



FACT SHEET

Enhancing Resilience

DECEMBER 2015

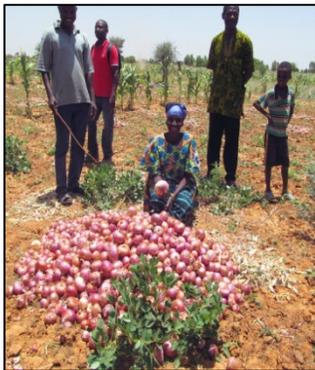


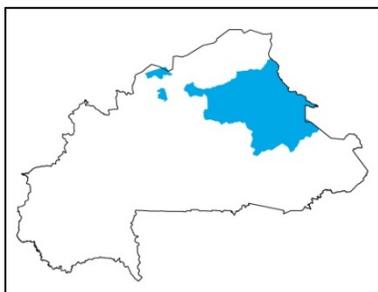
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A woman shows off her onion crop.

The vast majority of Burkina Faso’s population relies on subsistence agriculture, and the country is increasingly plagued with drought, floods and locust invasions, often creating a need for humanitarian response. Homegrown practices in water conservation and other improvements in agriculture such as offseason production are enabling the country to avoid major crises caused by recurrent climatic shocks. Nevertheless, more than 3.5 million people, roughly 20 percent of the population, are food insecure and approximately 50 percent of rural households are not able to produce sufficient quantities of food to sustain their caloric intake.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

USAID’s resilience programming in Burkina Faso seeks to address the underlying causes of vulnerability and risk, which lead to a cycle of humanitarian crisis and response whenever a climatic or other shock occurs. The Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) initiative aims to end this vicious cycle and help the Sahel’s most vulnerable stay firmly on the path to development. RISE development programs support Burkina Faso’s longer-term food security and agriculture development objectives, addressing the root causes of persistent vulnerability. These multi-year, multi-sectoral programs increase sustainable economic well-being through increased agricultural productivity, income diversification and increased access to markets and financial services. RISE also seeks to improve health and nutrition and strengthen institutions and governance critical to resilience, in order to improve natural resource management and mitigation of resource-related



The areas of Burkina Faso where the Sahel resilience program is being implemented (in blue)

conflict. Activities under RISE are implemented through an approach aiming to expand institutional, household and individual capacity to adapt to and recover from stresses, and improve nutrition, health and well-being of vulnerable populations. Finally, the Sahel Resilience Learning (SAREL) project helps bring all of these efforts together by evaluating the impact of RISE projects; promoting collaboration across government, donors and programs; and facilitating learning in order to better guide resilience interventions in the Sahel, while developing appropriate adaptive capacities of communities and partners.

USAID BURKINA FASO

Resilience Goals

- **Reduced malnutrition in targeted areas**
- **Reduced vulnerability and need for humanitarian assistance**
- **Reduced food insecurity through increased food availability and improved livelihoods**
- **Improved productivity in agriculture sector and livestock industries**
- **Increased representation of women in food and nutrition activities at community level**