Humanitarian and Food Security Context
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3,45M food insecure people in IPC 3+ phase during the lean season from June to August 2022

IPC 4 phase population: +82% in one year

National GAM rate: 9.7%. Several Provinces in the Sahel region even have GAM rates above 15% and Chronic Malnutrition approaching 50%

20% increase of IDP population since early 2022 (+322,000 people between Jan-April 2022)

60% increase in cereal prices between April 2022 and April 2021 and 70% compared to the five-year average

500,000 heads of cattle, 3,500,000 heads of small ruminants are deprived of water

10% reduction in national cereal production compared to the five-year average
SO1: 56%* of target reached

SO2: 10%** of target reached

Funds reached: 18%

*15% of beneficiaries have received full ration, 20% beneficiaries have received 75% of ration, 65% have received 50% of ration

**53% Social safety nets, 22% agriculture work support, 14% livestock support, 7% vegetable seeds gardening, 4% income generating activities
Funding gap linked to MEB revision

- Response gap LSA with current coverage to absorb MEB revision: **$70M**
- Including predicted inflation: + $14M
- Coverage extension to all IPC 3+ population: + $34M
- Including predicted inflation: + $7M

**Total gap:** $125M
Lean Season Coordination

- CHRISTIAN, NRC, OCADES Caritas, OXFAM, PAM
- En nature; 5
- Espèces/ Cash; 10
- Bon d'achat/ Coupons; 1

ACTED, ACF, CARE International, CICR, IRC, OCADES Caritas, OXFAM, Projet filets sociaux, SI, WHH

- OS2.A10. Foire agricole
- OS2.A11. Filets sociaux
- OS2.A4. Appui à l'agriculture pluviale / culture vivrière/céréalière/légumineuse
- OS2.A6. Appui au petit élevage
- OS2.A7. Appui aux activités génératrices de revenu (AGR) des ménages vulnérables
- OS2.A8. Appui à la production maraîchère
- OS2.A9. Appui en assistance alimentaire conditionnelle
- OS2.A7. Appui aux activités génératrices de revenu (AGR)
Lean Season Response Coordination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Population Phase CH / 3+</th>
<th>Personnes planifiées SO1</th>
<th>Couverture SO1</th>
<th>% de ration de 50%</th>
<th>% de ration de 75%</th>
<th>% de ration complète</th>
<th>Personnes planifiées SO2</th>
<th>Couverture SO2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non Prioritaire</td>
<td>212,059</td>
<td>8,917</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>83,496</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prioritaire</td>
<td>1,432,000</td>
<td>1,085,867</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>383,873</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Très prioritaire</td>
<td>451,494</td>
<td>269,386</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>76,384</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total général</td>
<td>2,095,553</td>
<td>1,364,170</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>543,753</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aperçu global de la couverture des besoins en assistance alimentaire
Planification de la campagne agricole -dashboard
Nexus / Urban context response

Challenges:

- 1.4M IDPs have been displaced for more than 1 year and remain extremely vulnerable.
- Food Assistance: $2,170/household/year vs Livelihoods assistance: $250/household/year.
- Nexus should be reinforced by supporting livelihoods as soon as the emergency phase.
- Urban response should be increased, as cities concentrate the most IDPs but the least development actors.
- Coordination between humanitarian and development donors has been initiated under the lead of the FSC and will be strengthened.

Données des réalisations du cluster FSC Burkina : Jan-April 2022.
“Sword and Shield” Strategy with WASH et Nutrition cluster

- Common targeting of areas based on food and nutrition insecurity
- Prevention through livelihoods, agricultural recovery and improvement of WASH conditions
- Emergency response during peaks of malnutrition
- Advocacy strategy in place
- **All ration cuts should be based on an in-depth study** in order to precisely estimate the proportion of households that would be exposed to malnutrition, as well as to define priority household categories and their suitable rations.

- **Ration cuts for recent IDPs** would certainly allow to reach a higher number of people, **but the most vulnerable among them will no longer be able to cover their minimum food needs.** This will therefore necessarily lead to an **increase in acute malnutrition.**

- The lack of action is currently resulting in a very large and constantly growing caseload of **long-term IDPs enrolled in food assistance programs.** These activities, essential in the current context due to the weakness of structural long-term interventions, represent a considerable burden on the resources available to respond to future shocks.
Thank you for your attention