Conflict and Protection Analysis: The dynamics of insecurity and conflict as it affects populations in the East Region of Burkina Faso.
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<th>Action Contre la Faim</th>
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<tr>
<td>AQIM</td>
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<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugees Council</td>
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<td>Forces de Défense et de Sécurité</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced People</td>
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<td>Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>OCADES</td>
<td>Organisation Catholique pour le Développement et la Solidarité</td>
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<td>RPA</td>
<td>Rapid Protection Assessment</td>
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1. INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the dynamics of insecurity and conflict as it affects populations in the East Region of Burkina Faso across the domains of; (i) security and community protection; (ii) social cohesion; (iii) child protection; and (iv) gender-based violence. Tensions and insecurity across all four domains existed before the on-set of the present crisis in the country, but has deepened by a growing sense of mistrust among community members and between ethnic groups in relation to the presence of non-state armed groups, which has led to widespread population displacements in recent months. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the East Region are integrated into host communities to varying degrees, hosted in houses, public buildings or makeshift camps. Although host communities and IDP share limited resources, the issue of conflict between them does not appear as a salient concern. The relationships across communities has not been addressed by the rapid protection analysis.

There is a collective sense of vulnerability and violence at all levels of society in the East Region today with all groups among local populations facing some level of protection risk primarily related to; (i) conflict over access to land and natural resources (water/wood) for agriculture and grazing; (ii) the presence of non-state armed actors; and/or (iii) the presence of governmental security forces. Conflict related to competition over natural resources, including gold, is also present in the region and a factor of tension between groups. Some distinctions regarding how specific protection risks affect different groups can be drawn:

**IDP men and boys** are particularly exposed to threats and physical violence at the hands of non-state armed groups and governmental security forces. They are less likely than residents to possess civil documentation, and their IDP status makes them more likely to be mistrusted and targeted by violence. These risks are a direct result of the current crisis.

**IDP women and girls** are more exposed to gender-based violence than before the crisis, including sexual abuse, further decrease in access to education and early marriage. While these are structural risks for all women and girls in the zone, they have become severe for IDP women and girls through the present crisis due to an acute lack of resources, changes in their roles and responsibilities and the breakdown of community support structures. IDP women who have lost or been abandoned by their husbands are most at risk.

**Resident men and women** face risks primarily related to conflict over land, including reduced land for cultivation and grazing. This is related to long-standing tension between agriculturalist and pastoralist groups present in the East Region, the actions of private companies, as well as the presence of non-state armed actors. The influx of IDPs into their communities brought on by the crisis may also be a driver. Most IDP will be hosted inside houses. The host family and IDP family will share the resources available. Cohabitation stresses resources and is a source of tension between the individuals, particularly mentioned by females (both IDP and hosts, regardless of the age group).

**Resident women and girls** live with entrenched discrimination in terms of their rights to own land and have a voice in community life. Domestic violence is rampant and there is little to no recourse to action to end any physical and/or sexual abuse against them. The present crisis has made
resident women even more vulnerable to early marriage, sexual violence, early marriage, and discrimination in areas where non-state armed groups are present.

Men and boys are particularly affected by an increase in inter-communal conflict, discrimination, and physical violence. There is a widespread perception that Peuhls collaborate with violent non-state armed actors. The relation between the ethnic group and non-state armed actors leads to reprisal against the ethnic group following attacks from the armed group.

**Local authorities and leaders** are targets of non-state armed actors for violence and may also face risks related to changing political alliances, as well as community support for the (illegal) operations of Kolgweogos.

Annexes 1 and 2 of this report present specific information on risks across the seven communities where the assessment took place.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This report is based on Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key-Informant Interviews (KII), and a Risk Mapping exercise held in the East Region of Burkina Faso which took place during the period of July 1 – 10 2019.

A total of 56 FGDs were held with resident and internally displaced women, men, boys, and girls in the seven communities of Tanwalbougou, Kpientchiengou, Ougarou, Natioboani, Matiacoali, Pama and Fada. The configuration of FGDs included:

- IDP boys
- IDP girls
- IDP women
- IDP men and women
- Resident girls
- Resident boys
- Resident women
- Resident men and women

A total of 11 KII were held with the following persons:

- Président national de l'association Rouga (Berger)
- Conseiller 2ème adjoint au Maire de PAMA
- Secrétaire du conseil régional de la jeunesse de l'Est. Président d'association, PDG FimbasTelcom
- CVD / Tawalbigou
- Conseiller, 2ème adjoint au Maire
- Responsable Kolgweogo
- Major centre de Santé

1 “Koglweogo” defines community/ethnic based defence groups. They are members of the communities and frequently enjoy community support for their « policing » of communities: they are grounded in community based protection mechanism, they have been active since the mid-1990s.
- Travailleur de l’action sociale de Matiacoali depuis 4 mois
- Conseiller à Kpientchiengou
- CVD et trésorier de l’association des parents d’élèves de Ougaré
- Coordination des femmes
Communities across the East Region of Burkina Faso are affected by civil and military conflicts, which have risen significantly since 2012 and intensified since December 2018. "The last three years have seen several significant attacks on civilians, especially in Ouagadougou, the North and Eastern parts of Burkina. The civilian death toll due to violent conflict across Burkina Faso has now dramatically, spiked, rising by more than 7,000% compared to the same time last year". Waves of IDPs moving to the region is a recent feature of the insecurity in and around Burkina Faso, and effective systems for supporting IDPs and host communities to access their rights are still nascent. The poverty of populations of the East Region plays a significant role in the conflict dynamics observed. As one KII respondent stated:

"The East Region is the vastest region in the country and is very rich in natural resources. But unfortunately, it is one of the most neglected regions by the central government. One of the factors that makes it possible for terrorism to exist here is the precarity of populations. The state does not exist at the village level."

The interrelated factors underlying conflict in the East Region of Burkina Faso include structural instability, struggle for power and influence, and a security dilemma whereby fear is a major driver of violent conflict between actors. Groups involved in and affected by strife include agriculturists; pastoralists; gold miners; landowners; administrative officials; and justice and security forces. Some distinct drivers of violent conflict include:

**Intercommunal conflicts** between the Mossi, the Gourmantchés (agriculturalist), and the Peulh (pastoralist) ethnic groups over the use of land and changes in practices. Intercommunal conflict over land is pre-existing to the crisis, however the Peuhl are now even less welcomed by other groups because of the perception that they collaborate with non-state armed actors.

**Conflicts over access to land for cultivation** is a major issue in the East Region with people from the more arid northern part of Burkina Faso migrating to the zone in search of land suitable for agriculture, something seen as an aggression by resident populations. This is intensified with the developing dynamic of “agro-business” whereby people sell agricultural land to newcomers, sometimes without respecting the community and/or family norms, and without prior consultation of others. The selling of land further increases conflict with pastoralists because the right to use livestock paths is not guaranteed, and increased crop rotation limits access to pasture because land which use to stay bare is now used.

**Conflicts linked to the occupation of homes** in urban and peri-urban zones occur often. Most IDP will be hosted in families or sheltered in public buildings (schools). They will be hosted in families with whom they share kinship or closer family ties. The hosting is ruled by hospitality obligations. The context of the hosting, its scale and undefined length increases tensions between hosts and hosted, around resources, space/ intimacy, etc. The hosting of IDP is the most important protection mechanism which responds to the crisis.

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2 Mixed Migration Centre, 2019  
Political tensions between groups in power and opposition groups are a big issue across the East Region, particularly in Fada, and in Burkina Faso at large. There are also tensions brought on by changing political alliances of political party militants from one party to another, which creates tumult at the community level.

Auto-defense groups, or Kolgweogos, are active and well organized at all levels in the East Region. They have strong community support for their operations because of the perception that their presence has led to a drastic reduction to the occurrence of crimes, such as the stealing of livestock and banditry. In the course of the past 30 years, the Koglweogo have taken the space normally filled by state security forces in some areas. They are widely supported by communities as effective «community police». In the last years, some groups have allegedly carried out some violent reprisal attacks against Peuls. Koglweogo now have lower visibility than a few years ago. Armed groups are more present and some are presumed to have joined these groups. Koglweogo are not a recent phenomenon. Community support for the Kolgweogos sometimes leads to conflict between local authorities and community members if authorities seek to punish the Kolgweogos for their actions.

The Presence of non-state armed actors in the East Region presents a clear and present danger to the security of local populations due to direct attacks and fighting between non-state armed groups and the Forces de Défense et de Sécurité (FDS). On-going attacks upon individuals suspected by the FDS to collaborate with armed groups is also of major concern, particularly among IDP and Peuhl men. This situation has led to widespread fear, mistrust, and displacement of populations.

Overall, the military interventions of the FDS in the East Region have led to a reduction of attacks by non-state armed actors upon civilians, who have now become more discreet than before the military operations took place. Attacks are now more targeted against FDS, members of the Comité Villageois de Development, and traditional and religious leaders. At the same time, there is also fear among populations, and particularly among boys, of being accused of collaboration with terrorists and violently punished by governmental security forces. Local populations express fear of the continued rise of conflict and violence, as well as the need for greater engagement of key actors in the mitigation and resolution of conflicts.

### 4. SECURITY AND COMMUNITY PROTECTION

Due to the present crisis in Burkina Faso, IDPs and resident populations in the East Region are living in fear and risks to their assets and personal safety have increased. The presence of non-state armed actors in the zone and mistrust between governmental security forces and local populations has deepened existing fractures at the community level. The presence of arms among civilians is not salient as a security issue, although armed civilian self-protection groups or Kolgweogos have strong community level support. Possession of civil documentation is crucial to the safety of individuals who, without this, may be suspected as ‘terrorists’; IDPs in particular have reduced access to civil documentation since the onset of the crisis.

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4 Individuals are suspected to be linked to armed groups such as IS and AQIM
4.1. Perceived risk levels linked to the passage of non-state armed groups

Non-state armed groups present in the East Region are referred to by the population as ‘terrorists’. Reluctance to speak in detail about the risks related to the presence of terrorist groups is evident, particularly among women and girls, however different levels of perceived danger can be observed. The first is fear of direct threats and/or attack (i.e. kidnapping, beatings, robbery, murder), as well as forced enrollment. The second is fear of fighting between the FDS and terrorist groups, which is said to breed fear, distrust, and population movements, as well as the risk of kidnapping and ‘disappearing’ of persons suspected by the FDS of cooperating with terrorists (a risk expressed by youth in particular).

Across communities, risks related to the presence of terrorist groups are perceived as significantly higher for men and boys than for women and girls because men and boys represent ‘strength’ and human resources and therefore targeting by terrorist groups for recruitment; they are also therefore more suspect to suspicion of collaboration with terrorist groups. IDPs perceive higher levels of exposure and risk related to the presence of terrorist groups than resident populations.

Tanwalbougou is the community where the reported frequency and impact of the passage of armed groups is highest across IDPs; residents; men; women; boys; and girls. IDP men, women, and boys in Ougarou, Matiacoali, Natiabowani, and Fada also reported ‘moderately frequent’ risks related to the passage of armed groups with serious consequences. Little to no risk linked to the passage of armed groups was reported across groups in the communities of Kpientchiengou and Pama.

Figure 2: Frequency of risks linked to the passage of armed groups

4.2. Firearms among local Populations

The vast majority of civilians in the East Region (79%) are apparently unarmed, and the overall perceived impact of arms among local populations is ‘low’ to ‘moderate’. Tanwalboughou appears to be the community where local populations are most heavily armed with both IDP and resident men and women claiming the presence of arms among households. Some arms are also reportedly
present among the populations of Matiacoali, Natiabowani, Fada, and Pama. No arms were reported in Ougaru. Where arms do exist at the household level, the primary purpose for ownership is said to be hunting – no FGD respondents spoke about the need to have arms to protect themselves and their families.

At the same time, there is strong community-level support throughout the East Region for the armed operations of the Kogleweogos, who are civilians, and who are appreciated by communities for their role in fighting to reduce banditry and the stealing of livestock.

Figure 3: Households in the community possessing firearms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of respondents who say households in the community possess firearms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-50% of hhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less than 25% of hhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3. Access to civil documentation

Pervasive fear, mistrust, and insecurity brought on by the present crisis has resulted in an increase in the frequency of incidents related to civil documentation in the East Region, particularly those targeting IDPs. While access to official documentation has largely stayed the same or increased for resident populations, IDPs report having reduced or no access to official documentation since the start of the crisis. This stands out as a crucial issue across communities because not possessing civil documentation exposes people – IDP men and boys in particular - to risks such as, threats, discrimination, arbitrary arrest, kidnapping, and murder.

IDP boys in Ougaru stated, “For us, the IDPs, if you don’t have documents you’re seen as a terrorist by the FDS, and the terrorists also threaten us.’

A participant in a mixed men’s and women’s group in Natioboani stated, “It should be noted that access to birth certificates and identification remains very difficult for IDPs – even impossible – because they are all accused by local populations and authorities (i.e. gendarmes and police) of being either terrorists or complicit with terrorists.”

A resident boy in Fada stated, “The risks linked to a lack of documentation affect us very much. It limits movements and creates a lot of victims; there has been one execution and two kidnappings”.

Resident and IDP women and girls were more likely to report low levels of civil documentation among the population, which may reflect a pre-existing reality that women have less access to documentation. However, at the same time, women and girls expressed the least sense of exposure to risks associated with a lack of civil documentation.
4.4. Risks affecting Household and Community Goods

The most frequent and severe risks affecting household and community goods are primarily linked to conflict between agriculturalists and pastoralists over access to land, as well as conflict over access to housing in urban and peri-urban areas. The reduction of pasture land; reduction of land for cultivation; and occupation of homes were cited across stakeholders, including IDP and resident men, women, boys, and girls.

The groups most often implicated in conflict related to access to land are the Mossi, the Gourmantché, and the Peulh. The Mossi and Gourmantché ethnic groups are agriculturalists and mostly sedentary, while the Peulh are “nomadic” pastoralists, who reclaim their need for access to land around agricultural fields as well as protected forests in the region.

Many cases of conflict between civilians over access to homes in urban and peri-urban areas are also observed, with one recent case involving a firearm reported in Fada.

The destruction of homes, road banditry and robbery are also risks faced by resident and IDP populations. The perpetrators of these risks were cited mostly as being ‘criminals’, ‘armed groups’ and ‘terrorist groups’. The ‘police’, ‘gendarmes’, and ‘national army’ were only reported as perpetrators in Ougaru. The identification of main perpetrators varies across age and gender groups with resident and IDP girls systematically citing “criminals”, while resident and IDP women often cited “community members” as main perpetrators, and resident and IDP men and boys frequently cited ‘armed groups’ and/or ‘terrorist groups’.

| Table 1: Risks affecting household and community goods |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Risk            | % Respondents claiming that risk is very or moderately frequent | % Respondents claiming that impact of risk is severe |
| Robbery         | 14%              | 9%              |
4.5. Risks related to violence against people

Threats, murder, and kidnapping are the most frequent and severe risks to people cited by resident and IDP men, women, boys and girls. Threats are the most frequent risk (although less serious) and affect resident and IDP boys in particular. Kidnapping was confirmed as a risk across groups in Fada, Mathiakoali, Natiabowani, Pama, and Tanwalbougou. Murder appears to be a big issue for resident and IDP populations in Pama and Fada, as well as for IDP populations in Ougarou and Natiabowani.

The perpetrators of violence against people who were cited are an even mixture of ‘local community members’, ‘criminals’, ‘police’, ‘gendarmes’, and ‘national army’. ‘Terrorist groups’ were also cited, particularly in Natiabowani, as well as Kpientchiengou, Mathiakoali, Tanwalbougou, and Ougarou. The risk of harm at the hands of national security forces and/or terrorist groups is most acutely perceived by resident and IDP boys and men.

Most groups across communities (45%) stated that the frequency of risks affecting people has increased compared to before the crisis, particularly groups of resident and IDP boys and men; 41% of groups stated that the frequency has stayed the same, with IDP and resident women and girls most frequently reporting this perception; and 14% (nearly all IDP girls) stated that these risks have diminished. Displaced and resident males perceive higher risks to personal safety than females. The perception of increased risks links these to different alleged perpetrators (criminals, organized armed groups and FDS).

Deeper qualitative analysis reveals stereotypes as a major underlying factor to discrimination and on-going violence against people; particularly affecting certain ethnic groups. Relations between ethnic groups organizing cohabitation and connection seem to have eroded to emphasize more on divisive elements between the groups. The Peulh in particular are accused of being accomplices of terrorist groups, or directly responsible for crimes, and the inaccessibility of areas inhabited by pastoralists (often Peulhs) is a major determining factor to violence.

Youths (males from the host community) in Matiacoali asked the question, “Why is it that after the passage of unidentified armed groups the national army comes to kill all the Peulhs?”

At the same time, discriminatory attitudes between local residents and IDPs does not seem to be a major concern for either group. Some residents did express fear about the increasing numbers of IDPs and the context of insecurity surrounding their displacement, but there is no evidence of direct tensions between IDPs and resident populations, except from two specific sites (Pama and Kpientchiengou where IDPs are reported to be poorly integrated in the community, and relations with the host population are strained.). Two factors that may contribute to peaceful relations between IDPs and host communities are; (i) the relatively small percentage of IDPs present in the
East Region when compared to host populations, and; (ii) the relatively short distances between where IDPs are coming from and the locations to which they have been displaced (kinship and family bonds between hosts and IDP) and (iii) social norms related to hospitality and obligation towards people in need (including the obligation of Zakat).

Table 2: Risks related to violence against people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>% Respondents claiming that risk is very or somewhat frequent</th>
<th>% Respondents claiming that the impact is severe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forced enrollment</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitrary arrest</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. SOCIAL COHESION

State actors have little to no significant presence in matters of social cohesion in the East Region. Rumors are rampant, which feeds fear and mistrust, and local administrative and traditional leaders are by-and-large only partially able to deal with the inter- and intra-community tensions present. Socio-economic cooperation within community groups, such as youth and women’s associations, is common across communities but their positive impact is limited. Tensions linked to authorities runs low overall. Conflict resolution mechanisms have eroded and are currently non-existent or non-functional to respond to inter-community conflict.

5.1. Tensions Linked to authorities

Overall, there appear to be relatively low levels of tension linked to authorities across communities:

- 21% of FGD groups claimed that there are ‘very frequent’ or ‘moderately frequent’ tensions between administrative leaders and the population;
- 18% of FGD groups claimed that there are ‘somewhat frequent’ tensions between traditional leaders and the population; and
- 11% of FGD groups claimed that there are ‘very frequent’ or ‘moderately frequent’ tensions between traditional and administrative authorities.

It should be noted that IDP and resident men and boys reported higher frequency of tensions linked to authorities that women and girls, perhaps reflecting that women have less involvement with authorities overall.
The presence of tensions between administrative leaders and local populations stands out most in Fada, Matiacoali, Ougarou, and Pama and affects both IDP and resident men and women to varying degrees. The dynamics of this tension seem to be partly rooted in the clandestine operations of the Kogleweogos which are widely supported by local communities. The Kogleweogos are at times found by administrative authorities to have committed crimes and any sanctions against them are often met with anger by local populations. For example, in one incident the Regional Leader of Kogleweogos was arrested by authorities and the entire local population around, including women and children, demonstrated for his release. In the end, he was released by authorities and instead given a fine.

Tensions between traditional leaders and local populations seem most prominent in the communities of Pama and Natiabowani but is perceived to carry low levels of consequence. On the other hand, tensions between administrative and traditional leaders is viewed as having serious consequences to the population; this has been reported as an issue in Fada, Pama, Ougarou, and Natiabowani.

The majority of FGD groups stated that the conflict has had an impact on levels of tension between authorities and local populations, and approximately 57% of groups (particularly PDI males) said that tensions have increased compared to before the conflict.

A statement captured during FGDs specifically citing these tensions as a concern were made by an IDP girl in Fada who said, “Tensions linked to authorities existed before and have gotten worse with the crisis. Today there is total mistrust between local populations and with authorities as well.”

Interestingly, all other groups in Fada and the other six communities surveyed, including other IDPs, either said that there are no problems between the population and local authorities, or did not mention it at all. However, many groups did cite conflict between agriculturalists and pastoralists as a major source of tension at the community level.

5.2. Mechanisms for conflict resolution

Conflict between agriculturalist and pastoralists was again cited repeatedly as a major issue within the context of conflict resolution in the East Region. In theory, there are two initiatives in place in the East Region for the resolution of conflict at the community level. The first is a Communal/Provincial/Regional Cooperation Platform that includes High Commissioners, Secretary Generals, Provincial Directors, Mayors, Prefects, women and youth associations, and religious committees. This platform operates based on the problems presented and the level of interest aroused. In addition to this, each village has a structure with the mandate to provide solutions to local conflicts to the best of their ability. These structures may include ‘le Conseil des Notables’ or the ‘Comités Villageois de Développement’. In practice, any community-level structure could potentially be implicated in addressing conflict; interlocutors are called upon depending on the specific reason for the conflict.

Traditional and religious leaders are key to conflict resolution in the East Region. The Chief of Fada is also specifically cited as a key player in the management of conflicts region-wide. Other actors not already mentioned who might be called upon for dealing with conflict include:

- FDS (particularly in cases of terrorism)
- Political party leaders
- Representatives of the Justice system (particularly for conflicts over land and natural resources)
- ‘Opinion leaders’
- The Kogleweogo

Members of the Peulh ethnic group are routinely marginalized from processes dealing with conflict. As one person stated, “In terms of groups who are unimplicated, marginalized, and excluded from all organizations here and in the region, it is definitely the Peulh community. They are accused of everything; they are left to themselves.”

IDPs also express being excluded from conflict resolution due to the mistrust of resident community members. To further the point, an IDP boy in Pama stated, “These mechanisms don’t work. There are way too many conflicts that they don’t manage to handle. There is total mistrust among most of the population. Psychosis rules to the extent that no one trusts anyone else.”

Indeed, it seems that in reality there is very little effective action to resolve conflicts taking place in the East Region. For example, two-thirds of FGD groups said that a mechanism ‘never existed’ (34%) - particularly in Fada, Matiacoali, and Pama - or that ‘a mechanism exists but is non-functional’ or ‘weak’ (37%) - particularly in Ougarou, Natiabowani, Kpientchiengou, and Tanwalbougou. While 32% of groups across communities reported that there is a conflict resolution mechanism in place that is ‘functional and respected’, this claim was made by host and IDP women and girls much more than men and boys, which may reflect a sense among females that they cannot speak freely during FGDs.

**Figure 5: Efficacy of conflict resolution mechanisms**

The existence of local initiatives aiming to support social cohesion was confirmed in the communities of Matiacoali, Ougarou, Pama, Kpientchiengou, and Tanwalbougou by host and IDP boys and girls primarily. Two specific examples of this include inter-communal exchanges on social cohesion that have taken place in Matiacoali, as well as programming focused on the resolution of community-level conflict in Fada implemented by OCADES. Much like mechanisms for the resolution of conflict initiatives to build social cohesion appear to be ephemeral, as demonstrated by the statement of one resident man in Matiacoali who said, “There are mechanisms aiming to build social cohesion, but we wish for these types of initiatives to see the light of day.” This shows that social
cohesion mechanisms exist but are not considered inclusive and therefore not « owned » by all community members especially Peuhl and IDP communities.

6. CHILD PROTECTION

Practices such as early (forced) marriage, unwanted pregnancy, forced labor, and physical abuse of children are fairly common in the East Region and have existed since before the crisis. However, risks for children such as being out-of-school and forced recruitment into armed forces have now increased in direct relation to the crisis.

6.1. Child Protection Risks

Child protection risks have increased since the start of the present crisis. The most prominent risks to children across communities in the East Region are; (i) being out of school, which appears to affect boys and girls equally either due to the closure of schools or early pregnancy; (ii) unwanted pregnancy among girls; and (iii) early marriage of girls.

The RPA shows a clear difference between female and male respondents. Males will all mention the importance of the change related to and increase of school drop-out/ lower access to school. Girls and women will say that there is little difference or no change. This may show underlying inequality related to school access, before the crisis, showing that boys are more affected by the impact of the crisis on schools than girls. Resident and IDP girls and boys across communities surveyed made comments on these issues:

**IDP boys in Fada** – “We are out of school because of the crisis.”

**IDP girls in Ougaru** – “Unwanted pregnancy is a major source of being out-of-school among young girls in our village.”

**Resident girls in Pama** – “The issue of unwanted pregnancy remains a source of worry for us young girls; there are many cases of this in the village.”

Other protection issues affecting children include

- **Exploitative labor** (of both girls and boys), particular in the domains of goldmining and field labor;
- **Separated children**, which seems to affect primarily boys;
- **Physical violence** at the household level, which appears to be somewhat ‘standard’ as a parenting strategy and most serious for boys;
- **Sexual violence and sexual exploitation**, which likely affects girls more than boys, but was not commented on during group discussions - this report assumes that it has been underreported;
- **Recruitment of boys by non-state armed groups**: Koranic masters are identified as key actors in the recruitment of ‘Talibés’ boys in to armed groups; illiteracy and lack of access to education and jobs are also important drivers of this risk.
PDI men and women in Natioboani stated: “For the issue of the recruitment of children, it should be noted that it is often at the instruction and counseling of their Koranic Masters that children allow themselves to join these groups.”

Resident men and women in Ougaru also stated: “Most recruitment of children by armed groups is done by Talibés. It exists a little bit in this village because there are children joining because their Koranic master also joined.”

While the major protection risks faced by children in the East Region, such as being out-of-school, early marriage, and early pregnancy affect both resident and IDP boys and girls, IDP children overall appear as having experienced more risks and violations of rights, because they are more exposed to predatorial actors and have less resources individually and at the household level.

### Table 3 : Child Protection risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks to children</th>
<th>% Respondents citing this risk as very or somewhat frequent</th>
<th>Groups reporting high levels of risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abandonment</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>IDP boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment of children</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>IDP boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual exploitation</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>IDP and host boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>IDP and host boys and girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>IDP and host boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated children</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>IDP and host boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced labor</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>IDP and host boys and girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced marriage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>IDP and host boys and girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted pregnancy</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>IDP and host girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-school children</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>IDP and host boys and IDP girls (host girls did not report this as a frequent risk)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that child trafficking was reported as ‘frequent’ in Ougaru.

### 6.2. Child Protection case management

The data on how child protection cases are dealt with at the community level is inconclusive. There is a probable lack of clarity between a system for case management and a system for referencing, but one and/or the other is claimed to be in place in all communities surveyed. At the same time, more than half of respondents (a mix of IDPs and residents) said that there is no management of child protection cases taking place in the community whatsoever.

A mixed group of men and women in Pama stated, “It should be noted that for risks affecting children, it’s every man for himself and God for all.”
FGD data reveals that women in the East Region are widely abused and discriminated against and have little to no support in exercising their basic human rights. Men and boys are more forthright in vocalizing the physical and sexual abuse of women and girls that is taking place; women do not seem to have a sense of safety in doing so. Gender based violence against women has increased since the onset of the crisis, and there are essentially no services or transparent solutions available to victims.

Groups of males (hosts and IDP) in the sample have been more vocal than females on the frequency and evolution of GBV. The gender-based roles expected for males/females influences the way both sexes participate in public life, have access to an education and experience relations/violence. Aside from the GBV specific questions, males and females, independently of their status (IDP/Hosts) have shown patterns in their answers on other topics. It has been highlighted that male groups have been more vocal on relations with authorities/others, affected by lack of access to school, whilst girls/women were not voicing similar change.

7.1. Risks related to gender based violence

Violence against women in the East Region is widespread, ‘normalized’, and not spoken about openly. Women are more reluctant to speak about it than men and boys. The most deeply-rooted forms of violence against women aim to ensure social dependence to a man through discrimination, denial of resources, domestic physical and sexual violence and contempt for the
activities linked to their gender\(^5\). Female genital mutilation is also practiced widely\(^6\). Although the legislation recognize equality between men and women, social norms will limit recourse by women to action for seeking protection and justice, and they fear being excluded from their households if they try. Women do not have access to their own land for cultivation, nor are they considered in community affairs.

FGD data show that the current crisis is deepening gender specific risks. Males are more sensible to risks related to physical and organized violence (by armed groups, changes in the way communities are run, access to documents, school…) whilst women experience more indirect risks: sharing spaces with a host community increases tensions for resources, house management, lower access to health services (mother and child health), further decrease access to school for girls, increases pressure for early marriage/ transactional sex and lowers community based protection response. All women see their risk increase, the IDP women more than the host community.

For example, some IDP women have been widowed or abandoned by their husbands and the combination of displacement, poverty, and lack of economic opportunity may lead them to prostitution to meet the basic needs of themselves and their families. IDP women and their families seem to have the sense that because they are displaced, they have no choice but to live with gender-based violence.

As one IDP boy in Ougarou stated, “There are too many violations of the rights of our mothers and sisters, but since we are displaced, we have to live with it.”

Where present, terrorist groups have made life particularly difficult for women by imposing more conservative and patriarchal values than what is in the customs. They require women to wear a hijab, promote early marriage (and forced marriage) and inflict sexual violence. As one community member stated, “Women are the first victims. They are exposed every day to terrorists who require them to cover their heads, early marriage, no more right to work in the fields, and rape.”

During FGDs, the problem of rape and sexual exploitation of women was salient in Fada, as well as in Ougarou, Pama, Tanwalbougou, and Natiabowani.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GBV risks</th>
<th>%Respondents citing this risk as very or moderately frequent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual exploitation and prostitution</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination against women</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced marriage</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGM</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denied resources</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^5\) [http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/fr/countries/africa/burkina-faso](http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/fr/countries/africa/burkina-faso)

\(^6\) [28too many, country profile Burkina Faso, 2015, estimate the rate of FGM prevalence in the East province at 69.9%,](https://www.28toomany.org/)
7.2. Gender Based Violence case management

In the East Region, the vast majority (75%) of GBV cases are dealt with ‘amicably’, or informally. The rest of the time, violence against women is dealt with either through the traditional or formal justice system, or not at all. There are moderate to high levels of satisfaction reported on the strategy of dealing with GBV amicably, with only 23% of groups reporting little to no satisfaction with the solutions available. However, this finding seems to point to the lack of empowerment of women in communities surveyed more than anything else. Victims of GBV are able to receive appropriate health services at the community level, however many IDP women lack information about accessing these services.

![Figure 7: Solutions to address GBV](image)

8. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMANDATIONS

Resident and IDP populations in the East Region of Burkina Faso are facing increased protection risks due to the current insecurity crisis and the subsequent inflammation of pre-existing ethnic tensions and gender-based violence. Mistrust and misinformation breed fear and expose people to violence and crime with little to no administrative or traditional justice available to victims, especially women. The threat of attack is in itself a driver of conflict. Tailored protection and community conflict resolution measures are required to enhance the security of IDP and resident populations. Some specific operational recommendations for humanitarian actors are:

**Security and Community Protection**
- Support increased access to civil documentation.
- Recognize the community based protection mechanisms in place, especially the housing arrangement, when complementing these responses with humanitarian responses.
- Strengthen the capacity of community leaders and administrative authorities in their role to prevent, mitigate and respond to conflict. Support them in the adaptation of protection mechanisms to the changes or environment, in order to increase connectors and lower dividers.
- Strengthen the judicial system and promote the rule of law.
Social Cohesion

- Clearly identify existing social cohesion mechanisms that can be strengthened and supported to be more inclusive to bring together all sectors of communities.
- Support intergenerational dialogue mechanisms and initiatives that can cross traditional dialogue boundaries whilst respecting for example customary and religious chiefs.
- Ensure all social cohesion activities use a conflict sensitive approach in order to reduce risks of inflaming existing tensions: ensure any ERP social cohesion initiatives begin with contextual and conflict analysis to clearly identify local conflict sources and existing resolution mechanisms in place.
- Support dialogue and other actions to build social cohesion between agriculturalist and pastoralist populations.
- Reinforce the capacities of basic services and facilitate equal access to all.

Child Protection

- Raise awareness at the community and household levels of child protection risks, the impact on children, and ways to ensure their rights.
- Promote systems to ensure that all children can maintain and increase their access to education.
- Support the establishment of community-based systems for child protection referencing and case management.
- Reinforce/establish regional, provincial and communal social welfare service.

Gender Based Violence

- Raise awareness of gender-based violence and ways to ensure the rights of women and girls to participate in community life free of physical and sexual violence.
- Build the capacities of local actors (police, Kogleweogo …) community leaders on human rights and SGBV and establish clear referral pathway for SGBV survivors.
- Support the establishment of community-based systems for gender-based violence referencing and case management.
- Strengthen the availability and quality of services for victims of gender-based violence.
9. ANNEXES

9.1. Annex 1 – Risk mapping of localities surveyed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Population movements, acceptance, integration</th>
<th>Conflicts over land</th>
<th>Social tensions</th>
<th>Child protection</th>
<th>GBV</th>
<th>Armed security forces</th>
<th>Access to healthcare and water</th>
<th>Food security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANWALBOUGOU</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPIENTCHIENGOU</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUGAROU</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIABOANI</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATHIAKOALI</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAMA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FADA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


RISK PROFILE 1: TANWALBOUGOU

Province: Gourma
Estimated population: 20 123

Ethnic groups present: Gourmantché, Mossi, Peulh and Hausa

Section 1 - Movement, Acceptance and Integration
IDPs are poorly integrated in the community and their relations with the population are strained. No cross-border movement has been observed in the past four months. The number of economic migrants in the community is insignificant.

Section 2 - Conflicts Over Land
Tensions between the community and private companies around land are an issue. More than six cases of controversial land occupation have been observed during the last four months, with verbal and/or physically violent related incidences. There have been four to five cases of controversial land sale during the past four months, which the authorities/leaders have been capable of handling. There have been four to five land delineation disputes within or between communities, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. There are numerous intra- and inter-community conflicts related to land, which the authorities have been only partly capable of resolving. Conflict resolution mechanisms related to disputes over land exist and are functional, but the level of trust from the community is poor. Women have access to land-dispute conflict resolution mechanisms, but their rights are not always respected.

Section 3 - Social Tensions

---

7 Data collected during FGD and cannot be considered as official
There are inter- and intra-community tensions present, which are only partially managed by local leaders. Traditional leaders are considered relatively strong and respected by the community and they manage to solve some of the conflicts. There is some socio-economic cooperation within groups (such as youth and women’s associations), but their positive impact is limited. There is some socio-economic cooperation with other communities, however this is dysfunctional and lacks transparency. There have been a limited number of conflicts among the youth in the community, which have been handled by the administrative authorities or local leaders. Rumors are frequent and cause alarm among the population. State actors have no significant presence in matters of social cohesion.

Section 4 - Child Protection
There have been a few reported cases of child labor. The number of child abuse cases is at average level. There have been no reported cases of child trafficking. Approximately 80% of the children in the village are registered and have a birth certificate. There have been few cases of child marriage, which have not been reported to the authorities. The distance to the nearest school is up to one kilometer. Between 50-80% of the children attend school regularly.

Section 5 - Gender Based Violence
Between one and three cases of rape and sexual assault have been reported, which have been handled locally. Rape victims have not had access to adequate services. There have been no reported cases of female genital mutilation or domestic violence. There have been one or two instances of forced marriage, which have been reported to the authorities. There are multiple cases where access to adequate resources has been denied. There are no community protection systems in place. There have been no reported cases of emotional or psychological abuse.

Section 6 - Security Forces, Army and Police
There are no reported cases of illegal checkpoints, taxes or extortion. There have been more than three cases of arbitrary arrest or persecution without any action having been taken by the authorities. There have been between one and three cases of physical violence perpetrated by the army personnel. These cases have been handled locally. The victims have not had access to adequate help.

Section 7 - Access to Health Care and Potable Water
The distance to the nearest health center is 1-3 kilometers. The health center functions only partially, as it lacks for instance equipment, medicine and staff. Health care is not free of charge. Between 50-70% of the population in the village have access to drinking water.

Section 8 – Food Security
Access to nourishment is poor and no assistance has been provided. Rainfall has been rare and less intensive than in the previous year, which has had an impact on food production and livestock. There is a lack of pasture; animal health is average and poses a threat to production. The loss of livestock through theft or death is occasional and does not pose a risk to production. Household stocks are insufficient and do not meet the needs of the population. Pest damage to crops is occasional and poses a threat to production. Animal grazing is a source of conflict in the community. Decapitalization of productive assets is at less than 50% of the production, unemployment is high, and loss of savings is increasing. Purchasing power is getting weaker. Food prices have gone up by 5%. There has been no decrease in sales revenues. Markets exist but are not regular.

Section 9 – Additional Information
The telephone networks that work in this village are Telmob, Orange and Telecel. There are three international NGOs active in the village: ACF, HKI and PATHFINDER. The nearest health center is called CSPS of Tanwalbourgou.

**RISK PROFILE 2: KPIENTCHIENGOU**

**Province:** Gourma  
**Estimated population:** 6 500  
**Ethnic groups present:** Gourmantché, Mossi, and Peulh

**Section 1 - Movement, Acceptance and Integration**
IDPs are poorly integrated in the community, and their relations with the population are strained. No cross-border movement has been observed in the past four months. The number of economic migrants in the community is insignificant.

**Section 2 - Conflicts Over Land**
No conflict between the community and the private companies has been observed. No cases of controversial land occupation or controversial land sale have been observed during the last four months. There have been one to three land delineation disputes within or between communities, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. The authorities are not capable of resolving intra-community conflicts related to land; these have already or will likely cause violent outbreaks. There are numerous inter-communal conflicts related to land that the authorities are only partly capable of handling. Conflict resolution mechanisms related to disputes over land exist and are functional, but the level of trust from the community is poor. Women do not have access to conflict resolution mechanisms.

**Section 3 - Social Tensions**
There are intra- and inter-community tensions present, which are partly managed by the leaders. The head of the community is not recognized as a leader and he does not include others in his decision making. There is some socio-economic cooperation within groups (such as youth and women’s associations), but their positive impact is limited. There is some socio-economic cooperation with other communities, albeit dysfunctional; it lacks transparency and certain tensions are present. There have been a limited number of conflicts among the youth in the community, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. Rumors are rampant. State actors have no significant presence in the matters of social cohesion.

**Section 4 - Child Protection**
There have been a few reported cases of child labor. The number of child abuse cases is at average level. There are no reported cases of child trafficking. Approximately 50% of the children in the village are registered and have a birth certificate. There have been no cases of child marriage. The distance to the nearest school is up to one kilometer. Between 50-80% of the children attend school regularly.

**Section 5 - Gender Based Violence**

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8 Data collected during FGD and cannot be considered as official
There have been no reported cases of rape. There have been one to three cases of sexual assault, which have been handled locally. Victims have not had access to adequate services. There has been no reported case of female genital mutilation or domestic violence. There have been many instances of forced marriage, which have not been reported to the authorities. There have been one to three cases where access to adequate resources has been denied. There have been no reported cases of emotional or psychological abuse.

Section 6 - Security Forces, Army and Police
There are no reported cases of illegal checkpoints, taxes or extortion. There have been more than three cases of arbitrary arrest or persecution without any action having been taken by the authorities. Civilians are frequently the target of physical violence perpetrated by the army personnel.

Section 7 - Access to Health Care and Potable Water
The distance to the nearest health center is 4-5 kilometers. The health center functions only partially, as it lacks for instance equipment, medicine and staff. Health care is not free of charge. Between 30-50% of the population in the village have access to potable water.

Section 8 – Vulnerability in Food Security
Access to nourishment is poor and there is no assistance provided. Rainfall has been rare and less intensive than in the previous year, which has had an impact in the food production and raising livestock. There is a lack of pasture, which creates a problem for the raising of livestock. Animal welfare is declining slightly, which however does not pose a threat to production. Loss of livestock through theft or death is occasional and does not pose a risk to the production. Household stocks are insufficient and do not meet the needs of the population. Pest damage to crops is occasional and poses a threat to production. Grazing is a source of conflict. There is no decapitalization of productive assets. Unemployment is high. Loss of savings is increasing. Purchasing power is getting weaker. Food prices have gone up by 5%. There has been no decrease in the sales revenue. There is a functioning market. Infrastructure has not been destroyed.

Section 9 – Additional Information
The telephone networks that work in this village are Telmob, Orange and Telecel. There are no international NGOs active in the village at the moment. The nearest health centre is called CSPS of Tanwalbougou.

RISK PROFILE 3: OUGARU

**Province:** Gourma
**Estimated population:** 2 123
**Ethnic groups present:** Gourmatché, Mossi, and Peulh, Haoussa

Section 1 - Movement, Acceptance and Integration
There are no IDPs in the village. There is a moderate increase in the number of economic migrants in the community.

Section 2 - Conflicts Over Land

---

9 Data collected during FGD and cannot be considered as official
No conflict between the community and the private companies has been observed. No cases of controversial land occupation or controversial land sale have been observed during the last four months. There have been one to three land delineation disputes within or between communities, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. There have been no intra- or inter-community conflicts related to land. Conflict resolution mechanisms related to disputes over land exist and are functional, and the level of trust from the community is good. Women do not have access to the conflict resolution mechanisms.

Section 3 - Social Tensions
There are intra- and inter-community tensions present, but they are handled by the leaders. The traditional leaders are considered strong and are respected by the community. They handle conflicts and ensure social cohesion. There are working mechanisms for socio-economic cooperation within groups (such as the youth or the women), which have the trust of the community. There is socio-economic cooperation with other communities. There have been a limited number of conflicts among the youth in the community, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. Rumors are not spread frequently. State actors have no significant presence in the matters of social cohesion.

Section 4 - Child Protection
There are frequent cases of child labor. The number of child abuse cases is at average level. Child trafficking is frequent. Approximately 80% of the children in the village are registered and have a birth certificate. There have been many cases of child marriage, and these have not been reported to the authorities or the leaders. The distance to the nearest school is up to one kilometer. More than 80% of the children attend school regularly.

Section 5 - Gender Based Violence
There have been one to three reported cases of rape, which have been handled locally. The victims have not had access to adequate services. There have been few reported cases of sexual assault and female genital mutilation, which have been reported to service providers in addition to the existing community protection system. There have been one to three cases of domestic violence reported, which have been handled locally. The victims have not had access to adequate services. There have been many instances of forced marriage, which have not been reported to the authorities. There have been between one and three cases where access to adequate resources has been denied. There have been one to three reported cases of emotional or psychological abuse, which have been handled locally. The victims have not had access to adequate services.

Section 6 - Security Forces, Army and Police
There is one illegal checkpoint. No illegal taxes or extortion has been reported, but verbal tensions have been observed. There have been more than three cases of arbitrary arrest or persecution without any action having been taken by the authorities. The civilians are frequently the target of physical violence perpetrated by the army personnel.

Section 7 - Access to Health Care and Potable Water
The distance to the nearest health center is less than a kilometer. The health center functions properly. Health care is not always free of charge. Less than 30% of the population in the village have access to potable water.

Section 8 – Vulnerability in Food Security
Access to food is poor, but there is a good practice of solidarity in the community. Drought has had an impact on food production and raising of livestock. There is a chronic shortage of water.
There is a sufficient amount of pasture to cover the needs of raising livestock. Animal welfare is at stable level. Irregular loss of livestock through theft or death is occasional and poses a threat to the production. The household stocks are big enough to meet the needs of the population for more than a month. Pest damage to crops is occasional and not threatening the production. Damage from grazing is occasional without risking the production of livestock. Decapitalization of productive assets is at 50% of the production. Unemployment is low. Loss of savings is low. Purchasing power is getting slightly weaker. Food prices are stable. There has been slight decrease in the sales revenues. Government services are available and functional. There is a functioning market. Infrastructure has not been destroyed.

Section 9 – Additional Information
The telephone networks that work in this village are Telmob, Orange and Telecel. ACF is the only international NGO active in the village at the moment. The nearest health centre is called CSPS of Ougarou.

RISK PROFILE 4: NATIOBOANI

Province: Gourma
Estimated population: 10 939
Ethnic groups present: Gourmatché, Mossi, Peulh, Hausa, Bissa and Gourinsi

Section 1 - Movement, Acceptance and Integration
There are no IDPs in the village. There is a moderate increase in the number of economic migrants in the community.

Section 2 - Conflicts Over Land
No conflict between the community and private companies has been observed. There have been one to three cases of controversial land occupation and controversial land sale during the last four months, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. There have been also one to three cases of land delineation dispute within or between communities, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. There have been limited number of intra- and inter-community conflicts related to land, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. Conflict resolution mechanisms related to disputes over land exist but they are dysfunctional. Women’s rights over land are not accepted and recognised by everyone in the community.

Section 3 - Social Tensions
There are intra-community tensions present, but these are handled by the leaders. No inter-community tensions have been observed. The traditional leaders are considered strong and they are respected by the community. The leaders handle conflicts and ensure social cohesion. There are working mechanisms for socio-economic cooperation within groups (such as the youth or the women), which have the trust of the community. There is socio-economic cooperation with other communities. There have been a limited number of conflicts among the youth in the community, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. Rumors are rampant. State actors have no significant presence in the matters of social cohesion.

Section 4 - Child Protection

---

10 Data collected during FGD and cannot be considered as official
There have been a significant number of child labour cases. The number of child abuse cases is at average level. There have been a few reported cases of child trafficking. 80% of the children in the village are registered and have a birth certificate. There have been some cases of child marriage, which have been reported to the authorities or the leaders. The distance to the nearest school is between one and three kilometres. More than 80% of the children attend school regularly.

**Section 5 - Gender Based Violence**
There have been one or two cases of rape, female genital mutilation and domestic violence, which have been reported to the service providers in addition of the existing community protection systems. There have been no reported cases of sexual assault. There have been few cases of forced marriage, which have been reported to the authorities. There have been few cases where access to adequate resources has been denied. There have been one or two reported cases of emotional or psychological abuse, which have been reported to the service providers in addition of the existing community protection systems.

**Section 6 - Security Forces, Army and Police**
No illegal checkpoints, taxes or extortion has been reported. There have been one or two cases of arbitrary arrest or persecution, which have been reported to the service providers in addition to existing community protection systems. There have one or two cases where physical violence has been perpetrated by the army personnel, which have been reported to the service providers in addition of the existing community protection systems.

**Section 7 - Access to Health Care and Potable Water**
The distance to the nearest health center is less than a kilometer. The health center functions properly. Health care is not always free of charge. Between 30 and 50% of the population in the village have access to potable water.

**Section 8 – Vulnerability in Food Security**
Access to nourishment is poor, but there is a good practice of solidarity in the community. Rainfall has been rare and less intensive than in the previous year, which has had an impact in the food production and raising of livestock. There is a chronic shortage of water. There is a lack of pasture, which causes a problem to the raising of livestock. Animal welfare is at average level, which poses a threat to the production. Irregular loss of livestock through theft or death is occasional and is a risk to the production. The household stocks of are insufficient and do not meet the needs of the population. Pest damage to crops is occasional and not threatening the production. Damage From grazing is occasional without risking the production of livestock. Decapitalization of productive assets is at less than 50% of the production. Unemployment is high. Loss of savings and loss of purchasing power are at average level. Food prices are rising at average pace, by 4-5%. There has been slight decrease in the sales revenues. Government services are absent. There is a functioning market. There is some damage to the infrastructure; market and shops have been partially destructed, which is disrupting their functioning.

**Section 9 – Additional Information**
The telephone networks that work in this village are Telmob, Orange and Telecel. International NGOs active in the village at the moment are ACF and Arfa (local associations). The nearest health centre is called CSPS of Natiaboani.
Province: Gourma  
Estimated population: 54,516  
Ethnic groups present: Gourmatché, Mossi, Peulh

Section 1 - Movement, Acceptance and Integration
IDPs in the community are well integrated. There has been no cross-border movement in the past four months. The number of economic migrants in the community is insignificant.

Section 2 - Conflicts Over Land
No conflict between the community and the private companies has been observed. There have been more than six cases of controversial land occupation during the last four months, which have resulted in verbal and physical confrontation and violent outbreaks. There have been between one and three cases of controversial land sale during the past four months, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. There have been no delineation disputes within or between communities. There have been limited number of intra-community conflicts related to land, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. The authorities or the leaders are not capable of handling inter-community conflicts related to land. There has already been violence, or violent outbreaks are likely to happen in the future. Conflict resolution mechanisms related to disputes over land exist, are functional and are trusted by the community. Women have access to conflict resolution mechanisms, but their rights are not always implemented.

Section 3 - Social Tensions
There are no reported intra- or inter-community tensions present. The traditional leaders are considered strong and are respected by the community. They handle conflicts and ensure social cohesion. There are working mechanisms for socio-economic cooperation within groups (such as the youth or the women), which have the trust of the community. There is partially functioning socio-economic cooperation with other communities. No conflicts among the youth in the community have been observed. Rumors are not commonly spread. State actors have some impact in the matters of social cohesion in the community.

Section 4 - Child Protection
There have been no reported cases of child labor or child abuse. There have been one to three reported cases of child trafficking. Approximately 80% of the children in the suburb are registered and have a birth certificate. There have been one or two cases of child marriage, which have not been reported to the authorities or leaders. The distance to the nearest school is up to 1 kilometer. More than 80% of the children attend school regularly.

Section 5 - Gender Based Violence
There have been few cases of rape, sexual assault, female genital mutilation and domestic violence, which have been reported to the service providers in addition of the existing community protection systems. There have been few cases of forced marriage, which have not been reported to the authorities. There have been between one and three cases where access to adequate resources has been denied, which has been handled locally. There have been no reported cases of emotional or psychological abuse.

Section 6 - Security Forces, Army and Police
There is one legal or illegal fence, extortion is being practiced and freedom of movement is being limited. There have been more than three cases of arbitrary arrest or persecution, which have resulted in no action from competent authorities. There have been between one and three cases
where physical violence has been perpetrated by the army personnel, which has been handled locally. The victims have not had access to adequate assistance.

**Section 7 - Access to Health Care and Potable Water**
The distance to the nearest health center is less than a kilometer. The health center functions properly. Health care is not always free of charge. More than 70% of the population in the suburb has access to potable water.

**Section 8 – Vulnerability in Food Security**
Access to nourishment is poor and no assistance is available. Rainfall has been rare and less intensive than in the previous year, which has had an impact in the food production and raising of livestock. There is a chronic shortage of water. There is a lack of pasture, which is causing a problem to the raising of livestock. Animal welfare is moderately declining, which does not however pose a threat to the production. Irregular loss of livestock through theft or death is occasional is not a risk to the production. The household stocks of are insufficient and do not meet the needs of the population. Pest damage to crops is occasional and not threatening the production. Damage from grazing is occasional and poses a threat to the production of livestock. There is no decapitalization of productive assets. Unemployment is high. Loss of savings and loss of purchasing power are high. Food prices are rising by more than 5%. There has been no decrease in the sales revenues. Government services are present, but hardly operational. There is an irregular market. The infrastructure has not been damaged.

**Section 9 – Additional Information**
The telephone networks that work in this suburb are Telmob, Orange and Telecel. International NGOs active in the suburb at the moment are ACF (Action Contre la Faim) and KHI (Hélène Keller International). The nearest health centre is called CSPS de Mathiakoli.

**RISK PROFILE 6: PAMA**

**Province:** Kompienga  
**Estimated population:** 37 296  
**Ethnic groups present:** Gourmatché, Mossi, Peulh, and Hausa.

**Section 1 - Movement, Acceptance and Integration**
IDPs are poorly integrated in the community, and relations with the host population are strained. There has been some cross-border movement in the past four months, with one to three incidents which have been handled by the local authorities or leaders. There has been slight increase in the number of economic migrants in the community.

**Section 2 - Conflicts Over Land**
No conflict between the community and the private companies has been observed. There have been between four and five cases of controversial land occupation during the last four months, which the local authorities or leaders have been capable of handling. There have been no cases of controversial land sale in the past four months. There have been no delineation disputes within or between communities. There have been a great number of intra-community conflicts related to land, which the local authorities or leaders have been capable of handling. There has been limited number of inter-community conflicts related to land. These have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. Conflict resolution mechanisms related to disputes over land exist, are functional.
and are trusted by the community. Women have access to conflict resolution mechanisms, but their rights are not always implemented.

Section 3 - Social Tensions
There have been no reported intra- or inter-community tensions present. The traditional leaders are considered strong and are respected by the community. They handle the conflicts and ensure social cohesion. There are working mechanisms for socio-economic cooperation within groups (such as the youth or the women), which have the trust of the community. There is functioning socio-economic cooperation with other communities. There have been a limited number of conflicts among the youth in the community, which have been handled by the authorities or the leaders. Rumours are rampant. Strong involvement of state actors in the social cohesion has been mentioned.

Section 4 - Child Protection
There have been numerous cases of child labor (more than 30%). Number of child abuse cases is at average level. There have been no reported cases of child trafficking. Approximately 30% of local children are registered and have a birth certificate. There have been no reported cases of child marriage. The distance to the nearest school is between 1 and 3 kilometers. Less than 50% of the children attend school regularly.

Section 5 - Gender Based Violence
There have been no reported cases of rape, sexual assault or female genital mutilation. There have been one or two cases of domestic violence, which have been reported to the service providers in addition of the existing community protection systems. There have been few cases of forced marriage, which have been reported to the authorities. There have been one or two cases where access to adequate resources has been denied, which have been reported to the service providers in addition of the existing community protection systems. There have been no reported cases of emotional or psychological abuse.

Section 6 - Security Forces, Army and Police
No illegal checkpoints, illegal taxes or extortion has been observed. There have been no reported cases of arbitrary arrest or persecution. The civilians however have been frequently the target of violence by the army personnel.

Section 7 - Access to Health Care and Potable Water
The distance to the nearest health center is between one and three kilometers. The health center functions properly. Health care is not always free of charge. Less than 30% of the population in the suburb has access to potable water.

Section 8 – Vulnerability in Food Security
Access to nourishment is poor and no assistance is available. Rainfall has been rare and less intensive than in the previous year, which has had an impact in the food production and raising of livestock. There is a chronic shortage of water. There is a lack of pasture, which poses a threat to the raising of livestock. Animal welfare is moderately declining, which does not pose a threat to the production. Irregular loss of livestock through theft or death is occasional and risks the production. The household stocks of are insufficient and do not meet the needs of the population. Pest damage to crops is occasional and threatening the production. Damage from grazing is occasional and poses a threat to the production of livestock. There is no decapitalization of productive assets. Unemployment is high. Loss of savings and loss of purchasing power are high. Food prices are rising by more than 5%. There has been no decrease in the sales revenues.
Government services are present, but hardly operational. There is a functioning market. The infrastructure has not been damaged.

Section 9 – Additional Information
The telephone networks that work in this suburb are Telmob, Orange and Telecel. International NGOs active in the suburb at the moment are ACF (Action Contre la Faim), RECOPA and ECPAT. The nearest health centres are CAPS of PARA and CMA of PAMA.

RISK PROFILE 7: FADA

Province: Gourma
Estimated population: 61,005
Ethnic groups present: Gourmatché, Mossi and Peulh

Section 1 - Movement, Acceptance and Integration
There are no IDPs in the community. There are refugees who are well integrated in the community. There has been some cross-border movement in the past four months, without incidents. A slight increase in the number of economic migrants in the community has been observed.

Section 2 - Conflicts Over Land
No conflict between the community and the private companies has been observed. There have been one to three cases of controversial land occupation and controversial land sale during the last four months, which the authorities or leaders have handled. There have been also one to three cases of delineation dispute within or between communities, which have been handled by the authorities or leaders. There have been no intra-community conflicts related to land. There has been a great number of inter-community conflicts related to land. The authorities or leaders have been only partially capable of handling these. Conflict resolution mechanisms related to disputes over land exist, are functional but poorly trusted by the community. Women’s rights over land are accepted and recognized by the whole community.

Section 3 - Social Tensions
There are no reported intra- or inter-community tensions present. The traditional leaders are considered relatively strong and are respected by the community. They are capable of handling at least some of the conflicts. There are working mechanisms for socio-economic cooperation within groups (such as the youth or the women), which have the trust of the community. There are mechanisms for socio-economic cooperation with other communities, but those are strongly dysfunctional, lacking transparency and causing some tension. There are no conflicts among the youth in the community. Rumors are rampant and cause alarm among the population. Average involvement of state actors in social cohesion has been observed.

Section 4 - Child Protection
One to three cases of child labor have been observed. There has been no reported cases of child abuse or child trafficking. 80% of the children in the suburb are registered and have a birth certificate. There have been no cases of child marriage. The distance to the nearest school is between one and three kilometers. More than 80% of the children attend school regularly.

Section 5 - Gender Based Violence
There have been no reported cases of rape, sexual assault or female genital mutilation. There have been one or two cases of domestic violence, which have been reported to the service providers in addition of the existing community protection systems. There have been no reported cases of forced marriage. There have been few cases where access to adequate resources has been denied, which have been reported to the service providers in addition of the existing community protection systems. There have been no reported cases of emotional or psychological abuse.

**Section 6 - Security Forces, Army and Police**
There is one illegal checkpoint. No illegal taxes or extortion has been observed. There have been no reported cases of arbitrary arrest or persecution. There have been rising number of cases where physical violence has been perpetrated by the army personnel.

**Section 7 - Access to Health Care and Potable Water**
The distance to the nearest health center is between six and ten kilometers. The health center functions normally. Health care is not always free of charge. More than 70% of the population in the suburb has access to potable water.

**Section 8 – Vulnerability in Food Security**
Access to nourishment is poor, but there is a good practice of solidarity in the community. Rainfall has been rare and less intensive than in the previous year, which has had an impact in the food production and raising of livestock. There is a sufficient amount of water available. There is enough pasture for covering the needs of raising livestock. Animal welfare is at stable level. Irregular loss of livestock through theft or death is occasional and does not pose a threat to the production. The household stocks are sufficient enough for meeting the needs for minimum of one month. Pest damage to crops is occasional and does not threaten the production. Damage from grazing is occasional and does not risk the production of livestock. Decapitalization of productive assets is less than 50% of the production. Unemployment is at average level. Loss of savings is at average level. Purchasing power is slightly decreasing. Food prices are rising moderately, by 2-3%. Decrease in sales revenues is at average level. Government services are present and operational. There is a functioning market. The infrastructure has not been damaged.

**Section 9 – Additional Information**
The telephone networks that work in this suburb are Telmob, Orange and Telecel. International NGOs active in the suburb at the moment are ACF (Action Contre la Faim), TIN-TUA and HKI (Hélène Keller International). The nearest health centre is CSPS Sexteur 11.