HIGHLIGHTS

1. Since end of last year year, displacements of population have increased significantly, reaching the figure of 838,548 internally displaced people by the end of March 2020.

2. Centre-North and Sahel regions remain the most affected regions of the country, with respectively 46.1% and 37.0% of the total registered displaced population. They are followed by the Nord (7.5%), the Est (2.2%) and the Boucle de Mouhoun (1.7%). Displaced population are also seeking for refuge in others regions of the country, like Plateau-Central (0.8%) et Hauts-Bassins (1.2%).

NEED ANALYSIS

Within the COVID-19 situation displaced and host population that were in overcrowding conditions needs urgently shelter and NFIs support in order to prevent the spread of the virus.

Assessing new sites with the authorities and planning them is an important priority. Specifically in urban areas, where the planning of new settlements is key to decongesting the housing situation, guarantee the access to services and prevent the deterioration of the population health condition. At the same time, the access to new available land to settle new displaced population added to the previous one is an important challenge faced by the cluster partners.

RESPONSE

Measures of adaptation of the shelter activities to COVID-19 context have been discussed within the Shelter Cluster to prevent the transmission of the virus and support the authorities and Health and Wash Clusters in their sensitization campaigns. The totality of active shelter partners are either delivering their planned shelter responses or being prepared for it.

As of now, 15,605 households have received emergency shelter support, the support for 4,269 is ongoing and for 7,544 already planned. With regards to NFI support, 30,367 households have already received it, the support for 3,958 is ongoing and for 6,695 is planned.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

Due to the COVID-19 context, international flights to the country have been suspended, a national curfew imposed, quarantine measures for cities with reported cases, public transports stopped and big markets closed. All this
measures are hampering the movement of humanitarian workers and good within the country and also from the outside, and it is challenging the humanitarian response. Construction materials and labor cost are increasing. However, special permissions for internal movements and teleworking systems have been set up and the response continues.

Geographical coverage remains challenging due to the added difficulties in access to the some areas most affected by the attacks. Multiple displacement and already there have been experiences of beneficiaries of emergency shelters that had to dismantle, transport and reinstall the shelter in a safer area. Added to this, the rainy season is approaching and floods expected.