



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



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Burkina Faso

Emergency Plan 2019 (update)

 to assist
323 390 people

 FAO requires
USD 11.6 million

 period
August–December 2019

Timely investment in the agriculture sector helps to prevent and mitigate the deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation.

Since the beginning of 2018, the security crisis across the Sahel region has sharply deteriorated particularly in Burkina Faso. Already vulnerable to a fragile economic context and recurrent climatic shocks, the recent upsurge in violence perpetrated by armed groups has caused an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, while ongoing population displacements are intensifying inter-communal conflict.

Objectives

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Sector to:

- Provide inclusive humanitarian support to improve the food security and nutrition of vulnerable IDPs, host communities and returnees.
- Protect the livelihoods of rural populations through integrated and community-based approaches to enhance social cohesion.
- Strengthen monitoring and early warning systems, analysis and coordination.

Activities



Protect livelihoods through the restoration of agricultural production and sustainable natural resource management

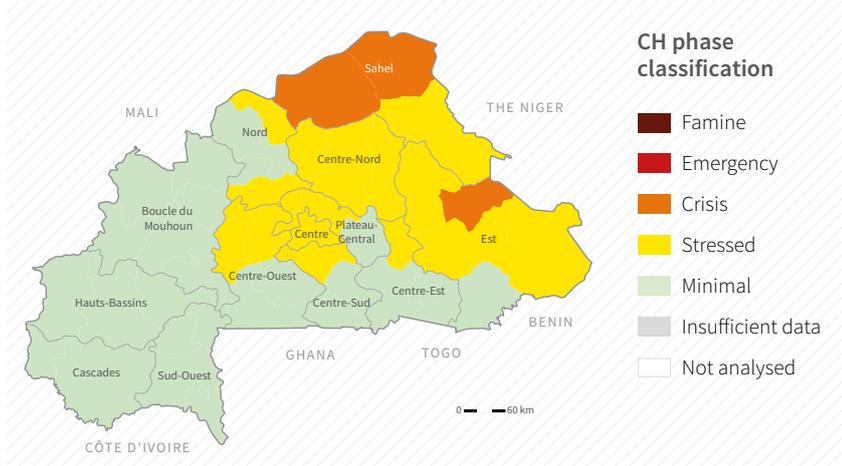
cash-based transfers | emergency animal feed during | establish feed stocks | livestock restocking (poultry and small ruminants) | disease surveillance | vaccinations, deworming and other animal health interventions | tools and short-cycle crop and vegetable seeds rich in nutrients (direct distribution and input trade fairs) | rehabilitation of water points, boreholes and temporary animal shelters | sensitization and land agreements to facilitate land access for IDPs and women



Improve food security analysis and coordination

reinforce early warning early action mechanisms | strengthen existing response mechanisms | set up systems to collect information and early warning mechanisms at regional level | Food Security Sector coordination | food security analysis at national and local level

Projected food insecurity and malnutrition situation (June–August 2019)



Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, April 2019

Impact on food security

The resurgence of violence and intensification of inter-communal conflict in the border areas of Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger have triggered a complex humanitarian crisis. The unprecedented worsening of the situation has led to increased humanitarian needs, high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as internal displacement, with 350 000 people expected to be internally displaced by the end of 2019. Attacks perpetrated by armed groups are recorded every week, which are exacerbating populations' needs and vulnerabilities as well as disrupting social cohesion among various community groups. The situation is likely to deteriorate further in the coming months and spread to neighbouring countries, increasing needs well above initial estimates.

The increased insecurity has affected the functioning of markets and trade routes, as well as humanitarian access as a result of frequent attacks on roads. The preparation of the 2019 agropastoral season was also affected. A large portion of displaced households will not be farming during the 2019/20 season, mainly because they cannot access their fields and lack agricultural inputs. In 2019, cultivated land area is expected to have significantly reduced, particularly in conflict-affected areas – Sahel, Centre-North, North and East regions – which will have adverse effects on the outcome of the 2019/20 agropastoral season.

Transhumance movements and livestock trade routes have been disrupted, triggering land disputes and increased tensions over access to natural resources.

Vulnerable populations will require livelihood support especially now that the lean season has begun. In the medium and long terms, food insecurity is expected to worsen and pastoral and agropastoral households are likely to lose their productive assets. Where security allows, increasing resilience-based livelihood assistance is critical to ensure that households can produce their own food and generate income.

Situation analysis



687 460 people projected to be severely food insecure (June–August 2019)



55 700 children at risk of severe acute malnutrition in 2019 in the Sahel, Centre-North, North and East regions



220 000 people internally displaced, of whom **95%** live with host communities and **26 000** refugees from Mali

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

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