More than half of Burkina Faso is experiencing conflict and insecurity, forcing thousands from their homes, disrupting livelihoods and further aggravating the food security situation. With 75 percent of people living in rural areas, restoring livelihoods is fundamental to the humanitarian response. Every USD 1 spent on supporting farmers with a cereal production package yields four-times its value in crops.

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

USD 0.90 = Vaccinating one sheep/goat protects a vital food asset that would cost USD 73 to replace if the animal died. = Keep a productive animal alive and feeding families, especially milk for children

USD 250 = A crop package (cowpea, millet and sorghum seeds, tools and fertilizers) enables a household to cultivate 1 ha of land and produce an estimated 1 250 kg of cereal/pulses worth over USD 1 000 on the local market. = Provide a family of 7 with staple food for 9 months

USD 250 = A market-gardening kit (seeds and tools) enables a household to cultivate 1 ha and produce nutrient-rich vegetables ready for consumption in 12 to 16 weeks, and worth around USD 4 714 on the local market. = Allow quick access to nutritious food and to generate income
Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

Burkina Faso continues to face a multidimensional crisis. Conflict, chronic vulnerability to extreme weather events such as drought and flooding, combined with the effects of COVID-19, has led to the deterioration of the food security situation throughout 2021, particularly in conflict-affected Centre-Nord, Nord, Sahel and Est regions. Increased population displacements of whom the majority are farmers and breeders means widespread disruption of agricultural livelihoods and markets, hindering access to food and increasing the prevalence of food insecurity among vulnerable households.

Inconsistent rainfall in 2021 and lack of harvests in certain areas due to drought and insecurity have had a major impact on agricultural production. In the Nord region, for example, production has dropped by 50 percent on average, which is likely to result in additional food and nutritional needs well ahead of the 2022 lean season (July–September).

Protecting agricultural livelihoods as part of immediate humanitarian response helps boost food production, allowing households to bounce back from shocks and resume income-generating activities thereby increasing their self-reliance.
Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security Cluster (FSC) in Burkina Faso, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 22 local and international partners, in collaboration with government counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

FAO priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Type of assistance provided/contents of assistance package</th>
<th>Cost per beneficiary (USD)*</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries (people)</th>
<th>Total cost (USD)</th>
<th>Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase staple food production (rainfed agriculture, food crops and cereals)</td>
<td>4 kg of sorghum and 3 kg of millet seed or 4 kg of sorghum seed and 20 kg of rice; 7.5 kg of cowpea seed; and 50 kg of NPK fertilizer</td>
<td>35.70</td>
<td>400 000</td>
<td>14 285 000</td>
<td>Jan-Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase livestock production</td>
<td>vaccination, animal feed for about 143 000 sheep and goats, cowpea seeds and fertilizers</td>
<td>35.70</td>
<td>200 000</td>
<td>7 140 000</td>
<td>Jan-Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve vegetable production</td>
<td>50 g of tomato and 75 g of onion seeds; 100 kg of NPK fertilizer and tools</td>
<td>35.70</td>
<td>100 000</td>
<td>3 500 000</td>
<td>Jan-Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support income-generating activities</td>
<td>small marketing/processing units to set up income-generating activities</td>
<td>35.70</td>
<td>140 000</td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
<td>Jan-Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide cash-based transfers for livelihood protection</td>
<td>social protection; emergency livelihood assistance to IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable people through various types of cash transfer modalities</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>400 000</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
<td>Jan-Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance FSC coordination</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>Jan-Dec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The cost per beneficiary for each priority is an estimated average, including a range of activities.


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