

# BURKINA FASO



## BACKGROUND

Burkina Faso is exposed to multiple natural hazards and is particularly vulnerable to droughts, locust invasions, storms, and floods—often caused by drainage and dam system failures. Most stakeholders are aware of the increasing risks posed by: (i) unplanned settlements in high-risk areas; (ii) improper drainage; and (iii) poorly designed infrastructure. The government of Burkina Faso is, in fact, planning to expand its early warning capacities in order to properly address flood and windstorm hazards. The government also seeks to enhance linkages between hazard forecasting and response from stakeholders. However, the country lacks the necessary framework, technical resources and financial resources

to properly address the development planning in a sustainable manner.





In the last five years, Burkina Faso has scaled-up its disaster risk management (DRM) efforts. In 2012 a national DRM strategy was drafted, and is currently awaiting formal adoption. Additionally, the country is developing a database of historical natural disasters under the United Nations' DesInventar program—an inventory system of the effects of disasters—and an early warning system for food security—with droughts and locust invasions as its primary focus.

## QUICK FACTS

### COUNTRY INDICATORS<sup>1</sup>

GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,514
Total Population	16,934,839
Income Level	Low
Poverty <sup>2</sup>	47%
Urban Population	28%

### RISK PROFILE<sup>3</sup>

Lack of coping capacity	 6.7
Vulnerability	 6.0
Hazard and exposure	 2.1
Overall risk	 4.4

### KEY PRIORITIES

1. Food security
2. National DRM legislation and action plan
3. Multi-hazard early warning systems
4. Local DRM development plans
5. Probabilistic information related to future risks

<sup>1</sup> World Bank: free and open access to development data in countries around the globe. <http://data.worldbank.org/>

<sup>2</sup> Poverty rates at national poverty lines, World Bank Open Data.

<sup>3</sup> INFORM: a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM uses a scale from 0-10 (10 is the highest level of risk) <http://www.inform-index.org/>

To further advance the DRM agenda, priorities include: (i) integrating nutrition and health aspects into the food security early warning and response system; (ii) developing its national DRM legislation, strategy and action plan (as yet to be formally adopted); (iii) developing

early warning systems with a multi-hazard approach; (iv) Integrating DRM and climate change adaptation (CCA) into local development plans; and (iv) developing probabilistic information related to future risks.

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## **GFDRR PROGRESS TO DATE**

GFDRR engagement in Burkina Faso started in 2008 with the Integrated Weather Risk Management for Sustained Growth Project. The project developed a feasibility study on weather index insurance to protect cotton producers against rainfall variations.

Social Affairs and National Security. Project preparation in 2010 has generated strong momentum among stakeholders and enhanced coordination and clarity with regard to the respective roles of the government and donor agencies in DRM and CCA.

Further, a post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) was completed following the 2010 floods in Ouagadougou. Its recommendations have constituted the main priorities for the GFDRR Country Program, currently under implementation by the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation of the Ministry of

Furthermore, since 2012, the Disaster Risk Management and Climate Adaptation project, financed by GFDRR in the amount of US\$1.5 million and led by the World Bank Africa Disaster Risk Management team, has focused on: (i) risk information and awareness; (ii) early warning processes; and (iii) land use and building codes.

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## **LOOKING AHEAD**

In the next few years, activities awarded in 2012 under the Disaster Risk Management and Climate Adaptation project will continue. Additional activities are expected to focus on: (i) further strengthening the early warning

system with a multi-hazard approach; (ii) DRM mainstreaming in key sectors and local development plans; and (iii) testing efficiency of DRM approaches through pilot works in vulnerable communities.

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**PROJECTS AWARDED BY GFDRR 2007-2015**


Project	Description
<b>Disaster Risk Management and Climate Adaptation Project – Phase I</b>    <b>US\$1,500,000   Start date: 2011 (Ongoing)</b>	Supports development and implementation of a national disaster risk reduction policy, strategy and action plan. Activities include: (i) addressing priority development needs related to risk awareness and early warning; (ii) building operational efficiency at the local level; and (iii) supporting structural (drainage, dike strengthening) and nonstructural (risk assessment, land use planning, early warning) investments in pilot zones exposed to multiple hazards.
<b>Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)</b>  <b>US\$136,698   2010 (Completed)</b>	Conducted a PDNA in the aftermath of the 2010 floods. Activities included: critical recommendations for (i) the reconstruction phase in the medium term and (ii) for DRM in the long term. Both are being implemented by the Disaster Risk Management and Climate Adaptation Project (see above). Total needs for recovery and reconstruction were estimated at US\$266 million
<b>Burkina Faso CEM: Integrated Weather Risk Management for Sustained Growth</b>  <b>US\$49,448   2008–2009 (Completed)</b>	Conducted a feasibility study on weather index insurance to protect cotton producers against rainfall variations. The findings of the study were: (i) disseminated during a workshop on weather risk management in the cotton sector; and (ii) used by the World Bank for a larger initiative to assess the feasibility of different types of insurance protection for the cotton sector.

 Pillar 1  
Risk Identification

 Pillar 2  
Risk Reduction

 Pillar 3  
Preparedness

 Pillar 4  
Financial Protection

 Pillar 5  
Resilient Reconstruction

### GFDRR KEY PARTNERS

<b>Danida, WWF</b>	The Danish International Development Agency (Danida) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) provide assistance for strengthening the efficiency of the contribution of civil society to climate change adaptation issues.
<b>FAO, Spain, Venezuela</b>	The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Spain and Venezuela are supporting the National Food Security Program.
<b>IUCN</b>	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is supporting climate change adaptation initiatives in communities, mainly through awareness-raising activities.
<b>Japan, Sweden, UNDP</b>	The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are supporting the National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD) in CCA in regional and local development planning.
<b>UNDP</b>	UNDP is supporting two of the thirteen regions in Burkina Faso with: (i) contingency planning; (ii) risk analysis; (iii) early warning; (iv) mainstreaming disaster risk and climate change in local development planning; and (v) awareness raising campaigns. The approach addresses multiple hazards with food security as primary focus.
<b>World Bank</b>	The European Union supported, via European Commission's Instrument for Stability, the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response capacities at the local and national levels. Since 2012, it is supporting strategic and institutional development of the National DRM System and, via the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States and European Union Development Cooperation (ACP-EU) program, mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in key sectors. The EU is in charge of coordinating the DRM donor group in partnership with UNDP and the World Bank.
<b>World Bank</b>	<p>The following projects are part of the World Bank's efforts to mainstream DRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Growth and Competitiveness Credit Project – I &amp; II:</b> Catalyzes private-sector growth, improves governance, enhances public resource management, and builds economic resilience.</li> <li>■ <b>Social Safety Net Project:</b> Provides income support to poor households and lay the foundations for a basic safety net system.</li> <li>■ <b>Donsin Transport Infrastructure Project:</b> Improves road access to the Donsin area to facilitate its development as a transport hub for greater Ouagadougou.</li> </ul>

### GFDRR STAKEHOLDERS

<b>National Services</b>	National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), National Meteorological, Hydrological Housing and Health Services and Directorate for Civil Protection
<b>Regional Organizations</b>	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)
<b>International Organizations</b>	World Bank, UNDP, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
<b>Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations</b>	Catholic Relief Services, Burkinabe Red Cross Society