

## CONTEXT

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- Approximately 6.3 million people in Burkina Faso, or more than a quarter of the population, will require humanitarian assistance in 2024, primarily due to the effects of persistent insecurity. Deteriorating security conditions, including attacks by organized armed groups (OAGs) targeting civilians and destroying critical infrastructure, particularly in Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions, continue to exacerbate humanitarian needs and generate new displacement, according to the UN.
- More than 2 million people remained internally displaced in Burkina Faso as of March 2023, including nearly 1 million people in Centre-Nord and Sahel alone, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. Internally displaced persons, host communities, and returnees require humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, including food, health care, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, relief actors report.
- Conflict-related displacement and disruption of livelihood activities have exacerbated food insecurity and decreased households' access to agricultural fields, livestock, and markets, the UN reports. Widespread food insecurity is most severe in cities and towns experiencing OAG-imposed blockades, such as Soum Province's capital city of Djibo in Sahel, which has been under blockade since February 2022. OAG-induced road closures have decreased food availability in local markets and increased staple food prices, in addition to hampering relief actors' access to vulnerable populations. In the absence of regular access to emergency food assistance, individuals in hard-to-reach areas of the country are projected to face extreme levels of food insecurity and malnutrition through at least September 2024, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- Political instability—including two coups d'état in 2022 and an attempted coup d'état in September 2023—has resulted in a complex operating environment for humanitarian actors. In addition, widespread OAG-related violence has impeded relief actors from accessing areas with high humanitarian needs in sectors such as nutrition, health, and WASH, leaving populations vulnerable to diseases, including dengue fever, according to the UN.



## ASSISTANCE

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- In response to high levels of humanitarian need in Burkina Faso, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) supports UN agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to provide multi-sector support, including food, logistics, nutrition, shelter, and WASH assistance, to conflict-affected populations.

- Since early April, USAID/BHA has provided nearly \$70 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to implement emergency food and nutrition assistance programs in Burkina Faso, particularly in conflict-affected Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel. USAID/BHA also provided more than \$31 million in FY 2023 to enable WFP to scale up UN Humanitarian Air Service airlifts, which provide life-saving humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach areas, including Djibo.
- To strengthen humanitarian coordination and advocacy in Burkina Faso, USAID/BHA has provided \$500,000 in FY 2024 to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). With this funding, OCHA supports operational and strategic humanitarian coordination and leadership on humanitarian action, including by promoting the inclusion of local actors in humanitarian coordination, response planning, and delivery. With USAID/BHA funding, OCHA also mobilizes the financial, human, and technical resources necessary to deliver the humanitarian response in the country.
- In addition to supporting UN agencies, USAID/BHA continues to fund NGO partners to deliver critical multi-sector assistance across Burkina Faso. USAID/BHA provided \$7 million in FY 2024 to an NGO partner providing agriculture, economic recovery and market systems, food, shelter, and WASH assistance to individuals in Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est, Est, and Nord. Additionally, USAID/BHA provided \$1 million in FY 2024 to a separate NGO partner to provide protection assistance—including ensuring access to quality care services and supporting community-based protection mechanisms to prevent and respond to gender-based violence—to vulnerable populations in Est and Nord.
- Another USAID/BHA NGO partner continues to provide integrated livelihood, shelter, and WASH assistance to displaced households and vulnerable host communities in Est and Sahel, including by constructing latrines and shelters; delivering safe drinking water; distributing dignity and hygiene kits; implementing water infrastructure construction and rehabilitation activities; promoting hygiene awareness and best practices; and providing trainings on income-generating activities.



USAID/BHA partner conducts WFP food and nutrition assistance distributions in conflict-affected areas of Burkina Faso.  
 Photo Credit: Jason Florio/USAID

USAID/BHA Funding in Burkina Faso <sup>1</sup>			
	Emergency <sup>2</sup>	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2022	\$108,704,068	\$12,716,835	\$121,420,903
FY 2023	\$103,324,794	\$7,554,684	\$110,879,478
FY 2024	\$89,107,273	–	\$89,107,273

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 30, 2024. Totals include estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

<sup>2</sup> Includes funding for programs that integrate Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience (ER4) activities with emergency response.