



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



© FAO

Burkina Faso

Humanitarian Response Plan 2021

Burkina Faso is facing a complex crisis due to armed group activity, inter-community tensions, natural disasters and the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). This results in significant population displacements, disruption of livelihoods, food insecurity and malnutrition, and increased dependency on humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable households.

Objectives

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- Protect the livelihoods of food-insecure populations.
- Strengthen the capacity of governance structures and actors to better coordinate emergency and resilience response.

Activities



Safeguard livelihoods and increase resilience to shocks

emergency agricultural kits | cash-based transfers | processing and marketing of agricultural production | livestock restocking (goats and sheep)



Enhance coordination

anticipatory action and rapid response mechanism | food security analysis and coordination



to assist **1.15 million people**



FAO requires **USD 41 million**



period **January–December 2021**

With the exponential increase of displaced people, providing emergency agricultural assistance to both host communities and displaced families is key to protect their livelihoods, allow them to produce their own food and enhance social cohesion.

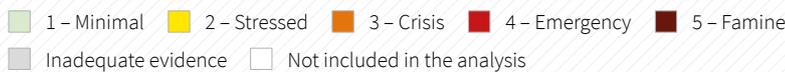


© FAO

Projected acute food insecurity situation (June–August 2021)



Cadre Harmonisé phase classification



Situation analysis



2.7 million people projected to be in high acute food insecurity



+1 million people forced from their homes between February 2017 and October 2020



40.1% of the population lives below the poverty line



1 in 4 households unable to cover basic food needs regularly during the pandemic

Source: The Food Crisis Prevention Network. 2020. *Burkina Faso: Projected food security and nutrition situation, June–August 2021* [online]. Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. [Cited 3 February 2021]. <http://www.food-security.net/en/datas/burkina-faso/>

Impact on food security

Burkina Faso continues to face an unprecedented humanitarian crisis due to multiple structural development challenges and successive shocks, including armed conflict and extreme climate events. By far the largest protection crisis in Central Sahel, 69 percent of displaced people due to violence and insecurity in the sub-region are located in Burkina Faso.

In 2020, while the number of COVID-19 cases remained relatively limited in the country, the pandemic and related containment measures have significantly impacted the socio-economic situation in the country, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and increasing humanitarian needs (*covid-19: Suivi des impacts au niveau ménage, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie*, August 2020). The economic slowdown due to COVID-19 has resulted in increased unemployment and reduced income, particularly in the six regions already affected by insecurity – Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre-East, East, Centre-North, North and Sahel – where young people are more likely to join militia groups. Tensions between herders and farmers over limited natural resources also trigger inter-community conflict, leading to reduced pastureland, transhumance corridors and arable areas.

The deterioration of the security situation and the effects of the pandemic have led to a sharp increase in the levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in Burkina Faso, particularly in the Centre-North and Sahel regions due to limited access to land and agricultural inputs. Furthermore, below-average rainfall and moisture deficits have adversely affected the main cereal season in the southwestern part of the country, which is likely to result into below-average production and reduced incomes. At the same time, periods of heavy rains have led to localized flooding (August–September 2020) in the Centre and Centre-North regions, causing human casualties and loss of livelihoods, and damaging crops, livestock and infrastructures. Fall armyworm and desert locust outbreaks were also reported, especially in the South-West, Cascades and Hauts Bassins regions.

In 2021, it is crucial to provide livelihood support to the most vulnerable households to reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance, and allow them to produce their own food and generate income to cover basic needs.

Contact

FAO Representation in Burkina Faso
FAO-BF@fao.org | Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

FAO Office of Emergencies and Resilience
OER-Director@fao.org | fao.org/emergencies
Rome, Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map(s) in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.



Some rights reserved. This work is available under a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence