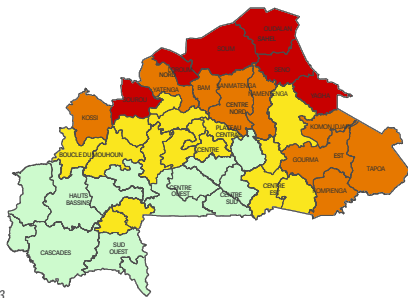
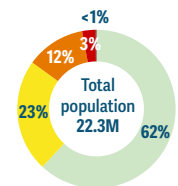


ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Despite improved harvests, persistent conflicts and high food prices sustain high levels of acute food insecurity.

PEAK 2023 (JUNE–AUGUST)

3.4M people or **15%** of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity. Despite a decrease of **0.1M** people since the 2022 peak, mainly due to improved harvests, persisting conflicts and high food prices sustained high levels of acute food insecurity. Around **0.6M** people were in Emergency (CH Phase 4).

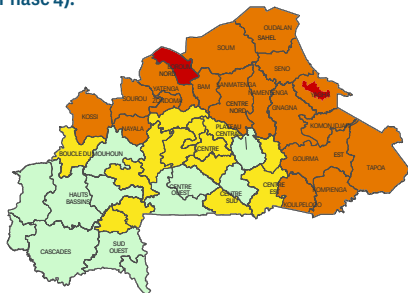
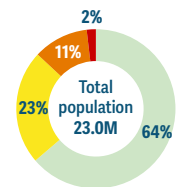
Around **42 700** people were in **Catastrophe (CH Phase 5)** in the Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun regions, where conflict/insecurity disrupted livelihoods and markets, limiting food access. This is the highest level of Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) in CH history for Burkina Faso.



Source: CH Burkina Faso, March 2023.

PROJECTION 2024 (JUNE–AUGUST)

3M people or **13%** of the total population projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity. The projected improvement is based on an above-average cereal harvest and declining prices of staple cereals. In areas affected by Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) in 2023 the lack of evidence did not allow for a comprehensive projection. Around **0.4M** people were projected to be in Emergency (CH Phase 4).



Source: CH Burkina Faso, November 2023.

1 - None/Minimal 2 - Stressed 3 - Crisis 4 - Emergency 5 - Catastrophe/Famine Total population

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

Conflict/insecurity Escalating conflict since 2018 has led to mass internal displacement, disrupting livelihoods, transhumance, agriculture and markets. In Centre-Nord, Est and Sahel regions during the 2023 peak, 44–85 percent of IDPs faced high levels of acute food insecurity, far exceeding the 15 percent national average. Approximately 65 percent of those in Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) were IDPs, mainly in Soum Province (Burkina Faso CH, November 2023).

Economic shocks High food prices and low economic activity in conflict-affected areas constrained household purchasing power (FEWS NET, November 2023). Elsewhere, prices of cereals declined due to good harvests and the release of subsidized cereal stocks (FAO,

December 2023). Raised taxes reduced the purchasing power of the urban poor while costly fertilizers affected the output of rainfed crops (Burkina Faso CH, November 2023).

Weather extremes Rainfall deficits caused losses of maize, cowpea and assets in the Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, Plateau-Central and Centre regions (Burkina Faso CH, November 2023).

DISPLACEMENT

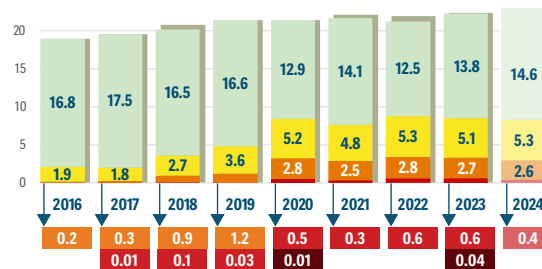
2.1M forcibly displaced people by 2023

2.1M IDPs **0.04M** refugees and asylum-seekers

Source: CONASUR, March 2023.

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



Source: CH Burkina Faso.

A protracted food crisis A low-income country, Burkina Faso has been in all editions of the GRFC and included as a major food crisis since 2019, due to the Central Sahel conflict. Populations were in Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) in mid-2020 (11 400), outside the peak in late 2022 (1 800) and in mid-2023 (42 700). Despite the severe conditions, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity is projected to decrease in 2024.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION

0.5M children under 5 years old with acute malnutrition in August 2023–July 2024

0.1M pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition between August 2023 and July 2024

0.4M MAM 0.1M SAM

Source: IPC TWG, January 2024.

While malnutrition rates decreased since 2022 acute malnutrition cases remained high, particularly considering that conflict-affected zones were not analysed. Further improvement is projected (February–April 2024) followed by deterioration (May–July 2024).

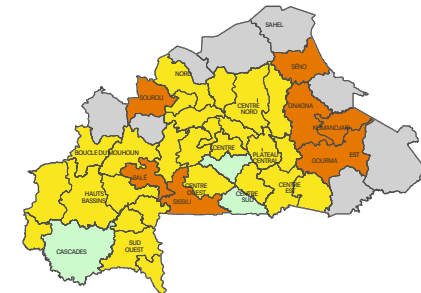
DRIVERS OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2023–2024

Inadequate practices Poor feeding practices and lack of dietary diversity are major drivers in Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Ouest.

Lack of food Populations in areas classified in Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) have poor food consumption with overlap between areas of high acute food insecurity and high malnutrition rates, except in Sissili and Bale which are more affected by malnutrition, due to high disease loads, poor sanitation and feeding practices.

Inadequate services Health services and humanitarian aid have reduced due to conflict, with 63 percent of health structures in the Sahel Region and 51 percent in Centre-Nord closed. This, combined with limited access to clean water and poor sanitation, particularly during the rainy season, sustains high disease rates in general, and is a major driver in the Est Region.

PEAK 2023 (AUGUST 2023–JANUARY 2024)



Source: Burkina Faso, IPC TWG, January 2024.

1 - Acceptable 2 - Alert 3 - Serious 4 - Critical 5 - Extremely Critical Inadequate evidence