collaboration within the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster strengthened operational coordination. This joint effort helped improve coordination in the management of assistance lists, with the aim of avoiding duplication and better identifying the outstanding gaps.

For the year 2025, the interventions were mainly focused on light shelter assistance, consisting primarily of

tarpaulins and ropes, in response to the urgent needs of displaced households.

As part of humanitarian coordination, the partners of the Shelter/NFI Cluster, under the leadership of UNHCR, were able to provide shelter assistance to 18,786 households across the country. This assistance was distributed as follows:

- 10,348 households received light shelter kits;
- 4,725 households received emergency shelters;
- 1,072 households received transitional shelters;
- 2,641 households benefited from rehabilitation support.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR have access to national health services and programmes

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.96%	100.00%	95.88%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.90%	100.00%	96.06%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26,987	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR Burkina Faso's work with national health authorities enabled the continued integration of refugees into the public health system, ensuring more equitable access to essential services. Out of 750 vulnerable refugees identified for support, 650 were enrolled in mutual health insurance schemes in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou, covering 87% of the target group. In the Liptako and Soum regions, where insecurity has sharply restricted mobility and the availability of health services, UNHCR maintained partnerships with four private pharmacies to secure uninterrupted access to essential medicines for refugees.

In 2025, maternal health remained a priority: all pregnant refugee women monitored during the year were screened for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and received care in accordance with national protocols, and 83.9% of births among refugees were attended by skilled health personnel, contributing to safer deliveries and improved maternal and newborn outcomes. Refugees living with HIV received continuous psychosocial support and antiretroviral treatment, helping maintain strong adherence. Two training sessions on stigma reduction, the rights of people living with HIV, and sexually transmitted infections (STI) prevention strengthened the skills of 70 health workers and community focal points. Preventive health remained equally important. Measles vaccination coverage reached 96% among refugee children aged nine months to five years, reflecting strong outreach and coordination with national services. Nutrition screening enabled early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition among children and pregnant or breastfeeding women. At community level, 18 monthly awareness sessions on infant feeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and the use of local foods reached an average of more than 7,000 people, helping

promote healthier nutrition practices.

Despite persistent constraints, UNHCR's interventions helped protect the most vulnerable and advanced equity in access to care. Collaboration with national and community partners strengthened the foundations for deeper inclusion of refugees in the national health system and supported a more resilient, community anchored response to health needs. UNHCR will continue working alongside the Government in 2026 to promote access to quality healthcare for all populations.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR are included in the national education system

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.08%	35.00%	30.18%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.91%	90.00%	46.69%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11,402

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR continued to expand access to education for displaced and refugee children, building on progress made the previous year despite security context, pressure on the national school system and limited resources. UNHCR expanded material financial assistance, enabling about 6,200 students to integrate national schools, an increase compared to 2024. At the primary level, around 5,900 pupils (2,982 boys and 2,878 girls) received support, while about 300 secondary and postsecondary students benefited from education assistance. A total of 26 young people, including 11 preparing for university admission, received scholarships enabling them to pursue higher or technical education. Overall, 95 percent of supported learners were in primary school and five percent in secondary or postsecondary levels, with girls making up 49 percent of all beneficiaries. All supported children attended school under the same conditions as host community students.

Digital learning and connected education saw significant progress. Out of a target of 17,292 people, around 11,400 participated from connected education, representing a 65 percent participation rate and an estimated 48 percent increase compared to the 7,700 learners reached through IT based programmes in 2024. The "Sport for Protection" project reached its target of 3,000 young people, and 750 community members participated in awareness raising activities on the benefits of sports for learning and wellbeing.

Education infrastructure also improved. Six new footbridges were built, and ten rehabilitated, facilitating safer access to schools, alongside the construction of two new classrooms and the renovation of three in Dori. Training efforts continued with 35 teachers trained in Ouahigouya, 60 school council members and 10

facilitators trained in Dori, further strengthening pedagogical quality and school management.

Awareness-raising activities helped reduce sociocultural barriers, particularly those affecting girls' enrolment. Nonformal education programmes—such as literacy classes and catchup courses—supported out-of-school children in reintegrating into learning pathways. Parents and community leaders remained actively involved through school management committees, contributing to stronger local governance and safer learning environments.

Overall, the interventions carried out in 2025 helped reinforce a more inclusive and resilient education system. Through expanded support, stronger community engagement, and broader infrastructure investments, displaced, refugee, and host community children gained more equitable access to learning opportunities compared to the previous year.

Overall, the interventions carried out in 2025 helped reinforce a more inclusive and resilient education system. Through expanded support, stronger community engagement, and broader infrastructure investments, displaced, refugee, and host community children gained more equitable access to learning opportunities compared to the previous year.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons UNHCR have access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37.83%	100.00%	22.01%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.72%	100.00%	33.01%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
IDPs	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,250

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, financial constraints significantly affected the WASH sector, leading to a notable reduction in sanitation and potable water supply interventions for refugees and host communities. This situation contributed to a decrease in the proportion of people with access to at least one basic drinking water service, dropping from 43 percent to 25 percent among refugees and vulnerable members of host communities.

Despite these challenges, significant progress was achieved thanks to strengthened collaboration with government technical services and operational partners. This coordinated approach helped sustain hygiene promotion within communities through joint awareness-raising sessions, as well as the construction and maintenance of family latrines for 20 refugee households, potentially reaching 750 people. These

installations enabled 20 households to abandon open defecation, thereby reducing environmental contamination risks and the spread of waterborne diseases.

Beyond the technical results, interagency synergies reinforced the impact on the protection and dignity of assisted populations. Access to safe and private family latrines reduced the exposure of women and girls to VAWG especially at night an area where WASH teams, protection actors and partners work closely together.

Looking ahead, UNHCR will intensify its advocacy and coordination with government services and partners to promote sustainable solutions in the water and sanitation sector. Key priorities include:

Community-based water point management, based water point management strengthening strategic partnerships, and establishing mechanisms to ensure sustainable access to potable water and adequate hygiene services for displaced and host populations.

This partnership driven dynamic remains essential to ensuring a coherent, sustainable, and people centered WASH response.

Collaboration with Humanitarian Partners

In 2025, strengthened inter-cluster coordination (Shelter/NFI, WASH, CCCM, and Protection) was observed to enhance collaboration among humanitarian partners operating in the SAT and ZAD.

This joint effort helped mobilize and optimize resources to effectively respond to the urgent needs of newly displaced people as well as host communities. Collaborative actions contributed to:

the construction of emergency latrines,

the installation of family latrines,

the reinforcement of water points to ensure adequate hygiene conditions and water supply.

For 2025, interventions were mainly focused on complementary activities on the sites, with the objective of meeting the needs for sanitation facilities and water infrastructures.

A key event during the year was the relocation of IDPs from the Wendou University site to the former Bani IDP site. Thanks to effective coordination among actors:

20 latrines shower units were constructed,

15 solar streetlights were installed to enhance safety.

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

forcibly displaced and stateless persons to UNHCR and host communities enjoy economic rights

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
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	57.68%	100.00%	50.31%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
IDPs	1.79%	90.00%	39.80%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.10%	80.00%	22.40%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	1,386
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	910

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthening livelihoods and economic inclusion for refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons was observed despite a difficult economic and security environment. Financial inclusion slightly improved among refugees and asylum seekers (50 percent) and significantly among IDPs (72 percent), but remained below targets. Reported income gains declined in both groups despite a sharp drop in refugees, asylum seekers unemployment (12 percent), suggesting growth in low-productivity informal jobs, highlighting the need to strengthen the quality of livelihoods interventions. Overall, around 2,300 individuals benefited from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions, 70 percent of whom were women, demonstrating strong gender impact. In agriculture, 257 hectares were ploughed and input kits distributed to more than 1,000 farmers (including 620 refugees). Seven greenhouses, three integrated farms, and six market gardening sites were established, and nine boreholes were drilled. Sixty-five households received small ruminants. More than 110 metric tons of crops were harvested, contributing to improved food security and income generation. More than 1,000 individuals received skills training, coaching, and grants, including nearly 90 in innovative trades. Approximately 68 percent of supported microenterprises remained operational six months after start-up, generating daily incomes ranging from CFAF 3,000 to CFAF 25,000. Financial inclusion was strengthened through 46 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), mobilizing an average of XOF 450,000 per cycle, providing loans averaging XOF 85,000, achieving a 79 percent repayment rate, and linking 1,150 members to formal financial institutions. Environmental sustainability was promoted by training 120 women in improved cookstove production and ecological charcoal manufacturing. The refugee-led organisations (RLOs) TASSAGHT secured institutional contracts worth XOF 15 million, producing school desks for partners such as AIRD, UNICEF, and WFP, demonstrating the potential of circular economy approaches. Market access improved through refugee participation in trade fairs, generating over XOF 2 million in sales, while the MADE51 initiative secured XOF 14 million in orders 22 refugee artisans. Green economy initiatives further strengthened climate resilience and income generation. UNHCR played a catalytic role through financing, coordination, and strategic guidance, applying an integrated approach that combines productive investment, skills development, financial inclusion, and market access, with strong gender and protection mainstreaming. These achievements were made possible through close collaboration with decentralized government services and partners, including WFP, Direct Aid, FAO, INERA Fada, ENAFA, NAFASO, and VSF Belgium.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

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

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward advancing voluntary repatriation and solutions continued, although on a modest scale. UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 11 individuals (six refugees and their five minor children) to the Central African Republic (CAR) and two individuals to Chad. Throughout this process, CONAREF remained a key partner, assisting with the issuance of necessary documents and raising awareness among border and airport authorities to ensure the safety, dignity, and informed nature of repatriation.

As of December 2025, there were more than 320,000 Burkinabe refugees and asylum seekers in Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger and Togo. In 2025, UNHCR continued to collaborate with the Government of Togo to continue the subregional inter-ministerial dialogue on national security and international protection. On 4 July 2025, this culminated in the launch of the Lome Declaration, through which the five states including the Government of Burkina Faso committed to work on durable solutions for Burkinabe refugees, including the establishment of legal frameworks governing voluntary repatriation. Later in the year, a subregional strategy called the Lome Strategy was drawn up, with the third pillar focused on voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration.

Concerning returns in the areas of origin, as per figures shared by the Government, more than 1,100,000 returned to more than 870 localities further to operations conducted by defense and security forces to reconquer the territory. Efforts are being made by the Government and partners to restore and rehabilitate basic social services infrastructures that will enable IDPs to reintegrate in a longer and safer manner in these areas.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

People in need have access to resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81	100	1
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	30	0

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Operation of Burkina Faso did not have an allocated local quota in 2025. In this context, the Operation of Burkina Faso explored the Global Unallocated Quota (GUQ) as a solution to those refugees with especially acute protection concerns. In 2025, three such cases were considered for GUQ submission, and

casework was conducted. Among the three cases, one case of one individual from Central African Republic was submitted to Finland in late 2025 and was admitted in December 2025. This achievement marks an encouraging step for vulnerable refugee cases in Burkina Faso to access resettlement as a form of international protection and a durable solution. The two other cases' casework remains ongoing at the end of 2025 and will continue in 2026.

Regarding complementary pathways, the Operation of Burkina Faso continued counselling individual refugees with inquiries and requests related to complementary pathways, especially in relation to travel documents.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	Data not available	100.00%	58.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
IDPs	54.09%	0.00%	79.90%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.24%	60.00%	77.90%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In a context like Burkina Faso, where voluntary repatriation and resettlement are challenging, local integration remains a key solution.

The Government of Burkina Faso committed at the Global Refugee Forum in 2023 to draft a national local integration strategy for refugees by 2025. In 2025, CONAREF drafted the report of field diagnostic study that they had implemented in 2024, which was validated at a workshop in November inviting relevant Ministries and partners, pending incorporation of various comments. Throughout the process, UNHCR supported CONAREF with technical advisory. The report is meant to serve as the basis of the Strategy to be drafted in 2026.

Burkina Faso's National Strategy on Social Protection 2024-2028 provides that every individual regardless of nationality has access to social protection.

In 2025, UNHCR reinforced its advocacy with the Government with regards to the Single Social Registry (RSU hereafter), a national database of vulnerable and poor households and a key tool in Burkina Faso's social protection system. By the end of 2025, CONAREF drafted a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between the RSU Technical Secretariat and UNHCR that formalizes the collaboration. In parallel, throughout 2025, UNHCR regularly attended various donors and partners' coordination mechanisms to

garner partners' and donors' support to refugee inclusion.

In 2025, UNHCR conducted an internal analysis of naturalization with the aid of past naturalization decrees and proGres. It was found that since 2007, more than 50 refugees of various nationalities were naturalized in Burkina Faso. The findings were shared with CONAREF, and advocacy was made to institutionalize systematic verification of decrees and the follow-up procedures.

Lastly, regarding local solutions for IDPs, in 2025, UNHCR continued its support to IDPs in the domain of housing, land and property. UNHCR, in collaboration with its local partner l'Observatoire National du Foncier (ONF), facilitated access to 93 hectares of land which will be used for agriculture by IDPs.

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,745

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR relied on the results of the 2024 participatory assessment for planning purposes. The key five (5) priorities expressed by the forcibly affected communities remained: Education, Shelter and non-food items (NFIs), Livelihoods and self-reliance, Health, Security. While persons affected by forced displacement continue to prioritize their security, physical and legal protection, a strong reference and choice is also made towards solutions in the local context by accessing the basic social services and securing livelihoods to care for their families and themselves while in Burkina. As such these vital priorities will continue to guide the analysis and to be taken into consideration for planning in 2026 onwards.

In 2025, UNHCR conducted an AGD self-assessment across the operation to evaluate the overall implementation of the AGD Policy (2018) across the main areas of engagement. The main results have revealed various levels of implementation of the Policy and its core actions. On inclusive programming, all offices stand at 60 percent rate regarding inclusive programming and AGD data disaggregation. On the communities' participation and inclusion, it appears that most of the data is collected for vulnerability assessments with some elements related to the access to basic social services, protection, livelihoods, distribution of various assistance modalities. On communication and transparency, the offices make use of the main tools to communicate and engage with the forcibly displaced communities (focus group discussions, security audits, suggestion boxes, community meetings) with less referral to digital tools, including social media (such as WhatsApp). The assessment was also an opportunity for the communities to highlight the need to fully use the potential of social media while communicating with communities. On feedback and response mechanisms (FRMs), all offices have SOPs in place but there is a need to strengthen the two-way feedback to communities and to analyse data collected from the community feedback. Regarding gender promotion and equality, all the offices ensure participation and engagement of girls and women in all activities as well as in registration, documentation related activities, provision of assistance, prevention and protection against VAWG despite reported challenges on social cultural norms, distances, security concerns.

In 2025, UNHCR has also continued to provide technical and financial support to community-based organizations (CBOs) and peculiarly to the WLOs through an unconditional grant modality of USD 20,000. The WLOs were able to conduct activities in the areas of gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, and some projects related to community self-reliance in Liptako and Soum and Gulmu regions. Moving forward, UNHCR will reinforce targeted advocacy, capacity-building initiatives, and community-based approaches to tackle some key challenges related to community engagement such as the socio-cultural norms, stigma on certain disabilities, fragmentation of community networks due to the crisis, amongst others.

Section 3: Resources

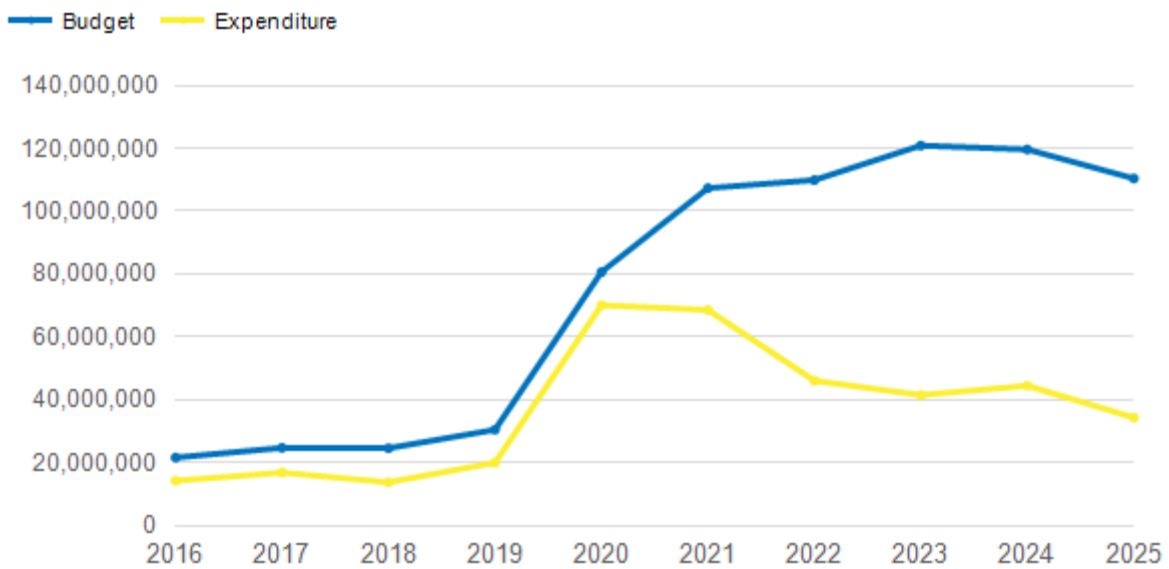
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

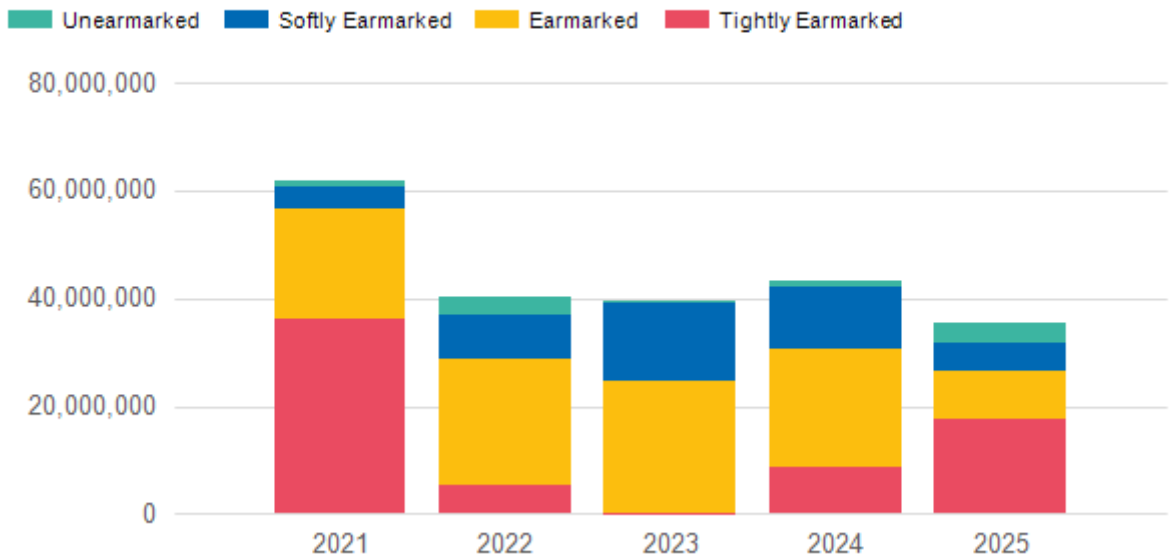
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	32,209,761	12,430,026	38.59%	12,430,026	100.00%
IA2: Respond	48,693,831	10,376,247	21.31%	9,679,394	93.28%
IA3: Empower	19,843,051	12,750,934	64.26%	12,103,805	94.92%
IA4: Solve	9,657,500	184,127	1.91%	184,127	100.00%
Total	110,404,143	35,741,334	32.37%	34,397,352	96.24%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA8: Wellbeing	4,715,700	2,665,686	56.53%	2,364,724	88.71%
OA1: Access/Doc	12,156,612	5,575,654	45.87%	5,575,654	100.00%
OA2: Status	10,623,103	2,927,279	27.56%	2,927,279	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	4,530,723				
OA4: GBV	5,443,173	2,706,779	49.73%	2,653,660	98.04%
OA5: Children	3,253,374	380,267	11.69%	380,267	100.00%
OA7: Community	8,620,562	2,686,114	31.16%	2,202,328	81.99%
OA9: Housing	14,056,218	9,871,112	70.23%	9,723,731	98.51%
OA10: Health	6,878,874	1,067,751	15.52%	1,067,751	100.00%
OA11: Education	7,667,157	1,519,047	19.81%	1,237,304	81.45%
OA12: WASH	2,744,447	201,568	7.34%	201,568	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	15,157,377	2,028,857	13.39%	1,951,867	96.21%
OA14: Return	1,903,044	14,832	0.78%	14,832	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,752,758	148	0.01%	148	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,301,678	169,146	5.12%	169,146	100.00%
EA17: Systems	822,159	300,756	36.58%	300,756	100.00%
EA18: Support	4,077,164	3,626,337	88.94%	3,626,337	100.00%
EA20: External	1,700,019				
Total	110,404,143	35,741,334	32.37%	34,397,352	96.24%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Severe funding cuts continued to limit UNHCR’s ability to meet growing protection and assistance needs in Burkina Faso. While the operation maintained essential services across protection, health, education, documentation and livelihoods, reduced resources forced stricter prioritization and a scale-down of support in several areas. In this context, UNHCR and WFP were able to conduct food distributions reaching nearly 21,000 refugees in Dori and Djibo, helping mitigate immediate needs; however, coverage remained partial and insufficient to fully address nutritional gaps, deepening vulnerabilities in high-insecurity areas. Education and livelihoods were similarly affected. Although over 9,000 learners were identified as eligible for support, funding constraints allowed assistance only for the most vulnerable, increasing risks of school

drop-out and limiting girls' access to education. Livelihood and resilience initiatives, while strengthened through partnerships and private-sector engagement, remained far below the level required to support meaningful self-reliance. Across sectors, funding shortages also slowed progress on durable solutions, including economic inclusion, social protection access, and local integration. Despite robust efficiency measures, the widening gap between needs and available resources continues to undermine the operation's capacity to safeguard protection outcomes and build pathways to resilience.



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

www.unhcr.org