

June 2022



BURKINA FASO
CLUSTER SÉCURITÉ
ALIMENTAIRE



Humanitarian and Food Security Context

Humanitarian and Food Security Context



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

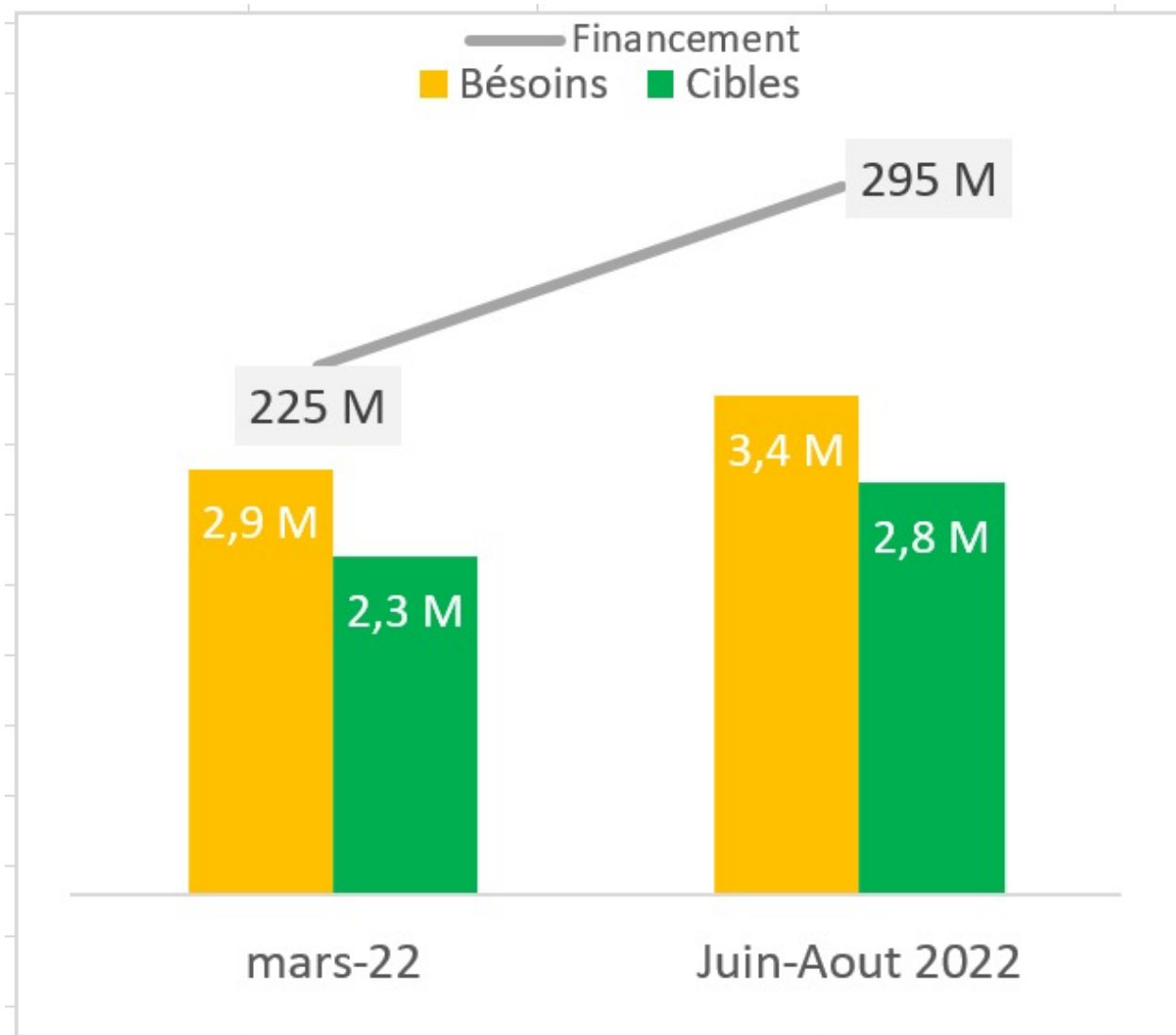


500,000 heads of cattle, 3,500,000 heads of small ruminants are deprived of water



10% reduction in national cereal production compared to the five-year average

Needs overview



Response January – April 2022



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

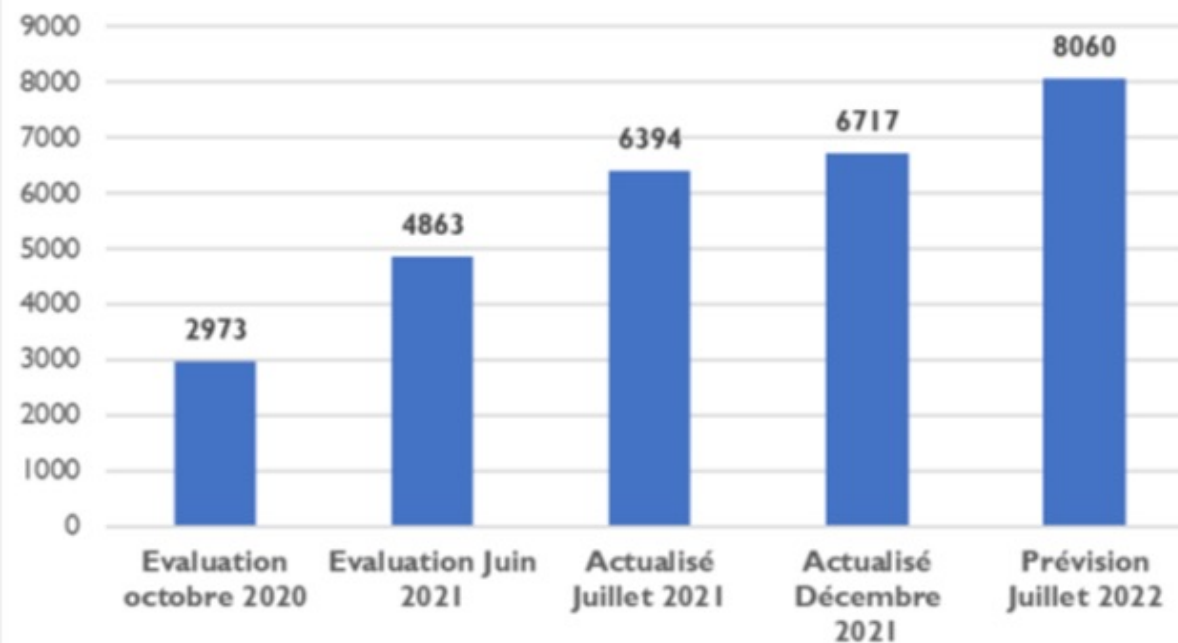
- Response gap LSA with current coverage to absorb MEB revision: **\$70M**
- Including predicted inflation : + \$14M
- Coverage extension to all IPC 3+ population: + \$34M
- Including predicted inflation: + \$7M



Total gap : \$125M

Funding Gap

Evolution du Gap alimentaire par personne et par mois



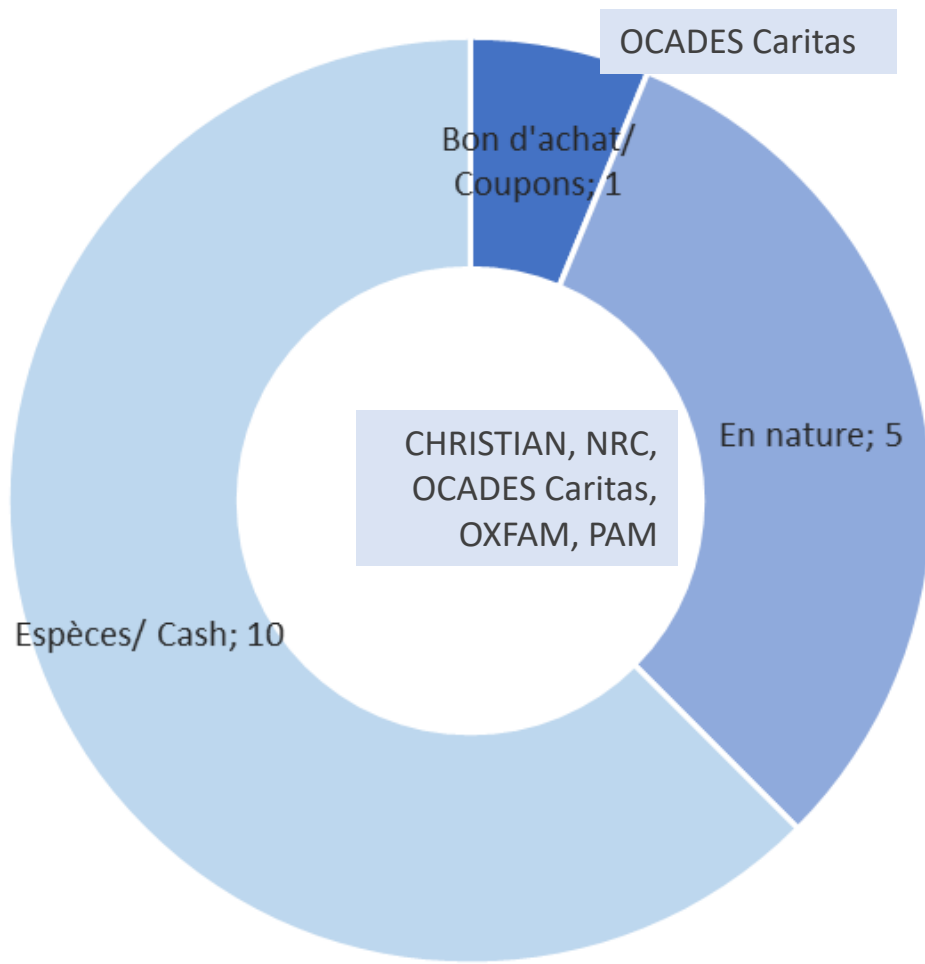
TIMELINE	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Food aid	▶	▶	▶	▶				
Agriculture	▶	▶	▶	▶				
Livestock support	▶	▶						
Livelihood assistance	▶	▶	▶	▶				

▶ lean pastoral season

▶ Agricultural lean season

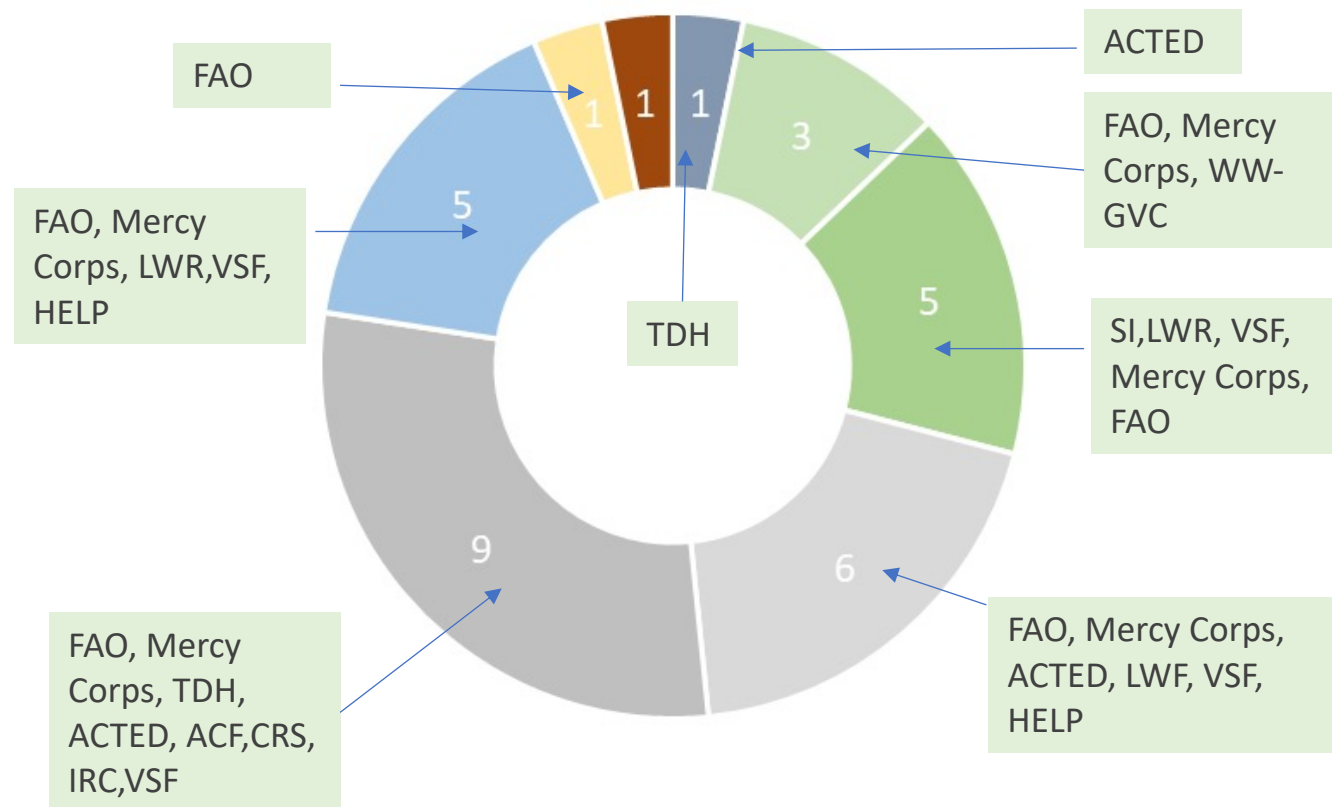
Lean Season Coordination

■ Bon d'achat/ Coupons ■ En nature ■ Espèces/ Cash



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

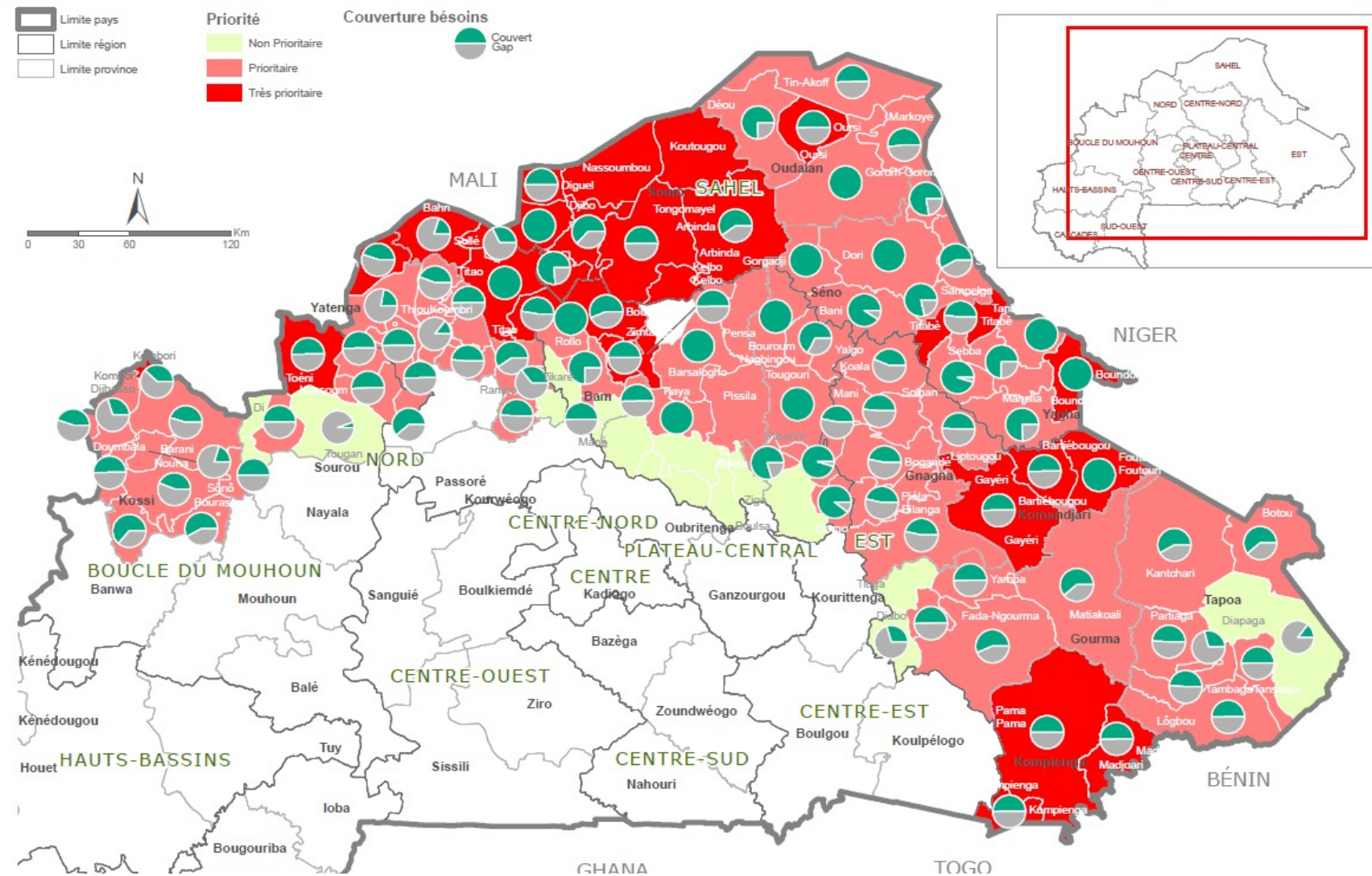
- OS2.A10. Foire agricole
- OS2.A11. Filets sociaux
- OS2.A4. Appui à l'agriculture pluviale / culture vivrière/céréalière/légumineuse
- OS2.A6. Appui au petit élevage
- OS2.A7. Appui aux activités génératrices de revenu(AGR) des menages vulnérables
- OS2.A8. Appui à la production maraichère
- OS2.A9.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



Lean Season Response Coordination

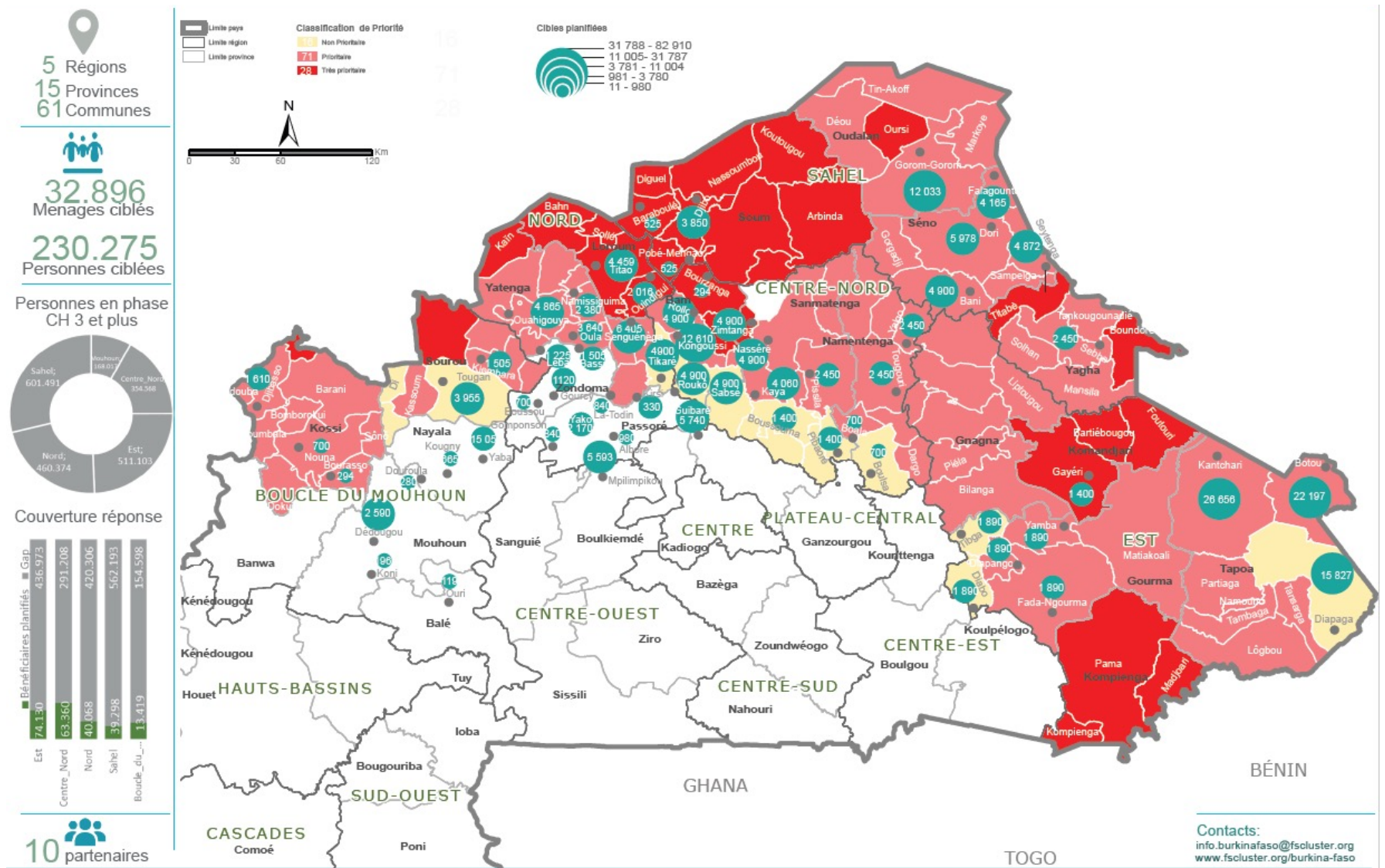
Classification	Population Phase CH / 3+	Personnes planifiées SO1	Couverture SO1	% de ration de 50%	% de ration de 75%	% de ration ration complete	Personnes planifiées SO2	Couverture SO2
Non Prioritaire	212,059	8,917	4%	82%	0%	8%	83,496	39%
Prioritaire	1,432,000	1,085,867	76%	50%	5%	39%	383,873	27%
Très prioritaire	451,494	269,386	60%	31%	27%	37%	76,384	17%
Total général	2,095,553	1,364,170	65%	47%	9%	39%	543,753	26%

Aperçu global de la couverture des besoins en assistance alimentaire

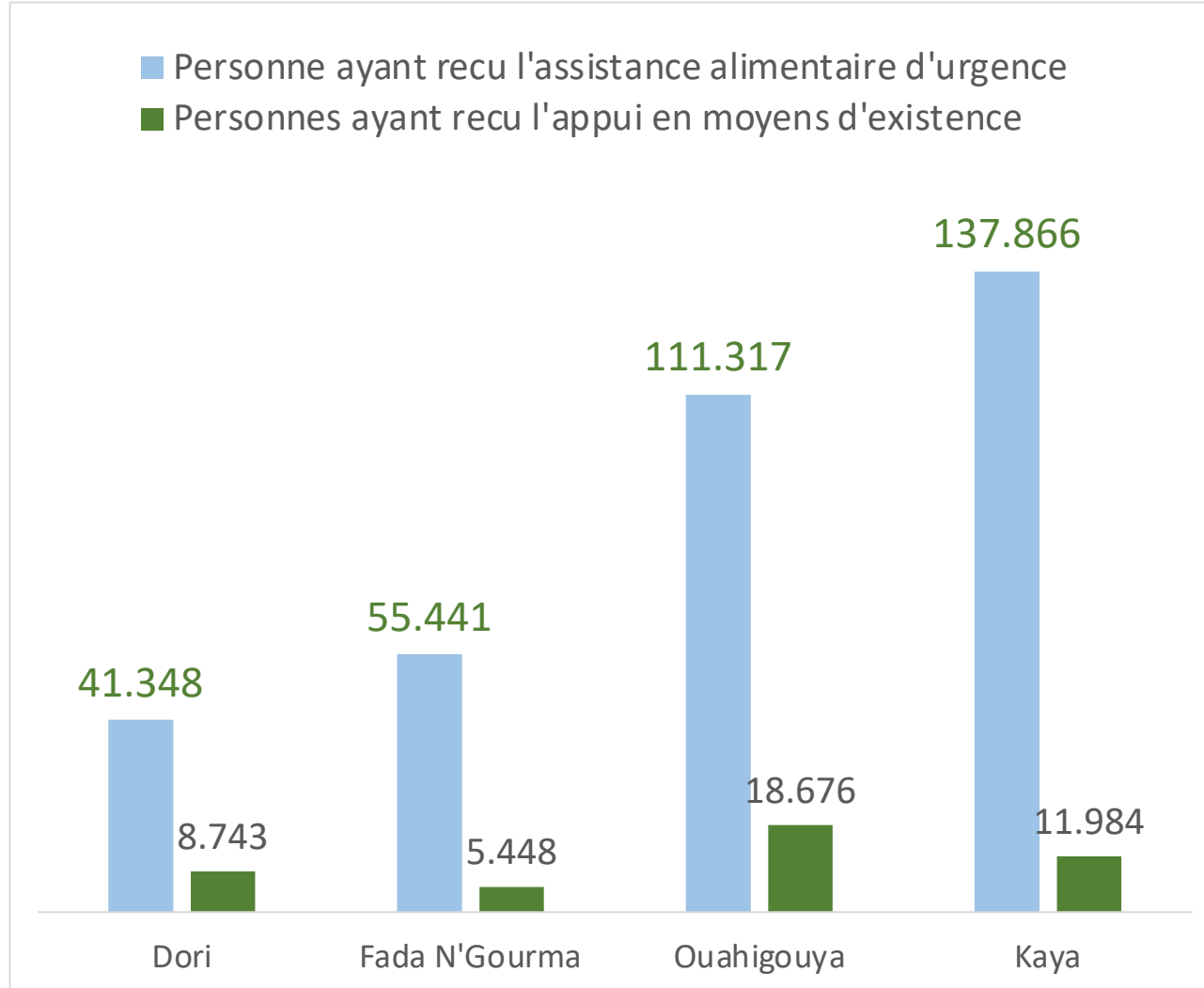




Planification de la campagne agricole -dashboard



Nexus / Urban context response



Données des réalisations du cluster FSC Burkina :Jan-Avril 2022.

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.

“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



Perspectives

- **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*

