Indicators are pointing in the wrong direction

- Food and nutrition insecurity – Highest numbers of food insecure people since 2014
- Macro-economic situation
  - Fragile economic recovery
  - Extreme poverty ↑
  - Food prices still high
- Deterioration of the regional security landscape

Insecurity hotspots (conflict events - March-Sept. 2021) and food insecurity projections
Deterioration of security– Burkina Faso (January-March 2021)

Chart Title

- Armed conflict
- Terrorist attack
- Criminality/Banditry
- Hazard
- Trouble
Deterioration of security - Burkina Faso (January-June 2021)

- Armed conflict
- Terrorist attack
- Criminality/Banditry
- Hazard
- Trouble
Deterioration of security – Burkina Faso (January-Sept. 2021)
Deterioration of security – Burkina Faso (January-Nov. 2021)

Chart Title

- Armed conflict
- Terrorist attack
- Criminality/Banditry
- Hazard
- Trouble
Drivers of WFP’s assistance are evolving

2018-2021: Forced displacement vs. WFP assisted population (million)

- Significant scale up of our assistance over the last 4 years
- Forced displacement has doubled (among assisted population)
  - 2.10 million in 2018
  - 4.65 million in 2020
- Forced displacement is accelerating
  - 1 out of 5 in 2018
  - 1 out of 3 in 2021
Overall needs are exceeding contributions by far

Needs versus Allocated Contributions (USD in billion)

- Needs (NBP)
- Allocated Contributions
- Funded (%)

2018:
- Needs: 1.41
- Allocated Contributions: .92
- Funded: 65%

2019:
- Needs: 1.49
- Allocated Contributions: 1.04
- Funded: 70%

2020:
- Needs: 1.84
- Allocated Contributions: 1.31
- Funded: 71%

2021 (Jan to Nov. 07):
- Needs: 2.20
- Allocated Contributions: .91
- Funded: 41%
Insufficient funding is impacting beneficiaries negatively

2017-2021: Lean Season Needs, WFP planning figures versus actuals (Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria)

- Food insecurity levels ↑
- Increase in mortality and malnutrition rates
- Negative coping mechanisms
- Protection concerns
Pathways to transition from chronic emergency assistance to strengthening resilience

- Resilience of households, community and systems

- Complementary instruments
  - Climate risk financing and anticipatory action
  - Resilience building and food-systems integration
  - support to governments in establishing shock-responsive national social protection systems

- Partnerships
Strengthening our collaborative approach – some examples

- **Rome Based Agencies (SD3C)** – Joint response programme to COVID-19, Conflicts and Climate change

- **GIZ** – Complementary resilience programming in Niger

- **Regional institutions and universities** – Collaboration on knowledge products
As of October 18, 2021

TARGET NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
19.4 MILLION

TOTAL NEEDS (next six months)
USD 1.1 BN

SHORTFALL
USD 708 M

FUNDED
USD 410 M

(as of October 18, 2021)

Thank you!