# 2023 MSNA BULLETIN

**December 2023**
**Burkina Faso**

## KEY MESSAGES

**Half of households had severe to extreme unmet needs in protection and WASH in Burkina Faso, followed by needs in education and livelihoods.**
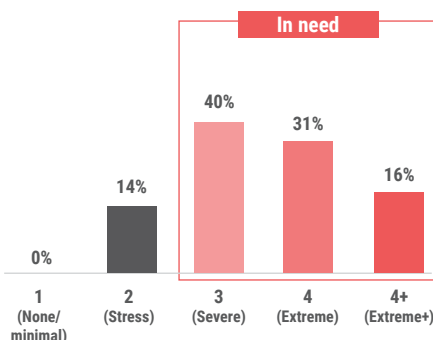
- Unmet needs in **protection** and **WASH** were highest in the **Sahel** region, affecting all population groups*.

- Nearly half of the households had unmet needs in education, with **one-third of children not enrolled in a formal school** in 2022-2023, a proportion even higher for displaced children.

- Despite identified needs in protection, education, WASH, and livelihoods, households also reported priority needs in **income-generating activities**, **food**, and **health**.

**The vast majority of displaced households reported being in need, but there is also an increase in the needs of non-displaced households compared to the 2022 MSNA[1].**

- The **extreme needs (severity 4) of non-displaced households** increased in 2023. Particularly, households led by women exhibited higher severity of needs compared to 2022[2].

- The **Sahel** region remains the most affected by severe to extremely severe needs across all assessed sectors. However, there is also an observed increase in these severe to extremely severe needs in the regions of the Est, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Hauts-Bassins, and Cascades compared to 2022[3], with a greater emphasis on **livelihoods** in these regions.

**CONTEXT.** Since 2020, REACH has been implementing a multisectoral needs assessment (MSNA) in Burkina Faso to support the humanitarian community in identifying the needs of the population. The quantitative data collection took place from June 5 to July 19, 2023, involving 6,590 households. Random cluster sampling (90% confidence level and 10% margin of error) was used for non-displaced households (representative results), and non-probabilistic quota sampling for displaced households (indicative results). The terms of reference for the MSNA are available <u>here</u>.

### PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS PER SEVERITY PHASE[4]
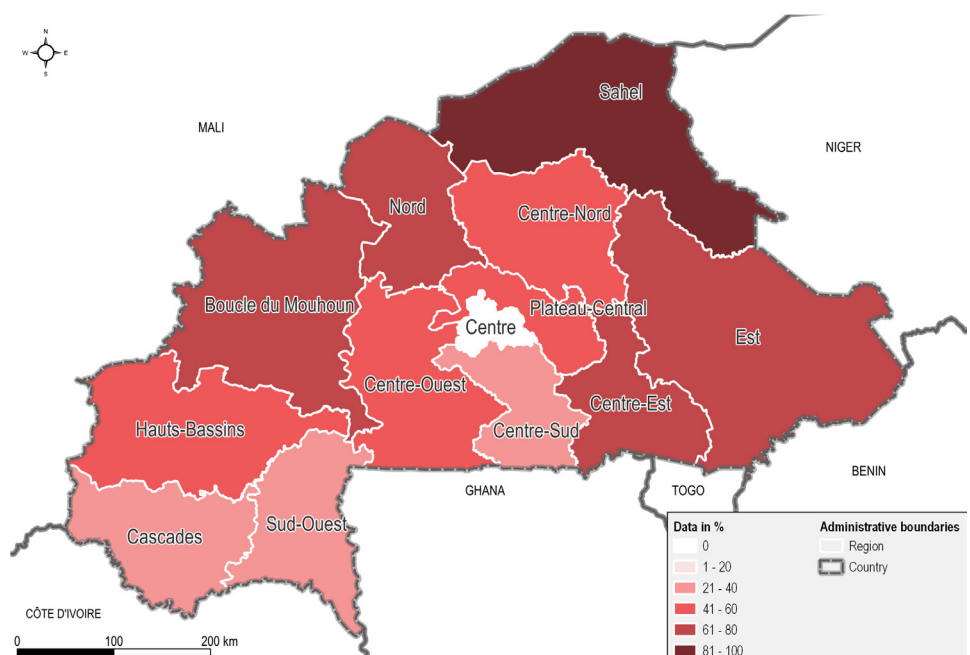


In need

| 1 (None/ minimal) | 2 (Stress) | 3 (Severe) | 4 (Extreme) | 4+ (Extreme+) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0% | 14% | 40% | 31% | 16% |

# 87%

**of the households were founds in need in at least one sector.**

**Nearly all** (99.9%) of the assessed **displaced** households were in need of assistance in at least one sector, compared to **87% of non-displaced households.**

### HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
**Percentage of households with severity of 4 or higher, per geographical area:**



| Data in % | |
|---|---|
| | 0 |
| | 1 - 20 |
| | 21 - 40 |
| | 41 - 60 |
| | 61 - 80 |
| | 81 - 100 |

**Administrative boundaries**
- Region
- Country

*\* Non-displaced households, displaced households, those led by women, and those led by men all had unmet needs in the protection sector.*

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*For more detailed findings, please refer to the following pages.*

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# MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) OVERVIEW

**CONTEXTE.** In 2023, Burkina Faso is experiencing a major humanitarian crisis, with over 4.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, representing more than 20% of the country's population[5]. Recurrent shocks, predominantly security-related but also climatic and economic, have increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs): national authorities reported over 2 million IDPs in March 2023, indicating an approximately 10% increase in one year[6]. Internal displacements show a trend of diversification in terms of regions of origin, including those previously considered more stable[7]. Security incidents, such as abductions, arrests, civilian injuries, and assassinations, have risen by nearly 50% between 2022 and 2023[8]. Additionally, sabotage and destruction of telecommunication antennas proliferated in 2022 and 2023[9], depriving many regions of phone network coverage.

While the crisis in Burkina Faso is primarily linked to protection issues, the consequences of insecurity are manifold, including limited access to basic socio-economic infrastructure such as schools and health centers, as well as difficulty accessing food and livelihoods due to disruptions in markets and agro-pastoral zones. This situation has led to a deterioration of the multisectoral needs of households. Food and nutritional conditions have significantly worsened in certain provinces, particularly in hard-to-reach areas along the borders with Mali and Niger[10]. Supply chain
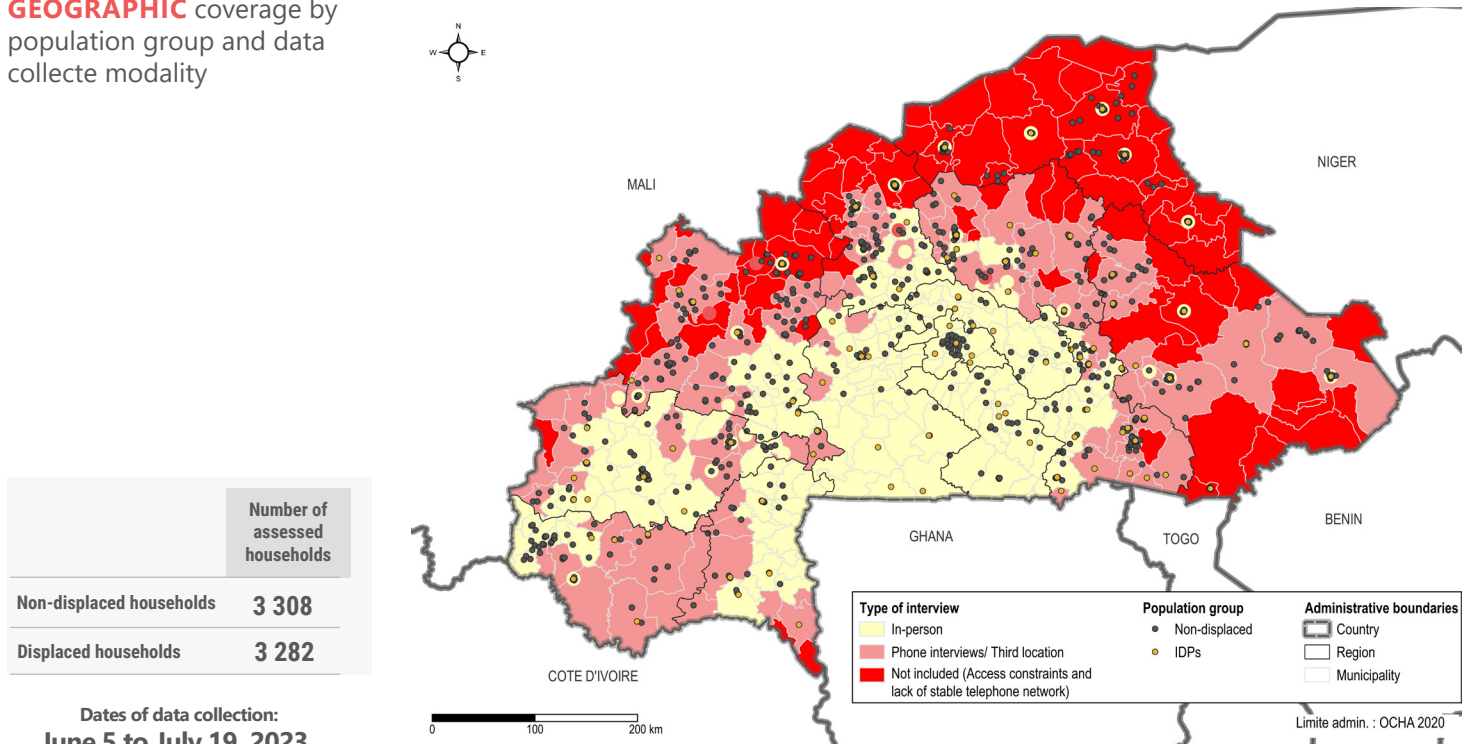
issues and rising prices[11] have contributed to this situation, exacerbated by the poor state of infrastructure and movement restrictions imposed by curfews and states of emergency.

**51%** of households reported experiencing **shocks** in the three months preceding the data collection, primarily **economic and security-related** shocks.

In this prolonged crisis, having multisectoral information is essential for guiding the humanitarian response. The MSNA conducted by REACH in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) aims to improve data collection to better address the needs of affected households. This assessment provides comparable information across regions and population groups, thereby strengthening strategic decision-making for the humanitarian response.

## ASSESSMENT SCOPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

**GEOGRAPHIC** coverage by population group and data collecte modality



| | Number of assessed households |
|---|---|
| Non-displaced households | 3 308 |
| Displaced households | 3 282 |

Dates of data collection:
**June 5 to July 19, 2023**

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## MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS INDEX (MSNI): CRISIS-LEVEL SEVERITY

**Percentage of households per severity phase:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 (None/minimal) | 0% |
| 2 (Stress) | 13% |
| 3 (Severe) | 40% |
| 4 (Extreme) | 31% |
| 4+ (Extreme+) | 16% |

**In need** (brackets 3, 4, 4+)

**The MSNI is a composite indicator, designed by REACH to measure the overall severity of humanitarian needs experienced by a household.** It is based on the highest sectoral severity identified in each household and expressed through a scale of 1 to 4+. Sectoral severity is determined through the calculation of sector-specific composite indicators. The MSNI considers every household in need in at least one sector (severity score of 3 or more). The full methodology behind the calculation of the MSNI and sectoral severities (living standard gaps, or LSG), in accordance with the REACH MSNA Analytical Framework Guidance, can be found **here**.

Across all regions, except for the Centre and the Southwest, **more than 80% of households reported severe to extremely severe needs**.

- The Sahel region shows an increase in households with severity 4 or higher (83% in 2023 compared to 70% in 2022[12]), linked to extreme to extremely severe needs in **protection**, **livelihoods**, and **WASH**.

- Since 2022[13], extreme and extremely severe needs in the regions of the Est, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Hauts-Bassins, and Cascades have increased, particularly with a rise in **livelihood** needs in these regions.

- For **displaced households**, multisectoral needs are reported by almost all households across all regions, but **extreme and extremely severe needs** are particularly present in the **Sahel** and **Cascades** regions, notably linked to extreme to extremely severe needs in **WASH**.

**The top 3 sectors where needs were most significant, by region:**

| Region | WASH | Protection | Education | Livelihood | Shelter | Food security | Health |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Boucle du Mouhoun** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **Cascades** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **Centre** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **Centre-Est** | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| **Centre-Nord** | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| **Centre-Ouest** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **Centre-Sud** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **Est** | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| **Hauts-Bassins** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **Nord** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **Plateau-Central** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **Sahel** | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| **Sud-Ouest** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |

## MSNI SEVERITY PHASE BY POPULATION GROUP

**Percentage of households per group and severity phase:**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General population** | 0% | 13% | 40% | 31% | 16% |
| **Non-displaced households** | 0% | 13% | 41% | 29% | 16% |
| **Displaced households** | 0% | 0% | 31% | 50% | 19% |
| **Households led by a woman*** | 0% | 7% | 35% | 37% | 21% |
| **Households led by man*** | 0% | 13% | 41% | 30% | 16% |

**Displaced** households reported higher severity of needs than non-displaced households, particularly with a higher percentage of displaced households in **severity 4**, related to deficiencies in living standards in the **protection**, **WASH**, **food security**, and **livelihood** sectors. Households **led by women** reported slightly more pronounced severity of multisectoral needs than in 2022[14], and more pronounced than households led by men, especially in the **protection**, **WASH**, **shelter**, and **food security** sectors.

*The proportions presented here are calculated based on the total number of household heads who are women and men (respectively) in the general population. It is noteworthy that the number of female household heads was significantly lower than that of male household heads (9% female household heads compared to 91% male household heads). These results should be considered indicative.

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# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND DRIVERS
**Who and where are the most in need? What are the drivers of those needs?**

**37%** of households reported **fearing for the safety** of their household members in the last six months preceding the data collection

**47%** of households reported taking **more than 30 minutes to wait and collecte water** from the nearest water souce

- **Household needs are often multisectoral.** On average, displaced households were in need (severity 3+) in 4 out of the 7 assessed sectors.
- Multisectoral needs were predominantly driven by **WASH and protection needs**, with half of households reporting combined needs in WASH and Protection.
- **1/3 of households reported extreme to very extreme needs in WASH**, mainly related to **issues accessing improved water sources** and **improved latrines.** In the Sahel, Est, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, and Plateau-Central regions, over 80% of households reported WASH needs (severity 3+).
- Severe to extreme protection needs were especially found in the Sahel (92%), the Est (87%), Boucle du Mouhoun (83%), and Centre-Nord (81%). These needs were mainly linked to **concerns about the safety** of household members, including risks of abduction, assassination, and physical violence. Additionally, the main activities of some children involved **working outside the household** (fetching water or wood, tending to livestock), exposing them to protection risks.
- These WASH and protection needs often coexist with other needs, particularly in **education and livelihoods**. More than one-third of non-displaced children and half of displaced children were **not enrolled in formal school** in 2022-2023. 87% of displaced households

reported severe to extreme **livelihood needs**, primarily in the Sahel (95%) and the Est (94%), linked, among other factors, to the permanent or temporary loss of employment for at least one male household member (71%).

**WASH, protection, education, and access to livelihoods** play determinant roles in the multisectoral needs of households.

- **Food security** remains a major concern. The **Sahel, Nord, and Center-Nord** regions show the highest severity levels, in line with the Cadre Harmonisé analyses of November 2023[15]. MSNA data also reveal severity levels of 4 in regions such as the Sahel, Nord, and Est, and 4+ in the Cascades region, highlighting an extensive and critical food crisis. This deterioration even affects regions traditionally considered stable in terms of food security, such as the Center-Ouest and Centre-Sud.
- A thorough analysis reveals disparities among displaced households based on the duration of displacement. **Newly displaced** households (less than 3 months) reported more needs, but in certain regions such as the Center-Sud and Plateau-Central, households displaced for over a year exhibited heightened needs.
- In most regions with Temporary Reception Sites (SAT), **households displaced to these SAT reported more severe multisectoral needs**, which are explained by inadequate, damaged, and overcrowded shelters, or insecure rights to housing. Extreme needs in protection and WASH were similar regardless of the living location of IDPs.
- **Households led by women** primarily had combined needs in **protection** and **WASH**, while showing more pronounced severity of needs in these two sectors compared to households led by men.

**Percentage of households in need by sector, nationally and for the general population:**

| Sector | Percentage |
|---|---|
| WASH | 66% |
| Protection | 65% |
| Education | 48% |
| Livelihood | 42% |
| Shelter | 11% |
| Food security | 9% |
| Health | 5% |

**Most common multisectoral needs profiles, nationally and by population group:**

| Population group | WASH | Protection | Education | Livelihood | Shelter | Food security | Health |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General (10%) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Non-displaced households (10%) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Displaced households (16%) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Households led by a woman (11%) | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Households led by a man (10%) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |

The table above shows the **most common "combinations" of one or more sectoral needs** among those in need to identify the **most common needs profiles**.

The table on the left shows the proportion of households in need **by sector** to identify the **most commonly occurring needs**.

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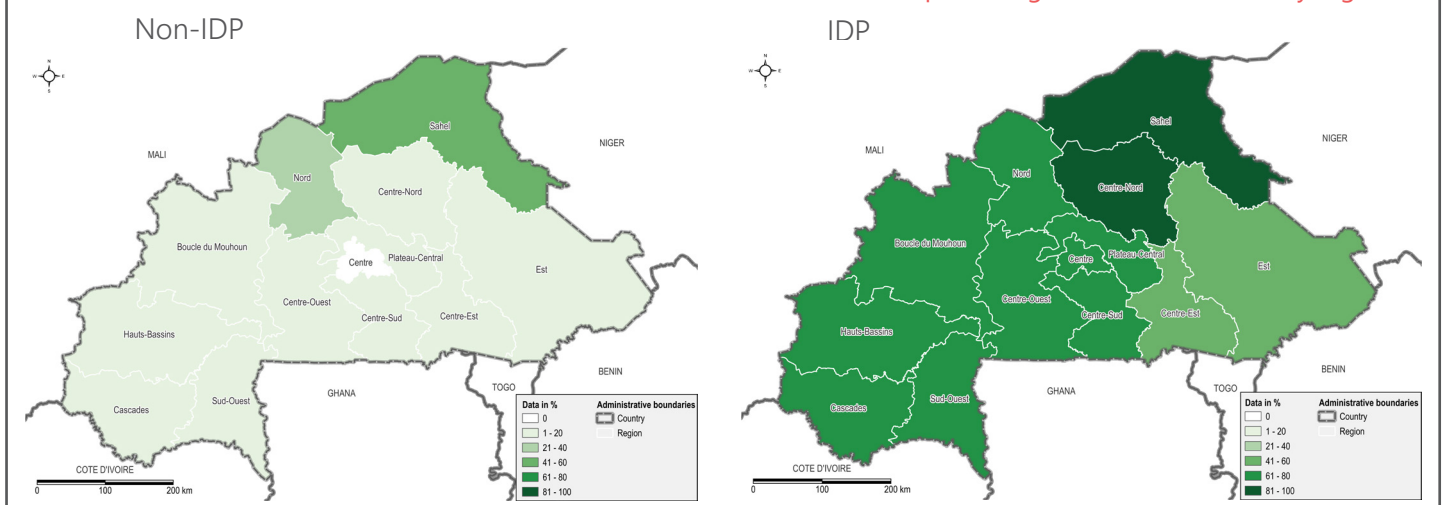# HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE & ACCOUNTABILITY

## 15%
of households reported **receiving humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months preceding the data collection - primarily food assistance, especially for 73% of displaced households.

**Satisfaction regarding the received humanitarian assistance:**
The majority of households that received humanitarian assistance reported being satisfied with the aid. However, in some regions, especially in the Centre-Nord, 44% of displaced households reported dissatisfaction with the assistance, primarily due to the **quantity deemed insufficient** in light of household needs. Thirteen percent of households receiving assistance also reported barriers to access: unclear information (7%), distribution points being too far away (2%), and insecurity in reaching the distribution point (2%)*. In the **Cascades** region, 6% of households receiving assistance reported having to **accept favors in exchange for being listed**.

% of households that had received humanitarian assistance in the 12 months preceding the data collection, by region



## Priority needs of households:
The majority of households wished to receive assistance in various forms, except in the Sahel where households reported primarily wanting food assistance (82%). This peculiarity in the Sahel could be explained by limited opportunities to purchase food in markets due to the unavailability of certain items, as was the case in July during the MSNA data collection[16].
It is interesting to note that although the needs identified in the MSNA primarily concern protection, WASH, and education, households also expressed needs related to **livelihoods and food security**. **Health** needs were also mentioned by more than a quarter of assessed women.

3 priority needs of men reported by male respondents:

| | |
|---|---|
| Income-generating activities | 70% |
| Food | 63% |
| Seeds, agricultural inputs or equipement | 37% |

3 priority needs reported by female respondents:

| | |
|---|---|
| Income-generating activities | 75% |
| Food | 67% |
| Health services | 27% |

## Communication and broadcasting:
Regarding households that have not received assistance but believe they need it, the main barrier mentioned was a **lack of information on how to access assistance**. Although network issues were observed in many regions, **phone calls** were the preferred communication method for households to receive information about assistance (65%) and provide feedback on assistance (61%). **Radio** was the preferred communication method for receiving information about assistance by 15% of households. When looking at which resources households turn to for reporting complaints or protection incidents, there was trust in **community leaders**, but there was also an increasing trust in the **Action Sociale et Humanitaire** since 2021[17].

**Moyen de communication préféré pour recevoir de l'information sur l'assistance**

📱 **Phone** (65%)

📻 **Radio** (15%)

👥 **Face-to-face** (11%)

*Percentages calculated across all assessed households.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### THE MSNA WAS CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:



### FUNDED BY:



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid

### WITH THE SUPPORT OF:

## ENDNOTES

1     REACH, <u>2022 MSNA Bulletin Burkina Faso,</u> April 2023. Note that the indicators used for calculating deficiencies in terms of living standards (LSG) and the multisectoral needs index (MSNI) have slightly changed between 2022 and 2023. Refer to the methodological notes for these two years to appreciate the differences.

2     Ibid.

3     Ibid.

4     The different levels of severity can be broadly defined as follows:
- Very extreme (4+) : Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and / or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being).
- Extreme (4) : Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.
- Severe (3) : Degrading living standards, with reduced access to / availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.
- Stress (2) : Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being / stressed physical or mental well-being overall.
- Minimal (1) : Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and / or inadequate access to basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being.

       Further details can be found in the <u>methodological note</u>.

5     Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), <u>Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)</u>, 2023.

6     OCHA, <u>Aperçu des personnes déplacées internes</u>, March 31, 2023.

7     REACH, <u>2022 MSNA Results - analysis table,</u> September 2022.

8     International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO), <u>Dashboard: Total Security Incidents – Burkina Faso</u>, December 2023.

9     Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), <u>Dataset 1900-01-01-2023-12-06 Burkina Faso</u>, December 6, 2023.

10   Direction Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques Sectorielles (DGESS)/Ministère de l'Agriculture et des aménagements hy dro-agricoles (MAAH), <u>Cadre Harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et d'estimation des populations en insécurité alimentaire au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest, mars 2023, fiche de communication CH</u>, March 2023.

11   Institut National de la Statitistique et de la Démographie (INSD), <u>Indice harmonisé des prix à la consommation</u>, October 2023.

12   REACH, <u>2022 MSNA Bulletin Burkina Faso,</u> April 2023.

13   Ibid.

14   Ibid.

15   Direction Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques Sectorielles (DGESS)/Ministère de l'Agriculture et des aménagements hy dro-agricoles (MAAH), Cadre harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et d'estimation des populations en insécurité alimentaire au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest, au Burkina Faso, November 2023.

16   REACH, <u>Joint Market Monitoring Initiative</u> (JMMI), July 2023.

17   REACH, <u>2021 MSNA Bulletin Burkina Faso</u>, December 2021.

18   Meta for Good, <u>Burkina Faso: High Resolution Population Density Maps + Demographic Estimates</u>, April 2021.

19   Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR), <u>Situation des PDI par communes accueil 28 février 2023</u>, March 2023.

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