Stabilization Mechanism for the Liptako Gourma Region - Burkina Faso Window

Accelerated and large-scale stabilization as a foundation for human security, peace and development

Annual Report - 2022
Stabilization Mechanism for the Liptako Gourma Region - Burkina Faso Window

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In 2022, the mechanism for the stabilization of the Liptako Gourma region initiated the first stabilization interventions in Burkina Faso in the two pilot communes of Seytenga and Falagountou (Sahel Region). This implementation took place in a political and institutional context marked by rapid changes and a deterioration of the security situation, particularly in the areas of intervention of the project (Sahel, North and East Regions).

In order to provide a rapid response commensurate with these challenges, the stabilization mechanism has deployed to revitalize the project’s governance structures. At its 2nd ordinary session, on August 9, 2022, the National Steering Committee (CoPil) validated the 10 Joint Action Plans in the 2 communes of Seytenga and Falagountou. It also reviewed and endorsed the ‘package of recommendations’ which defines the stabilization approach in Burkina Faso and the phased approach to scale-up. Four new communes in the Sahel and East regions have been validated for immediate stabilization. In the Sahel region, the Regional Technical Committee (RTC) was the most active in 2022 and allowed to validate and monitor the implementation of Joint Action Plans (CAMPs). The year 2022 was also marked by the establishment of the Eastern Region RTC and an exploratory mission to the North.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By the end of 2022, a total of 1,810,105 internally displaced persons had been registered, an increase of 12% compared to 2021.

The Sahel region has been the most affected by these displacement movements and recorded a level of 481,000 people at the end of the year.

For the same security reasons, a total of 5,709 educational institutions have closed affecting 1 million students.

In terms of health, a total of 197 health facilities have closed affecting 2.13 million people.

In order to provide a rapid response commensurate with these challenges, the stabilisation mechanism has deployed to revitalize the project’s governance structures. At its 2nd ordinary session, on August 9, 2022, the National Steering Committee (CoPil) validated the 10 Joint Action Plans in the 2 communes of Seytenga and Falagountou. It also reviewed and endorsed the ‘package of recommendations’ which defines the stabilisation approach in Burkina Faso and the phased approach to scale-up. Four new communes in the Sahel and East regions have been validated for immediate stabilisation. In the Sahel region, the Regional Technical Committee (RTC) was the most active in 2022 and allowed to validate and monitor the implementation of Joint Action Plans (CAMPs). The year 2022 was also marked by the establishment of the Eastern Region RTC and an exploratory mission to the North.
Main achievements of stabilization in areas severely affected by insecurity

Conducting the Human Rights Risk Assessment in accordance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy for UN Support to Non-UN Security Forces (PDVDH). The assessment highlighted the risks and mitigation measures to be followed in the context of the support to be provided to the Internal Security Forces in the stabilization zones.

The capacities of 50 community and customary leaders, including 10 women’s representatives are strengthened in human rights and gender equity, including gender-based violence.

A total of 22 officers from the National Police and the National Gendarmerie have also strengthened their human rights capacities.

The electrification of 42 public places in the communes of Seytenga and Falagountou (school, health center, places of worship, public roads) for the benefit of 11,800 people.

The street lights thus installed have fostered not only the strengthening of internal security but also the development of economic activities for young people and women and a review framework for students. Two solar energy systems have been installed in the Seytenga and Falagountou Maternity Centers, achieving an energy autonomy of 48 hours on average.

Access to drinking water and sanitation through the rehabilitation of 8 boreholes and the construction of 6 latrine blocks that benefit respectively 2,250 and 1,900 people including IDPs. These achievements, which improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations, contribute to the reduction of inter-community and intra-community tensions and conflicts, particularly with regard to access to drinking water.

Rapid economic opportunities have been provided for more than 800 young people and women in the pilot communes.

The High Intensity Works Program targeted 800 young people and women in Seytenga and Falagountou allowed the rehabilitation/realization of 6 infrastructures. In a second phase, beneficiaries will be supported to create their own income-generating activities. They will benefit from the savings generated by the work carried out plus a credit granted by a financial institution. Support will be provided to young people in 2023 to ensure the economic viability of their micro-projects. A network of communal cooperatives set up by the associations will be set up with a view to creating a framework for sharing experience and information.

Community leaders, including 27 women, on the prevention and management of conflicts related to the exploitation of natural resources. Participants improved their capacities on the exploitation of natural resources, the regulatory framework for prevention and conflict prevention and management techniques.
Risks and problems encountered during 2022

Terrorist activities along the borders linking the three countries involved in this program have led to the isolation of some intervention sites. They were also accompanied by the withdrawal of administrative authorities and the main communal actors to the regional capital-Dori.

Insecurity in the stabilization intervention areas has delayed the creation of economic opportunities for vulnerable populations and has affected the rehabilitation and recovery of degraded land. The jihadist attack that hit the city of Seytenga on June 11, 2022 left at least 79 dead and more than 16,000 internally displaced.

The rapid mobilization of private sector operators with the necessary capacity to meet UNDP standards in the rehabilitation of infrastructure works has been a major challenge over the past year. A reinforcement of technical skills is planned to support procurement-related processes, accelerate them and support procurement teams to find solutions to mobilize firms able to operate in difficult and high-risk contexts.

What we have learned and how to go

Rapid institutional changes required the involvement of the new regional and local (transitional) authorities in order to avoid delays and ensure representativeness of all actors on the ground.

The strengthening of partnerships with local structures, including CSOs and companies, has led to better accessibility to the selected sites and continuity of stabilization operations.

The support of the village monitoring and validation committees for the work of targeting beneficiaries for HIMO works was determined to ensure a balanced and representative selection of all communities.

Total expenditure during the period under review (January to December) amounted to USD 6,602,786

The implementation rates up to the end of the year was 84% (Ref. to the financial contribution.)
INTRODUCTION

The stabilization mechanism for the Liptako Gourma region is a regional programme that covers Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. It is the result of reflections and exchanges between the authorities of the three countries with a view to stabilizing a region that has become the epicenter of terrorism in the Sahel. The Stabilisation Facility is designed to cover 60 municipalities at a rate of 20 per country in 12 regions for a total of 17 million people. In Burkina Faso, operations are carried out through two pilot communes, Falagountou and Seytenga in the Sahel. However, the Stabilisation Facility intends to cover 18 others as in the Sahel, East and North regions as part of scaling up interventions. Faced with a constant deterioration in the daily lives of living communities in this region, stabilization interventions intend to support the authorities of the three countries in carrying out their sovereign missions.

Thus, the Stabilization Facility is composed of interventions in four areas:

Pillar 1
The return of state authority by improving trust between the population and the security forces, improving access to justice and raising awareness of respect for human rights

Pillar 2
Improving access to basic social services through the construction, rehabilitation and equipment of public utility infrastructure such as health centers, schools, access to water and electricity among others.

Pillar 3
Reducing the risk of community conflicts by focusing on prevention through training and awareness-raising for local authorities and community, customary and religious leaders.

Pillar 4
The revitalization of the local economy by providing technical and financial support to the economic initiatives of the target communities, in particular by training young people in the various income-generating trades and by creating temporary jobs through the participation of communities in labour-intensive work.
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CONTEXT

Political context

The context of implementation of the Stabilization Mechanism for the Liptako Gourma region is marked politically by two changes of transitional regimes in 9 months. Indeed, on January 24, 2022, a change of constitutional regime was recorded by the coming to power of the military embodied by Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba as part of the Patriotic Movement for the Safeguarding and Restoration (MPSR). This was followed by the dissolution of local authorities and the suspension of state institutions. March 1st saw the adoption of a new transitional charter for a period of 3 years, the establishment of a government of 25 members, the replacement of local authorities by special delegations as well as the installation of a Legislative Assembly of the Transition (ALT) with 71 members. The new authorities have set out a transitional action plan focused on the fight against terrorism and the restoration of territorial integrity, the response to the humanitarian crisis, the overhaul of the state and the improvement of governance in the end, national reconciliation.

On September 30, 2022, 8 months later, a change of transitional regime occurred with the coming to power of Captain Ibrahim Traoré still within the framework of the MPSR. A new two-year transitional charter was adopted, a new 23-member government was appointed headed by a new prime minister, and a new ALT was formed. The new state leaders set as priorities, the fight against terrorism, the improvement of the quality of life of the populations and the improvement of the system of governance.

Security context

The security situation remains worrying as terrorist groups multiply the planting of explosive devices on roads, the dynamiting of bridges, the kidnapping of personalities and ambushes against the Defense and Security Forces and supply convoys in areas under jihadist blockade such as Djibo, which has become the epicenter of deadly clashes since the beginning of the year. Deadly terrorist attacks have punctuated the year 2022 like the one that was perpetrated from 9 to 11 June in Seytenga with a toll of 89 dead including 79 civilians or the ambush of the supply convoy of the city of Djibo on 26 September with 37 dead, including 27 soldiers.

Humanitarian context

On the humanitarian front, the increase in terrorist attacks has led to an increase in internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In 2022, the number of IDPs reached 1,810,105 people. To this situation must be added 5,709 closed educational institutions affecting 1 million students.

In terms of health, a total of 197 health facilities have closed affecting 2.13 million people.
### PROJECT PERFORMANCE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD

#### i. Effectiveness in carrying out activities

The discrepancies are due to the late implementation of the PTA 2022, the reluctance of service providers to execute contracts in our JAP sites, the delay in making funds available to implementing partners and the volatile security situation in the municipalities of intervention.

#### ii. Effectiveness in achieving “Key Results” outputs

**Output 2: Foundations for a sustainable presence of state authorities and security providers in target communities are established**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
<th>Achievement 2022</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Number of public infrastructures (Justice, Police stations, Gendarmerie, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended and equipped in the intervention area</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Percentage of Jap sites with a security plan aligned with the national security strategy</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Percentage of security officers with knowledge of human rights and the prevention of gender-based violence (disaggregated by age, sex and location)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND Capacity Building Program</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 (Proxy): Number of security officers trained on human rights and gender-based violence prevention (disaggregated by age, sex and location)</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.1. Number of public infrastructures (Justice, Police stations, Gendarmerie, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended and equipped in the intervention area:**

The drilling of the gendarmerie of Seytenga has been rehabilitated for the benefit of a detachment and a brigade of 120 people and to avoid security risks. The attack in Seytenga last June caused damage to the building of the national gendarmerie while the gendarmerie was reinforced. An assessment for the rehabilitation of these infrastructures was made in 2022. This rehabilitation will also affect the police station promoting the return and operationalization of the police in these areas. Office, computer and communication equipment was handed over to the Regional Coordination of Defence and Security Forces (CR-FDS) in order to improve these operational capacities in securing target communities. The stabilization mechanism has also committed to the benefit of the Internal Security Forces in the 6 communes of the Sahel and East, the acquisition of equipment and material. These are specifically communication, protection, medical rescue, geolocation, vision and detection equipment as well as rolling stock without forgetting office furniture.

#### Feedback

The discrepancies are due to the late implementation of the PTA 2022, the reluctance of service providers to execute contracts in our JAP sites, the delay in making funds available to implementing partners and the volatile security situation in the municipalities of intervention.
2.2: Percentage of JAP sites with a security plan aligned with the national security strategy

The JAPs sites in the 2 communes of Seytenga and Falagountou do not have a security plan. In consultation with the regional authorities and the SDF, it was agreed to strengthen the operational capacities of the CR-SDS, whose mandate is to draw up the security plan at regional and communal levels.

2.3: Percentage of security officers with knowledge of human rights and the prevention of gender-based violence (disaggregated by age, sex and location)

Based on the human rights risk assessment and in close consultation with the Internal Security Forces (ISF) at the regional level, a training program has been developed. It will allow the immediate training of security agents in stabilization sites who have trained 100% of security officers in their municipalities. This training program will be reviewed and validated with the SDF in the 3 intervention regions of the stabilization mechanism in 2023.

In addition, 200 community leaders from 5 localities of the commune of Seytenga were sensitized on the respect of human rights and the integration of the gender aspect in their missions. The knowledge developed focuses on the rights to health and education; the rights of women and girls; the rights of the child; and the rights to identity and nationality.

2.3 (Proxy): Number of security officers trained on human rights and the prevention of gender-based violence:

A first cohort of 22 officers of the Internal Security Agencies (Police and Gendarmerie) working in the communes of Seytenga, Bani, Arbinda, Falagountou, Bogande and Gayéri saw its capacities strengthened in the field of human rights and the consideration of the gender in the exercise of their missions. The evaluation carried out at the end of the 3-day workshop highlighted the skills development of 90% of the participants.

Output 3: Target communities have essential social service infrastructure built and/or rehabilitated, functional and accessible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Reference Base</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
<th>Achievement 2022</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Number of public infrastructures (health centre, schools, drinking water) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Number of public infrastructure equipped with renewable technologies</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3. Percentage of JAPs sites with public infrastructure (health, school) up to standard</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>To be collected as part of field surveys</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1. Number of public infrastructures (health centre, schools, drinking water) built, rehabilitated, or extended in the intervention area

- 04 PMH Community
- 01 water station at the gendarmerie brigade in Seytenga
- 02 F4 housing units at Seytenga Medical Center
- 02 blocks with 04 latrine posts each at School A of Seytenga
- 07 blocks of latrines of 4 cabins (3 latrines + 1 shower) in places of worship, markets and women’s house in the Commune of Seytenga

At the same time, a total of 54 public infrastructures are being built/rehabilitated. At the end of this work, a total of 35,656 people living in Seytenga and Falagountou (including displaced persons), will have better access to drinking water and basic social services as well as hygiene infrastructure adapted to their needs.

- Drilling repaired in the city of Seytenga, April 2022
- Image construction of latrines in Seytenga (December 2022)
3.2. Number and of public infrastructure equipped with renewable technologies

In Seytenga, 110 street lights have been installed in 15 public infrastructures consisting of Medical Center, schools, colleges and high schools, public roads, market, places of worship. In Falagountou, 150 street lights installed in 27 public infrastructures (Medical Center, Schools, Mosques, Youth and Women’s Houses, etc.).

These infrastructures will allow a population of JAPs sites estimated at 35,656 people (50.78% women and 31.92% young people—5th RGPH, 2019, INSD) to have good conditions for learning, travel and delivery of public services.

3.3. Percentage of JAPs sites with public infrastructure (health, school) up to standards

- 04 Schools of Seno-tiondi, Lamana and Seytenga D are all under huts so not standardized.
- 02 schools in Falagountou centre do not meet the standards (incomplete classes and insufficient equipment). These are the schools of Guiré-debey and primary school E
- 04 buildings of the Falagountou Medical Center not compliant with standards and in need of repair, including the laboratory building

Output 4: Livelihoods are stabilized and the local economy is supported in target communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Reference Base</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
<th>Achievement 2022</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1: Percentage of households in the target areas where at least one member benefits from project resources (technical, material, financial) (disaggregated by age, gender of the head and location)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2: Number of productive infrastructure projects rehabilitated or built (such as small business stores and market structures)</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

500 people, including 320 women (64%) were mobilized to recover more than Sha of degraded land and clean and clean up public services and places (such as the market, the marie, the city school, the gendarmerie, the health center, the police, etc.). Compensation of 20 million FCFA has been released for the benefit of the 500 beneficiaries for the period from February 10 to March 1, 2022. This support is set up to enable beneficiaries to start small AGRs.

Participants in the cleaning and sanitation work of services and public places of Seytenga, February and March 2021

Restoration of degraded land in Seytenga, February and March 2021
The construction of 50 family latrines in Seytenga generated 250 temporary jobs for 250 participants, including 154 women (61.6%) in labour-intensive work (HIMO). 50 other jobs for 50 participants, including 32 women and 14 young people, were created as part of the construction of a runoff water collection basin (BCER) with a volume of 5,250 M3. In total, for the realization of these two works, 300 temporary jobs are recorded at the rate of one post per household.

Training young people in income-generating trades and professional integration, 15 young people, including 7 women (46.66%) from the communes of Seytenga and Falagountou received training in masonry and construction. These young people believe that they have acquired the necessary expertise to ensure the technical follow-up of the construction/rehabilitation of socio-community infrastructures.

5.1: % of JAPs sites with an inclusive mediation mechanism

All 10 village platforms for the prevention and management of community conflicts are recognized by ministerial decree. The stabilization mechanism is working with local partners to strengthen the capacity of these mechanisms and structures for conflict prevention and management. In addition, 100 people from the village of Seytenga (including IDPs) took part in 5 sessions of talks on Gender-Based Violence (GBV). These exchange sessions involved 45 women or 45% and 55 men who benefited from awareness-raising on the different types of gender-based violence and on the mechanisms to be adopted to denounce cases of GBV in the commune of Seytenga.

5.2: % of target municipalities with continuous conflict monitoring mechanisms or early warning systems:

The 02 communes of immediate stabilization have mechanisms for continuous monitoring of functional conflicts. A total of 75 people (38.57% women) acquired knowledge on the prevention and management of conflicts related to the exploitation of natural resources. A total of 75 participants, 80% of whom are women, now have the capacity and tools to raise awareness and be agents of change in their respective communities.

Output 5: Risks of conflict are mitigated in target communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Reference Base</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
<th>Achievement 2022</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1: % of JAPs sites with an inclusive mediation mechanism</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2: % of target municipalities with ongoing conflict monitoring mechanisms or early warning systems</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3: Evaluation result of participants at the end of the training session:
6.1: % financial achievement (delivery) of the PTA 2022:

Total expenditure during the period considered (January to December) was USD 6,602,786. The financial realization rate (delivery) until December 31, 2022 was 84% on a budget of USD 7,868,900 (Ref. to financial report below).

6.2: % physical implementation of the regional PTA plan:

The physical completion rate of activities is 16% for 2022 (Ref. annex1 - Implementation of the PTA). This result is justified by security incidents requiring the temporary suspension of stabilization activities. The mobilization of private operators for the rehabilitation of infrastructure also required additional time to ensure the selection of local and regional actors.

6.3: % achievement of performance indicator targets

Out of 27 indicators defined (12 outcome indicators and 15 output indicators) for the Burkina Faso window, 13 could be completed. The remaining 14 indicators will be available following the perception surveys that will be collected in January 2023.

6.4: % of female representation in Local Partnership Platforms

Nearly 13% represent women in local partnership platforms. This representativeness is reflected in the National Steering Committee, the Sahel Regional Technical Committee, and the Seytenga Communal Monitoring and Validation Committee. During the year 2022, these governance bodies have been energized and installed at the regional level. These include the meeting of the National Steering Committee; 3 meetings of the Sahel RTC on a quarterly basis and the installation of the Eastern CTR.

### Output 6: The Stabilization Mechanism is established for effective management of the Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Reference Base</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
<th>Achievement 2022</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1: % financial implementation (delivery) of the regional PTA</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2: % physical implementation of regional PTA plan</td>
<td>00%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>On-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3: % achievement of performance indicator targets</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48.15% (13/27)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4: % of female representation in Local Partnership Platforms</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13% (15/118)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2nd Regional Technical Committee (RTC), Dori, July 2022

National Steering Committee, Ouagadougou, August 2022

3rd Session of the CTR Sahel, Dori, December 2022
Outcome 1.1: By 2022, the effectiveness of institutions is improved and the population of Burkina Faso, especially those most exposed to the risks of conflict and insecurity, lives in peace and security under the rule of law.

Pillar 1
Promoting institutional effectiveness, the rule of law, social cohesion and security for “sustainable peace”

Pillar 2
Inclusive and sustainable growth, decent work and food security

Pillar 3
Resilience to climate change, natural disasters, humanitarian emergencies

Data collection to describe the changes achieved at the effect level will begin in 2023. However, the project’s interventions have contributed to:

Outcome 1.1: By 2022, the effectiveness of institutions is improved and the population of Burkina Faso, especially those most exposed to the risks of conflict and insecurity, lives in peace and security under the rule of law.

In coordination with the Liptako Gourma Authority, UNDP supported the development of the regional strategy for stabilization, recovery and resilience of the Liptako Gourma region in consultation with TFPs and UN agencies. In the two pilot municipalities of immediate stabilization, UNDP, through its Stabilization Facility, supported local, regional and national partners in the finalization and validation of 10 Joint Action Plans (PACs) to restore the autonomy of 35,656 people in Seytenga and Falagountou. A dialogue was also initiated with the Defence and Security Forces (FDS) with a view to establishing a civil-military coordination platform to restore confidence between the communities and the State/ISF. An evaluation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) was conducted and risk mitigation measures identified. The operational capacities of specific units of the Police and the Gendarmerie have been strengthened to ensure the protection of populations and stabilization sites.
Outcome 3.1: By 2022, populations, especially youth and women in urban/rural intervention areas, increase their incomes, adopt sustainable production and consumption patterns and improve their food security.

More than 16 essential infrastructures have been rehabilitated during 2022, including boreholes, latrines, housing for health centres and schools. A total of 42 public infrastructures have been equipped with renewable technologies in Seytenga and Falagountou. These results benefited about 35,656 people. Economic opportunities have been restored for more than 1200 young people and women in the pilot communes of Seytenga and Falagountou. The capacities of 22 security officers and 50 community leaders (including 37 women) were strengthened in terms of respect for human rights and gender.

Effect 4.2: By 2022, populations, particularly vulnerable groups, in target areas are more resilient to climate and environmental shocks

The recovery of degraded land has made it possible to fertilize and revive these lands. This action facilitates economic resilience, creates jobs, increases people’s incomes as well as food security for vulnerable groups in Seytenga. It is also a way to safeguard biodiversity, while capturing atmospheric carbon, the source of global warming.

RESULTS AND IMPACTS IN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Platform Name</th>
<th>Number of members of the platform</th>
<th>Number of women members of the platform</th>
<th>Number of young members of the platform</th>
<th>Number of IDPs who are members of the platform</th>
<th>% of female representation</th>
<th>% youth representation</th>
<th>% of IDP representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>National Steering Committee (CaPiR)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Regional Technical Committee / CTR Sahel</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Regional Coordination /RCSOF</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>A2N Project Team</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>OCADES Project Team</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ATAD Project Team</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Municipal Monitoring and Validation Committee of Seytenga</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Falagountou Communal Monitoring and Validation Committee</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Village Monitoring and Validation Committees/ Commune of Falagountou</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT EFFICIENCY (RESOURCES, ACTIVITY, OUTPUT)

Analysis of the ratio between the physical performance of TEP activities = 16% and the use of resources (financial, time and human) TEF = 84% gives an efficiency rate of 0.20.

This rate is due to the delay in the provision of funds to implementing partners, the volatile security situation in the municipalities of intervention and the late establishment of project teams causing a slowdown in the implementation of activities in Seytenga and Falagountou.
The difference between the high rate of resource utilization and the low rate of physical completion of activities is explained by:

- The procurement processes and commitments already advanced in relation to the majority of activities have been put on standby in view of the security context related to repeated attacks and incursions by NSAGs in the intervention communes, which has had a negative impact on the operational implementation of activities.
- The mechanism has focused its efforts on setting up platforms for dialogue, coordination and planning at local, regional and national levels.
- The mobilization of local businesses on the ground through information/training sessions and awareness on upcoming stabilization interventions.

### RISK ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Strategy</th>
<th>Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security Risks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous deterioration of the security context in the communes and withdrawal to the capital of the region of the administrative and local authorities and the main actors in the target communes.</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Advocate with regional authorities and set up regular coordination with the SDF to strengthen security arrangements in the Stabilization intervention communes</td>
<td>Realised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation caused and accessibility of the regions of intervention of the programme made difficult by unidentified armed groups (Ouaga-Kaya-Dori axis, Ouaga-Kenoughi-Djibo axis, Ouaga-Koudelé-Fada axis, Ouaga-Gourcy-Ouahigouya axis)</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Strengthen the exchange of information with the authorities and the SDF on the planning of the implementation of activities. Focus on mission-critical missions and use the services of UNHAS flights to supply areas inaccessible by land</td>
<td>Realised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The multiplication of terrorist incursions along the border and the expansion of these attacks that could affect the pilot municipalities of the Stabilization</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Advocacy for the strengthening of military cooperation between Niger and Burkina Faso in order to pool resources and conduct joint operations against terrorists</td>
<td>In discussion with the ALS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Risks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak capacity of contractors and reluctance to apply for UNDP tenders for project implementation in programme intervention regions</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Target and prioritize local and regional businesses. Organize briefings or training sessions to explain how to access UNDP tendering platforms</td>
<td>Realised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The deployment of immediate stabilization has encountered several difficulties of various kinds:

- Political and institutional instability has necessitated additional efforts to strengthen coordination and dialogue with transitional national and regional authorities.
- The deterioration of the security situation in the stabilization areas has greatly impacted the implementation of activities on the ground. The planting of explosive devices that have been used to regularly dynamite bridges on the road, attacks on Defense and Security Force bases, attacks on supply convoys and terrorist expeditions in the various localities selected by the programme have often slowed down or even suspended. Seytenga and Falagountou, two pilot Stabilization communes, have regularly been stormed by unidentified armed groups. They are therefore regularly inaccessible. Many JAPs sites remain inaccessible today.
- In the commune of Falagountou, the start of activities has been delayed due to local communities. The latter vigorously contested the lists of people expected to participate in labour-intensive work, arguing that they were not representative of the different communities. This situation required new exchanges to obtain consensus between the different representatives of the communities in order to establish new lists based on the issue of gender, youth and vulnerability.

Targeting beneficiaries of HIMO activities:

The launch of activities in the municipality of Falagountou has made it possible to learn a lesson on the targeting of beneficiaries of High Intensity Labor Activities (HIMO). Initial targeting work and the list of beneficiaries have been vigorously contested by the various local communities. An effective, inclusive and participatory method has been put in place, including the creation and involvement of selection committees representative of community, religious, women and youth leaders. This method made it possible to target beneficiaries on the basis of criteria identified, recognized and accepted by all local communities.

The inaccessibility of intervention areas:

Chronic insecurity, particularly in the Sahel, has made it difficult to access all areas benefiting from stabilization operations. This situation has led to a lesson in using a method of recruiting staff from the intervention areas through the CTG partner. Indeed, to facilitate access and implementation of activities in the target sites, the program favors partnerships with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local businesses.

The involvement of local authorities and leaders:

The changes in national and regional authorities and the climate of insecurity on the ground lead the Stabilization Facility programme to rely on a strong involvement of the various actors. To avoid delays and slowdowns, the method was to involve governors, high commissioners and prefects in the regions, particularly in targeting beneficiary localities. For awareness-raising and strong participation of the different communities, the project relies on the various community, customary and religious leaders to ensure representation of all social strata.

Flexibility of implementation:

The socio-political and security environment has led the Stabilization Facility to adopt a form of flexibility and adaptability in the implementation of activities on the ground. The planning took into account the different situations on the ground in order to respond to the urgent needs of the target communities in a context of insecurity. The development and implementation of Joint Action Plans (JPs) have facilitated the identification of the needs of the most vulnerable communities.

The immediate stabilization operations in the two pilot communes of Falagountou and Seytenga were not without difficulties.

To ensure the continuity of interventions on the ground, the Stabilization Mechanism has been able to strengthen its partnerships with local entities, including businesses and civil society organizations (CSOs), based in the target areas. The support of target communities around the implementation of activities on the ground was another area of work in 2022. This axis will continue in 2023 with the strengthening of the role of the Local Committees of Suivi and Validation (CLSV) representative of all communities.

The national steering of the stabilization dynamic has resulted in close coordination with the governors and through the RTCs, the High Commissioners, the prefects and all the decentralized entities. The involvement of community, customary and religious leaders should also be strengthened.
OUTLOOK

For the year 2023, the outlook consists of scaling up stabilization interventions. This will begin with diagnoses and development of Joint Action Plans of the new beneficiary municipalities such as Bani and Arbinda in the Sahel and Bogandé and Gayeri in the Eastern region. The prospects will also consist in the establishment of stabilization teams in the eastern and northern regions of Burkina Faso in order to make the implementation of activities on the ground effective.

FINANCIAL STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>COMMITMENTS</th>
<th>ACTUAL EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>ADVANCES</th>
<th>BALANCE</th>
<th>Budget Utilization %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT 2</td>
<td>3 928 084</td>
<td>3 462 561</td>
<td>253 950</td>
<td>79 581</td>
<td>211 573</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT 3</td>
<td>1 059 664</td>
<td>1 112 385</td>
<td>428 831</td>
<td>256 654</td>
<td>- 481 551</td>
<td>145%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT 4</td>
<td>1 727 893</td>
<td></td>
<td>74 881</td>
<td>113 687</td>
<td>1 653 013</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT 5</td>
<td>50 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 651</td>
<td>67 258</td>
<td>45 349</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT 6</td>
<td>1 095 136</td>
<td>116 304</td>
<td>1 163 194</td>
<td>123 918</td>
<td>- 184 361</td>
<td>117%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7 860 777</td>
<td>4 691 250</td>
<td>1 925 507</td>
<td>641 098</td>
<td>1 244 023</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Regional activities | JAPs Activities | Activity deliverables | Status (achieved or not achieved) | Weighted achieved implementation rate
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
**Output 2: Foundations for a sustainable presence of state authorities and security providers in target communities are established**

#### 2.1 Rehabilitate or build infrastructure and equip ISPs with security and justice equipment (police stations, gendarmerie group, courts, etc.)
- Strengthen the technical and operational capabilities of ISPs
  - 8 vehicles Pick-up - 48 motorcycles - 2 4X4 tow truck Protective and Security and Communication Equipment - Medical first aid kit - Computer equipment and xx infrastructure rehabilitated
  - Carried out
  - 15.88%
- Establish or Rehabilitate ISF Infrastructure
  - Construction-in-progress
  - 6.00%
- Strengthen the capacities of the departmental court (equipment, operational support, etc.)
  - Construction-in-progress
  - 0.08%

#### 2.2 Provide furniture, equipment, internet connectivity, water, electricity and dedicated security to judges and administrators
- Train 130 resource persons on communication approaches in conflict contexts, between ISF and civilian populations
  - Carried out
  - 0.14%
- Training ISPs on human rights, GBV, etc.
  - xx ISF officers trained on human rights, GBV, etc.
  - Carried out
  - 0.07%

#### 2.4 Build the capacity of local actors and newly deployed security personnel on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence
- Train 210 community and customary leaders, members of the Communal Child Protection Network (RCPE) on human rights (citizens’ rights and duties, rights remedies) and issues specific to girls in conflict contexts, for the benefit of the population.
  - Carried out
  - 0.21%
- Finance 02 day of accountability
  - At least 100 people are mobilized
  - Not done
  - 0.00%

#### 2.5 Mobilize civil society actors to reinforce the role of ISF and civilian participation in the functioning of justice
- Train 50 CSO members on techniques for denouncing and questioning citizens
  - Carried out
  - 0.07%
- Participate in the realization of sports competitions
  - At least 2000 people were mobilized during educational talks on GBV (subject of denunciation and reporting)
  - At least 2000 People mobilized

---

### Regional activities | JAPs Activities | Activity deliverables | Status (achieved or not achieved) | Weighted achieved implementation rate
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---

#### 2.6 Promote coordination between security providers and law and justice actors
- Take stock of the issue of access to justice by populations (actions and priorities to be defined and taken under the leadership of the competent authorities)
  - Carried out
  - 0.21%
- Organize 04 open days of justice for the popularization of texts of criminal procedures, the Legal Aid Fund for the benefit of the populations
  - At least 200 people have visited and are familiar with the roles of the justice services and the texts of criminal procedures, the Legal Aid Fund for the benefit of the populations
  - Not done
  - 0.00%
- Organize 04 educational talks on GBV (subject of denunciation and reporting)
  - At least 400 people were mobilized during educational talks on GBV (subject of denunciation and reporting)
  - Carried out
  - 0.03%
- Organize 15 awareness-raising sessions on the functioning of justice and court procedures and the importance of justice for peaceful coexistence between communities, human rights and on legal texts and provisions (access to justice, access to the aid fund)
  - At least 2000 people participated in sensitizations on the functioning of justice and court procedures and the importance of justice for peaceful coexistence between communities, human rights and legal texts and provisions (access to justice, access to the aid fund)
  - Construction-in-progress
  - 0.00%
- Organize 04 sports competitions
  - 2000 People mobilized
  - Not done
  - 0.02%
### Regional activities
- **Training of members of EPAs, AME, COGES of administrative, educational, sanitary and water point infrastructures, community management structures in public management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity deliverables</th>
<th>Status (achieved or not achieved)</th>
<th>Weighted achieved implementation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 members of EPA, AME, COGES trained</td>
<td>Carried out</td>
<td>0,45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 3: Target communities have essential social service infrastructure built and/or rehabilitated, functional and accessible**  

**17,34%**

- **Build and equip 16 new classrooms and rehabilitate 14 classrooms.**
  - 16 new classrooms built and 14 classrooms rehabilitated.
  - Not done 3,07%

- **Building and equipping 12 social and health infrastructures.**
  - 12 socio-health infrastructures built and equipped (04 additional housing for health staff, 01 patient waiting room, 01 additional hospital room, 01 biomedical laboratory, 01 youth centre, 01 women's house, 01 cereal bank, 01 isolation room and 01 guard room) 01 water tower equipped with solar panels for the CSPS/Electrification of the CSPS. Motherhood
  - Construction-in-progress 1,38%

- **3.1 Rehabilitate or (re)build essential social infrastructure: rehabilitate water supply systems, roads and bridges, health center, maternity, schools and clinics, and establish off-grid solar electricity systems.**

- **Build 44 public latrines and 100 family latrines including 14 latrine booths in the 4 schools and health centers.**
  - 44 public latrines and 100 family latrines including 14 latrine cabins built in the 4 schools and health centers (4 mixed latrine cabins built and operational in 04 schools in Seytenga and 6 latrine cabins for students and 02 cabins for teaching staff built, 02 mixed latrines for patients) 03 latrines rehabilitated in the women's house
  - Carried out 4,99%

### JAP's Activities

- **Install 18 solar-powered street lighting devices.**
  - 18 public lighting devices using solar energy installed in schools, CEGs, medical centers, maternity wards, Town Hall, School District...  
  - Carried out 1,20%

- **Carry out and rehabilitate 18 boreholes, 03 Bouli, 06PMH, 02 PEA and 01 AEPS.**
  - 18 boreholes, 06PMH, 02 PEA and 01 AEPS rehabilitated and reequipped  
  - Construction-in-progress 2,83%

- **Recycle 15 masons on latrine construction techniques and acquire an equipment kit for the construction of the slabs.**
  - 15 masons trained on latrine construction techniques  
  - Carried out 0,07%

- **Organize 04 awareness sessions on the use of latrines for the benefit of populations.**
  - 02 Sensitizations organized on the use of latrines for the benefit of the population  
  - Carried out 1,06%

- **Develop 02 sports fields.**
  - 02 developed fields  
  - Construction-in-progress 0,00%

- **3.3 Equipping social infrastructure.**

- **11 schools equipped with office equipment (tables, benches, rooms, desks).**
  - 11 schools equipped with office equipment (tables, benches, rooms, desks)  
  - Construction-in-progress 0,30%

- **The premises of the administrations and technical services of the environment, livestock and agriculture equipped with furniture and computer kits (computers, printers and photocopiers).**
  - The premises of the administrations and technical services of the environment, livestock and agriculture equipped with furniture and computer kits (computers, printers and photocopiers)  
  - Construction-in-progress 0,11%

- **04 women's and youth houses equipped with furniture (200 chairs), computer kits, solar energy device and office furniture kits (desk + chairs + cabinets) for events.**
  - 04 women's and youth houses equipped with furniture (200 chairs), computer kits, solar energy device and office furniture kits (desk + chairs + cabinets) for events  
  - Construction-in-progress 0,14%
## 4.3 Establish specific support mechanisms, capacity building and IGAs for youth and women in targeted communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional activities</th>
<th>JAPs Activities</th>
<th>Activity deliverables</th>
<th>Status (achieved or not achieved)</th>
<th>Weighted achieved implementation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Organize cash-for-work for waste collection and management, maintenance of community infrastructure and road construction</td>
<td>Recover 1000 ha of degraded land and realize 100 manure pits / composting with the THIMO method</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>3,74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finance and support 1200 AGRs and projects for the benefit of young people and women trained</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0,98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Train and strengthen the capacity of 1500 young people and women trained in the implementation of AGR and promising trade</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0,58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide and support 150 young people and women trained in trades with installation kits (equipment, inputs, financing, recycling)</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0,00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 5.1 Restoring platforms for inclusive mediation and social cohesion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional activities</th>
<th>JAPs Activities</th>
<th>Activity deliverables</th>
<th>Status (achieved or not achieved)</th>
<th>Weighted achieved implementation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Involve at-risk youth in maintaining community infrastructure</td>
<td>Organize 02 awareness campaigns for women in terms of women's political commitments (texts in favor of women) and create a hard core of women leaders trained in participation and management of public affairs</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Output 4: Livelihoods are stabilized and the local economy is supported in target communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional activities</th>
<th>JAPs Activities</th>
<th>Activity deliverables</th>
<th>Status (achieved or not achieved)</th>
<th>Weighted achieved implementation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 hospital and delivery beds and 01 ambulance for 02 CM (infirmary) and 02 maternity wards</td>
<td>50 hospital and delivery beds and 01 ambulance for 02 CM (infirmary) and 02 maternity wards</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0,82%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Output 5: Risks of conflict are mitigated in target communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional activities</th>
<th>JAPs Activities</th>
<th>Activity deliverables</th>
<th>Status (achieved or not achieved)</th>
<th>Weighted achieved implementation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02 Village Savings Associations are created and functional</td>
<td>Set up 04 groups of Village Savings Associations (VSLAs) for the benefit of women and young people (training, formalization, follow-up)</td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>0,87%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 ambulance for 02 CM (infirmary) and 02 maternity wards</td>
<td>Sensitize 50 local actors on the uncontrolled use of banks and the prevention of animal diseases</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0,13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 ambulance for 02 CM (infirmary) and 02 maternity wards</td>
<td>At least 500 market gardeners sensitized on the anarchic use of banks</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0,13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional activities</td>
<td>JAPs Activities</td>
<td>Activity deliverables</td>
<td>Status (achieved or not achieved)</td>
<td>Weighted achieved implementation rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Establish a functional mechanism for continuous monitoring of conflicts and strengthen the capacities of local actors in conflict prevention and management</td>
<td>Collect and sort waste (plastic bags) by women (100) to merge with the activity above</td>
<td>100 temporal jobs created for women sorters of plastic waste</td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financially support the operation of the two communal radio stations of Falagountou and Seytenga through thematic programming covering interventions and stabilization dynamics.</td>
<td>02 communal radio stations financially supported</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support local committees responsible for monitoring and support for conflict management and prevention activities with technical and financial support</td>
<td>Local committees responsible for monitoring and support for conflict management and prevention activities with technical and financial support</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Train 360 local actors on risk/security protection analysis, the implementation of mitigation measures (02 sessions for 50 people) and on techniques for preventing and managing community conflicts, facilitating dialogue and community mediation</td>
<td>200 local actors trained on risk/security protection analysis methods and the implementation of mitigation measures</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthen the capacities of 100 primary and post-primary teachers on civics and citizenship, social cohesion and support for large groups</td>
<td>100 primary and post-primary teachers trained on citizenship and citizenship, social cohesion and care for large groups</td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Train 200 community actors (local security committee, CVD, CM, CFV, CCFV, religious and customary leaders, Koglweogo) on the early warning system related to security, on herder-farmer conflicts on compliance with rules and the use of transhumance corridors</td>
<td>200 community actors trained on security-related aspects of the early warning system</td>
<td>Construction-in-progress</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organize 10 awareness-raising sessions (meetings with leaders, exchanges with the population, forum theatre, community radio, etc.) on communication approaches, prevention and management of conflicts related to the exploitation of natural resources, on social cohesion and living together with civilian populations, local elected officials and community leaders and on the stabilization process (the stabilization project – to promote the adhesion of the populations)</td>
<td>At least 10 awareness sessions organized</td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mrs. Ramata Boubacar Dicko is a 50-year-old head of household who benefited from the Cash for Work program in Seytenga (10/02 to 01/04/2022). Although her name was not initially on the list of 500 beneficiaries, Mrs. Dicko took part, voluntarily, in the first week of cleaning and sanitation work of the administrative services of the city of Seytenga. She said, “I will miss staying at home knowing that all the women are working in the village for a common cause.” She added: “There is a Fulani adage that says: it is better to work to have something than to sit doing nothing and be ashamed ‘bii aadama golla heba buri joodo semta’. She went on to say, “This work is useful for the whole community.” At the 2nd week and due to the absence of a beneficiary, her name was added to the list and she could be paid for 23 days of work (46,000 F CFA - equivalent to 68 USD). When she received her last paycheck, Mrs. Dicko told us, with a smile on her face: “I was able to buy food and a small goat of 12,500 CFA francs that I will fatten and sell as the Tabaski festival approaches”.

Collected by Soumana Falke and reviewed by Haoua Lookman, Engineers – Seytenga, Burkina Faso

Some useful links:
- https://twitter.com/PNUD_BFA/status/1601244224589946881
- https://twitter.com/PNUD_BFA/status/1603347156978782206
- https://twitter.com/PNUD_BFA/status/1603347160388571138
- https://twitter.com/PNUD_BFA/status/160340772362702848
- (4) The 19H30 of August 10, 2022-BF1TV - YouTube [From 12:15 to 15:40]
- https://twitter.com/PNUD_BFA/status/1595037399372939267