

Autopsy of the multidimensional crisis in Burkina Faso : from climate change to IDPs

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Burkina Faso has been facing a complex internal security context for several years (De Longueville *et al.*, 2016, 2020 ; Ozer *et al.*, 2022). To date, the country is at the head of African countries most affected by terrorist attacks. As a result, over 2 million inhabitants are currently displaced (IDPs). The consequence of this situation is the emergence of complex and multidimensional crises, including the humanitarian and food crisis (Ouedraogo & Ozer, 2022). The resurgence of food insecurity in the context of the fragility of the populations, with an increasingly structural dynamic in several localities of the country following the conjunction of new stress factors (displacement of populations, abandonment of production areas, physical inaccessibility to economic factors of production) requires a transversal analysis of the situation. Unfortunately, this problem remains very little studied. The objective of this paper is to take stock of the conjunction of current stresses affecting Burkina Faso in general, and more specifically the region of the Boucle du Mouhoun (“breadbasket of Faso”) and its impact on food security. The results show that the superposition of stresses, other than climatic, gradually tend to generalize food insecurity, which formerly was cyclical and linked to rainfall disturbances. The current humanitarian response based on emergency food aid does not make it possible in the medium term to strengthen the resilience of the populations affected by this crisis. In the present context, if "strong" and sustainable actions are not taken, one could expect a scenario of continuous degradation and an increase in the vulnerability of populations in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, which accounts for nearly 10% of the national population.

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