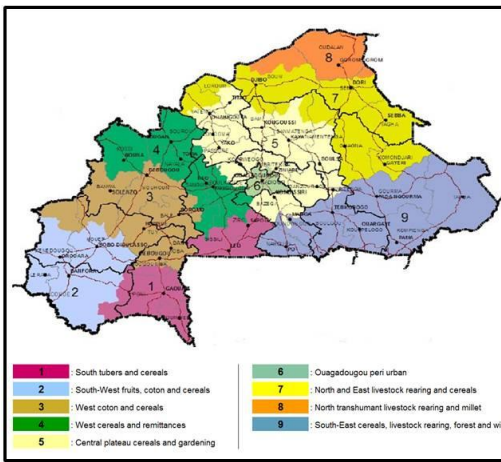


# Burkina Faso outcome analysis - synthesis report – June 2012

**Estimated food security needs this year:**

- **Almost two million individuals** (1,955,438 people belonging to approximately 280,000 households) will be food insecure and present an income deficit between March and September 2012. The deficits peak after June in general across the zones (see breakdown below);
- Up to 15.6 billion CFA francs (equivalent to **US\$ 29.6 million**) would provide a sufficient food assistance response and ensure that households in the whole country are able to stay above the livelihood protection threshold this year;
- Among the Burkina Faso thirteen administrative regions, the ones of the Mouhoun Curl, the East, the High-Basins, the South-West and the Sahel have the highest needs this year.



Zone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Very poor	No deficit	Livelihood protection	Livelihood protection Survival	Livelihood protection Survival	Livelihood protection Survival	No deficit	Livelihood protection Survival	Livelihood protection Survival	Livelihood protection Survival
Poor	No deficit	No deficit	Livelihood protection Survival	Livelihood protection Survival	No deficit	No deficit	Livelihood protection	No deficit	Livelihood protection Survival
Middle	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
Better off	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit

NB: Deficits presented here are showing results for the most affected provinces. The full details are available online, see next page.

This analysis was carried out in Ouagadougou on May 21-25, 2012 for nine livelihood zones by a technical committee including members of the National Early Warning System (SAP Burkina Faso) and NGO with the financial and technical support of the Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Union (ECHO).

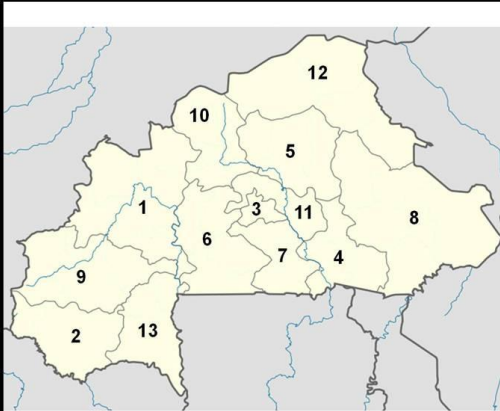
The analysis presented covers all the rural livelihood zones of Burkina Faso (see map above):

- South tubers and cereals (1);
- South-West fruits, cotton and cereals (2);
- West cotton and cereals (3);
- West cereals and remittances (4);
- Central plateau cereals and gardening (5);
- Ouagadougou peri urban (6);
- North and West livestock rearing and cereals (7);
- North transhumant livestock rearing and millet (8);
- South East cereals, livestock rearing, forest and wildlife (9).

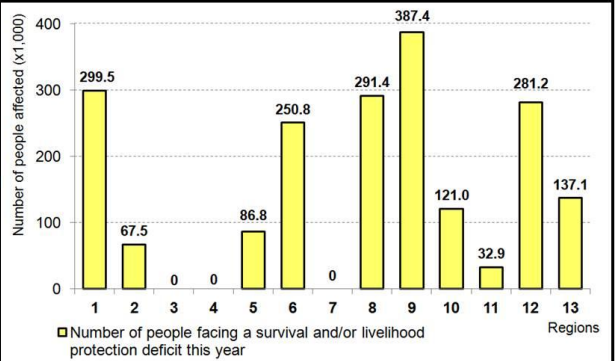
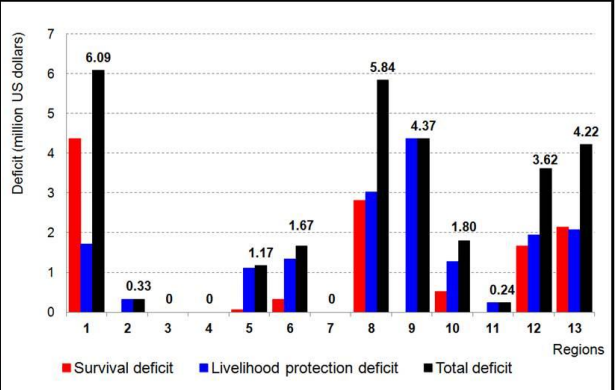
Livelihood zones are ranked according to their deficit level and the intensity of the food insecurity as follows (see table above):

- Affected:** livelihood zones 3, 4 and 9;
- Less affected:** livelihood zones 5, 7 and 8;
- Little or not affected:** livelihood zones 1, 2 and 6.

Official monitoring data on crop production and prices was used for the definition of the current year problem that households face.



- Burkina Faso : list of regions**
- 1 : Mouhoun Curl
  - 2 : Cascades
  - 3 : Centre
  - 4 : Centre-East
  - 5 : Centre-North
  - 6 : Centre-West
  - 7 : Centre-South
  - 8 : East
  - 9 : High-Basins
  - 10 : North
  - 11 : Central Plateau
  - 12 : Sahel
  - 13 : South-West

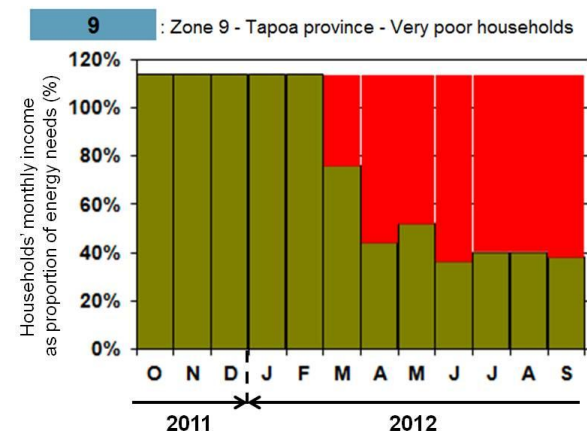


# Burkina Faso outcome analysis

## Seasonality of deficit

The timing at which the deficits will occur depends on the seasonal consumption and expenditures of households in each wealth group and livelihood zone. The monthly deficit presented in red was generated by combining information on total income with seasonal calendar data. It takes into account the different times when the different sources of food and income are available. The results presented here take the example of the very poor households in the livelihood zone 9 - South East cereals, livestock rearing, forest and wildlife and located in the Tapoa province, and show that the deficits are likely to occur between March and September 2012. During these seven months, the chart to the right shows that very poor households will face a 80% to more than 50% income deficit this year compared to what they need to fulfill their essential needs to protect their livelihoods.

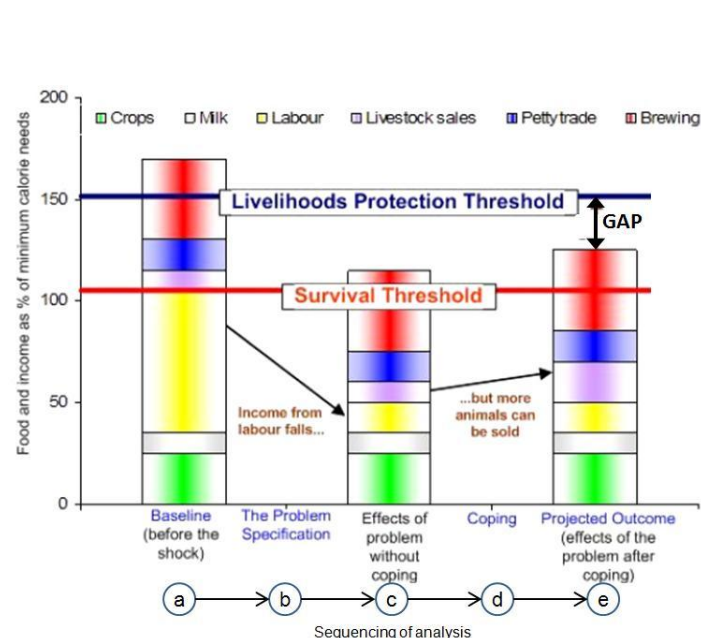
The same type of analysis is available for each wealth group and for each livelihood zone of Burkina Faso, and all show more severe deficits during an extended 3-to-6 month hunger season at the end of the consumption year peaking in June to September. The full report is available online on [www.hea-sahel.org](http://www.hea-sahel.org).



## The principles of HEA

The HEA provides an adequate and quantified framework of analysis of households' livelihoods and how they access their food, earn their income and spend it during a normal or baseline year. It allows modelling of scenarios using the present year characteristics of key parameters (i.e. food prices, agriculture production) allowing to mathematically link the change (positive or negative) to each relevant livelihood strategy. The gap identified for a single household can be extrapolated to a livelihood zone and to its population allowing the anticipation of needs in food or in cash of households in each wealth group and livelihood zone.

For each livelihood zone, the HEA-based outcome analysis is done in five steps (a to e):



- shows the total income of households in the reference year
- details the current year's situation for key parameters that are known to significantly impact on households' ability to react to the situation.
- shows the effect of problem without analysis households' own capacity to react to the situation
- integrates the household's own capacity to react to the current year situation
- presents the final projected outcome

The projected outcome (e) is compared to:

- The **Survival Threshold** is the minimum income for a household to access and prepare food meeting 100% of the members' energy needs. It is set slightly above 100% of the minimum food needs to allow for expenditure on survival non-food items associated with food preparation (i.e. salt, soap, cooking fuel) and water for human consumption, as paid for during the reference year.
- The **Livelihood Protection Threshold** adds on to the survival threshold the expenditure on productive inputs for crop and livestock production, health and education costs. Some few other items related to standard of living have been included.

Here, households would have an income **deficit** or **gap** of about 25% of their total annual income. It describes a stress or crisis situation, in which households would require external assistance. A survival deficit describes a more severe situation dominated by hunger and child malnutrition.