SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Burkina Faso recorded its first COVID-19 case on 9 March 2020. As of 25 March, 146 cases of COVID-19 were reported and 7 deaths. The Government took a series of measures to prevent the spreading of COVID-19: closure of schools, national-wide curfew, closure of the airports to commercial flight, etc. Furthermore, the Government has activated the “Operational Center of Response and Management of Sanitary Emergencies (CGRUS)” which is under the supervision of the “National Committee for Management of Epidemics” under the Presidency.

Since 2015, Burkina Faso has been challenged by recurring security, humanitarian crises making the country extremely vulnerable to the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic. The security crisis in the country has resulted in a significant number of internally displaced people (IDPs) (780,000 as of March 2020) and weakened the health system in some regions which is struggling to provide adequate health services to the population. The combination of the ongoing humanitarian and security crises, with a possible new health crisis because of the COVID-19 epidemic and weak health service system, will have a significant impact on stability and development of Burkina Faso and effectiveness of the ongoing humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts and programmes.

With the support of WHO and other key actors, the country has developed a “National Response Plan against COVID-19”. For the implementation of the plan against the epidemic timely funding, proper coordination at central and regional level, reinforcement of capacities in terms of communication, follow-up and case management are urgently required. Additionally, support to the Government is needed to reach marginalized and vulnerable population groups, including IDPs, to raise their awareness on prevention and control transmission of COVID-19 and to ensure their participation in the national response planning and delivery. Furthermore, considering the preventive measures taken by the government awareness raising and advice on safeguarding of human rights is required. Finally, UNDP will support the analysis of the socio-economic impact in order to inform the mitigation actions/strategies to socio-economic impact of the public health crisis as soon as possible. While women and girls face differentiated impacts from crises, they are also already on the forefront of the preparedness and response efforts and offer capacities, strengths and leadership that are crucial to effective response. Women are already playing an indispensable role in the fight against the outbreak, as health care workers, including as social mobilizers, as community peacebuilders and connectors, and, as caregivers.

UNDP response to the COVID-19 is an integral part of the UN System response i.e. the inter-agency strategic plan to support the preparation and response to COVID-19 in Burkina Faso. It is in line with the three pillars of the Global UNDP Policy and Programme Offer. It is structured in three phases – Prepare; Respond and Recover.

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Supporting National & Subnational Capacities for Crisis Management

- Strengthening of national capacity and communities to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the crisis, through strengthened disaster preparedness, improved – ‘building capacity for response’
- Support of public administration effective working arrangements and communication
- DiagnoseMe app (Accelerator Lab support)
- Strengthening of national institutions’ response capacities
- Strengthening of national authorities/civil society capacities strengthened through strategic support in the field of post-crisis recovery

Safeguarding Human Rights & Protecting Vulnerable Groups

- Communication products and messages calling for respect of human rights and for law and order by the security forces during law enforcement activities and curfew during state of emergency are developed and disseminated through media channels, including social networks
- Specific interventions towards vulnerable groups, including women, IDPs, elderly, disabled people and detainees in prisons and correction facilities to reduce the risk of the virus spread

Community Engagement for Prevention Response & Social Cohesion

- Strengthening of local governance institutions’ response capacities
- Strengthened capacities to communicate, prevent, respond and manage future (health) shocks at the community level
- Local authorities, communities and civil society capacities strengthened through economic opportunities and promotion of local recovery in the target areas

BUDGET

Following a programme criticality exercise, UNDP Burkina Faso has re-prioritized and reprogrammed US$1.5 million TRAC funds and $200K from the Funding Windows for the implementation of the response plan. The current funding gap is: $2 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>GAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to build resilient health systems</td>
<td>$400k</td>
<td>$200k</td>
<td>$200k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote inclusive and integrated crisis management and multi-sectoral responses</td>
<td>$1.8M</td>
<td>$800k</td>
<td>$1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to address socio-economic impact and recovery</td>
<td>$1.5M</td>
<td>$700k</td>
<td>$800k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3.7M</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.7M</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2M</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>