

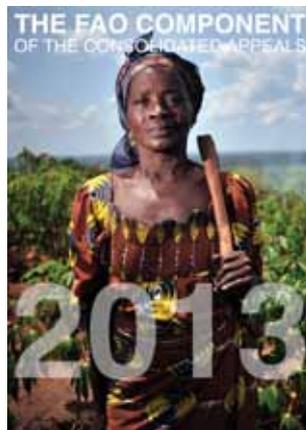
# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



# 2013

## BURKINA FASO





The Appeal for Burkina Faso was launched globally on the 14th December 2012 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).

For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2013 CAP, please go to [www.fao.org/emergencies](http://www.fao.org/emergencies).

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Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2013 Humanitarian Appeals' documentation.

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# FOREWORD

This year's Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) draws attention to acute humanitarian needs in 16 countries, calling for financial support to help save the lives and livelihoods of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

The 2013 CAP shows that conflict, natural disasters, climate change and volatile food prices continue to undermine food and nutrition security around the world – hitting hard those who rely on farming, fishing, herding or forest resources for their food and income.

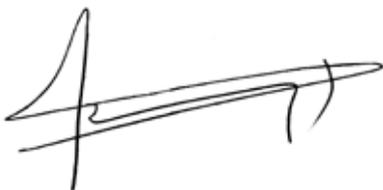
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

FAO's first priority is to help crisis-affected farming families – many of whom have lost all of their productive assets such as seeds, fishing gear and livestock – produce their own food and rebuild their lives and livelihoods as quickly as possible. At the same time, FAO's emergency assistance increasingly supports and feeds into longer-term efforts to reduce risks due to multiple hazards.

The frequency, complexity and scale of crises affecting food and agriculture make it increasingly difficult for smallholder producers to cope and recover each time. That is why disaster risk reduction and resilience – from protecting and strengthening sustainable livelihood systems to bolstering monitoring and early warning to developing institutional capacity to manage risks – figure so prominently in FAO's strategies and programmes. To build a world without hunger, we need to ensure that vulnerable farmers, fishers, foresters and other at-risk groups are better able to withstand and bounce back from these shocks so they can provide for themselves and their families.

FAO's close collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts responds to the ever increasing challenges faced by poor farming households affected by crises. Accordingly, we have substantially increased our focus on gender and accountability to affected populations. In co-leading the global Food Security Cluster, FAO, along with the World Food Programme (WFP), is also working with partners to ensure that the humanitarian response is well-coordinated, timely, efficient and effective. The FAO Component of the 2013 CAP is mainly the result of this coordination at country level.

Humanitarian assistance – from prevention and preparedness to response and rehabilitation – is more pressing than ever before. Natural disasters, food price volatility, conflict and displacement continue to prevent many from meeting their most basic needs. Together, we can meet these challenges head-on. With your support, we can help save lives today and build more resilient and food-secure communities for tomorrow.



Dominique Burgeon  
Director  
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division

# 2012 IN REVIEW

As of 30 November, FAO had received USD 222 million in contributions for emergency response programming under Humanitarian Appeals launched in 2012, representing a USD 22 million increase from 2011. However, the overall coverage ratio of FAO requirements has slightly decreased from just over 50 percent in 2011 to 47 percent in 2012, still far below the average coverage ratio of 59 percent for all agencies.

Agriculture and food security funding requirements submitted by FAO as part of the Consolidated Appeals were well covered for the Philippines and the Sudan (82 percent), as well as for Côte d'Ivoire (71 percent) and Kenya (67 percent) and to a lesser extent for Somalia (59 percent) and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (56 percent).

The 2012 Consolidated Appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for Zimbabwe presented funding requirements at the cluster level, rather than including agency-specific targets. Both appeals were well funded, including requirements of the Food Security Cluster in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (75 percent) and the Agriculture Cluster in Zimbabwe (65 percent).

Altogether, these eight countries accounted for almost 80 percent of the total funding received by FAO under the 2012 Appeals.

However, food security and agricultural needs were again critically underfunded within some appeals. FAO received no funding under the Yemen appeal in 2012 and very little under the Liberia (11 percent), Central African Republic (14 percent) and Syria (16 percent) appeals, even though FAO requirements represented only a small portion of the overall requirements (from 2 to 8 percent). It is important to note that these appeals are otherwise relatively well funded considering all sectors'/clusters' requirements at 56 percent for Yemen, 62 percent for the Central African Republic, 50 percent for Syria and 38 percent for Liberia.

Somalia was the largest FAO emergency and rehabilitation programme again this year. The 2012 FAO component of the Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was also FAO's largest appeal ever, with original requirements of over USD 180 million.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programmes in 2012 amounted to over USD 337 million, including funding both within and outside of the Humanitarian Appeal system.

## FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

*from 1 January to 30 November 2012*

TOP PROGRAMMES	(USD million)
Somalia	108.5
Zimbabwe	21.5
DR Congo	21.0
Regional Africa	16.1
Afghanistan	13.3
Sudan	11.7
Global/Interregional	10.7
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10.3
Pakistan	10.0
Burkina Faso	9.4
Niger	6.5
Chad	6.2
South Sudan	6.1
Indonesia	6.1
Cambodia	5.5
DPR Korea	4.7
Regional Asia	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
Ethiopia	4.5
Syria	4.4

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD million)
United States of America	87.7
European Union	52.8
OCHA/CERF	40.1
United Kingdom	36.9
Japan	16.6
Canada	10.7
Sweden	8.9
Care	7.5
Belgium	6.0
Switzerland	5.7
Australia	5.0
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	4.8
Italy	4.5
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	4.2
Brazil	4.2
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	3.6
Finland	3.0
Unilateral Trust Fund	2.4
UN Trust Fund - South Sudan	2.0
Saudi Arabia	2.0

**THE FAO COMPONENT** 2013  
OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

**BURKINA FASO**

# BURKINA FASO

**Almost half of the people in Burkina Faso live in extreme poverty and have little access to social services.** Nearly one-third of the country is acutely malnourished and child malnutrition rates are among the highest in the world. The combination of climatic shocks, soaring food prices and regional political insecurity continues to strain the ability of vulnerable households to cope. An influx of refugees fleeing conflict in Mali and the lasting effects of the Sahel food and nutrition crisis led the Government to declare a national emergency in early 2012.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Around 73 percent of the population of Burkina Faso relies on agriculture for their food and income.** Agriculture is central to reducing malnutrition and food insecurity, which currently affect more than 2.8 million people. However, the sector faces numerous threats, such as repeated drought and flooding.

In 2012, cereal production fell by 20 percent compared to the previous year due to drought, resulting in a 154 462-tonne cereal deficit. With insufficient food production, many farming families have resorted to consuming their seed stocks of cereals and beans, leaving them with fewer seeds to plant during the next season. In addition, localized flooding has affected nearly 150 000 people, destroying crops and killing livestock. Although forecasts for the 2012 harvest are favourable, households have exhausted their savings and food reserves, and will need assistance to recover.

More than half of rural households are poor, do not own land and have few animals, which are a crucial source of nutrition and income. The lack of pasture and water – as a result of drought – has weakened livestock and made them more susceptible to disease, leading to lower milk and meat production. In times of crisis, many families are forced to sell their animals, such as goats and sheep, in order to buy food.

Burkina Faso hosts close to 35 750 refugees from northern Mali, who brought with them an estimated 50 000 animals. Many settled in areas severely affected by drought. This has placed pressure on limited pasture and water resources – already strained by high population growth – thereby increasing the risk of conflict with host communities. If the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate in Mali, the number of refugees could increase significantly.

Grain prices in the country have increased by up to 70 percent in September 2012, compared to the year before. Years of insufficient production, high food prices and continued food insecurity have led to high levels of acute and chronic malnutrition. About 450 430 children under five are at risk of global acute malnutrition, including 100 000 who already suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

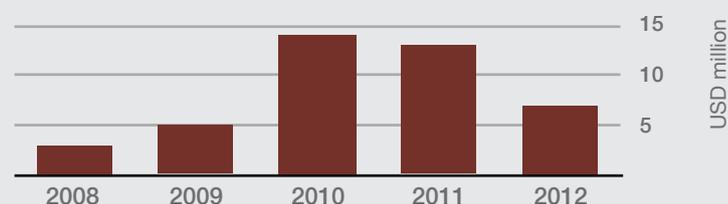
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 16 967 845
- Human Development Index Rank: 181/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 92%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis, floods, cholera and meningitis outbreaks.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**Within the 2013 Appeal, FAO seeks to improve the food security of the most vulnerable pastoral, agropastoral and farming households in Burkina Faso.** With much-needed support to strengthen livelihoods, these families will have the means to increase their access to food, nutritional status and income.

The most vulnerable livestock owners – including refugees and host communities – will be provided with livestock (such as sheep and goats) to rebuild their herds, chickens, animal feed and veterinary supplies to increase productivity. Where necessary, destocking will provide meat and income to families with extremely weak animals. FAO will also distribute fodder seeds to increase the production and availability of feed for livestock. All of these activities will be accompanied by training to improve livelihood practices, including herd management and fodder conservation.

Vulnerable farmers will receive farming kits – composed of vegetable seeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary products, community sprayers and watering cans – to increase vegetable production. This will provide families with an effective means to cope with food shortages, particularly during the lean season. Nutrition education sessions will increase vegetable consumption and boost nutrition levels, particularly among children. In addition, FAO will facilitate the construction of wells and rainwater retention basins to increase the availability of water for crop and livestock production in the Sahelian region of Burkina Faso.

FAO is leading the Agriculture Cluster with the aim to improve coordination among key stakeholders. FAO will organize regular coordination meetings, support the development of reference material and implement a food basket monitoring system. Cluster efforts will also promote information sharing and training to build the capacity of partners in order to minimize the time between the outbreak of crisis and response.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 14 416 166

### Addressing food and nutrition crises through support to livestock production and health in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To rebuild the livestock production capacity of vulnerable households in Burkina Faso in the context of food insecurity and high food prices.
Activities:	Provide 3 400 vulnerable households in four regions of Burkina Faso each with three small ruminants (sheep or goats), comprising one male and two female animals for reproduction purposes; provide balanced animal feed to 6 800 vulnerable families to improve the feeding of small ruminants; provide chicken units (1 cock and 10 hens) and chicken feed to 6 000 vulnerable households to reconstitute chicken flocks, thereby increasing the availability of eggs, decreasing the cost of meat and improving food intake for vulnerable households; provide veterinary care to small ruminants (vaccinations against pasteurellosis and deworming) and other animals (cattle, donkeys, camels and poultry); provide technical support to selected vulnerable households for better livestock rearing; and regularly follow up on livestock flocks.
Beneficiaries:	210 000 people (including 109 200 women and 31 500 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 510 000</b>

### Support to protect agriculture-based livelihoods of food-insecure vulnerable farmers through vegetable production in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To reduce vulnerability to malnutrition and potential incidences of climatic hazards, and to rehabilitate the production capacities of farming families at risk in rural communities.
Activities:	Provide 12 600 vulnerable farming families with kits containing vegetable seeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary products (including protection equipment), community sprayers and watering cans; train women and men on vegetable production and nutrition education; monitor post-input distribution and production; and evaluate outputs and overall project impact.
Beneficiaries:	88 200 people (including 45 864 women and 13 230 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 499 614</b>

## Construction of wells and rainwater retention basins for vegetable gardens and livestock to support food crisis-affected households in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To restore livelihoods and reduce food insecurity in a context of high food prices by supporting vegetable and livestock production and income-generating activities for vulnerable farming families (vegetable and cattle farming) in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso.
Activities:	Build 100 wells and 30 rainwater retention basins for vegetable production and 60 wells and 10 drilling wells for livestock use, based on defined technical specifications; identify and raise awareness of 7 200 vulnerable farming households in rural areas; ensure technical monitoring of the construction and post-construction work by project engineer and staff; and evaluate outputs and overall project impact.
Beneficiaries:	50 400 people (including 26 208 women and 7 560 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 126 168</b>

## Strengthening the resilience of food-insecure cattle-keeping farmers in Burkina Faso through appropriate forage production and use

Objectives:	To reduce vulnerability to malnutrition of at-risk cattle farming households by supporting forage production to increase animal feed availability and improve household resilience.
Activities:	Supply forage seeds to 10 000 vulnerable cattle-keeping farming households to support forage production and use; provide technical support to selected households on better livestock production systems, including technologies to conserve and use forage crops; and monitor, evaluate and report on project progress.
Beneficiaries:	77 000 people (including 40 040 women and 11 550 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 864 996</b>

## Improvement of vulnerable households' resilience through appropriate support to livestock productivity in the context of food insecurity in the Sahel and malnutrition in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To reduce vulnerability to malnutrition by maintaining livestock productivity, significantly increasing food availability for nutrition security.
Activities:	Provide 20 000 vulnerable livestock-keeping households with animal feed to increase their earnings through the improved nutritional status of their livestock and increased production of milk or meat; provide veterinary drugs and vaccines to improve livestock health and to prevent animal morbidity and deaths; provide technical support on better livestock rearing and raise awareness on animal destocking; and monitor, evaluate and report on project progress.
Beneficiaries:	140 000 people (including 72 800 women and 21 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 594 908</b>

## Emergency assistance for the livestock of Malian refugees and host communities in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To reduce the vulnerability of Malian refugees and their host communities, maintain livestock productivity and improve household resilience.
Activities:	Provide 4 200 small ruminants, comprising one male and two female goats to 1 400 refugees who lost all their livestock and vulnerable host households; supply balanced animal feed to 8 000 Malian refugee households and Burkinabé host communities; provide drugs and vaccines for 150 000 animals (cattle, small ruminants, donkeys and camels) of 14 500 refugees and Burkinabé host households to prevent and treat animal diseases; destock at least 2 120 ruminants of selected beneficiaries (5 heads per beneficiary); raise awareness of refugees and host communities on animal destocking; and monitor and report on project progress.
Beneficiaries:	105 000 people (including 54 600 women and 15 750 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 3 000 000</b>

## Improving the Agriculture Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management System in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To ensure a comprehensive coordination programme, involving all stakeholders, to gather food security information to effectively target areas and vulnerable populations in need.
Activities:	Convene and chair national and regional agriculture coordination meetings; support early warning food security and monitoring system indicators; support the creation of a reference book for household networks including female-headed households (monitoring of food security indicators such as household incomes, health and food rations); design and support a monitoring system for a food basket network; share information on current activities, identify gaps in geographic coverage and document best practices and lessons learned; and provide capacity building on methodologies for needs assessments, monitoring and evaluation of impact, project development and design and reporting.
Beneficiaries:	2 863 000 people (including 1 488 760 women and 429 450 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 760 480</b>

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