

Les effets probables de la loi 034/2009 relative à la sécurisation foncière rurale au Burkina Faso sur les migrants agricoles des grandes sécheresses des années 1970 et 1980 :

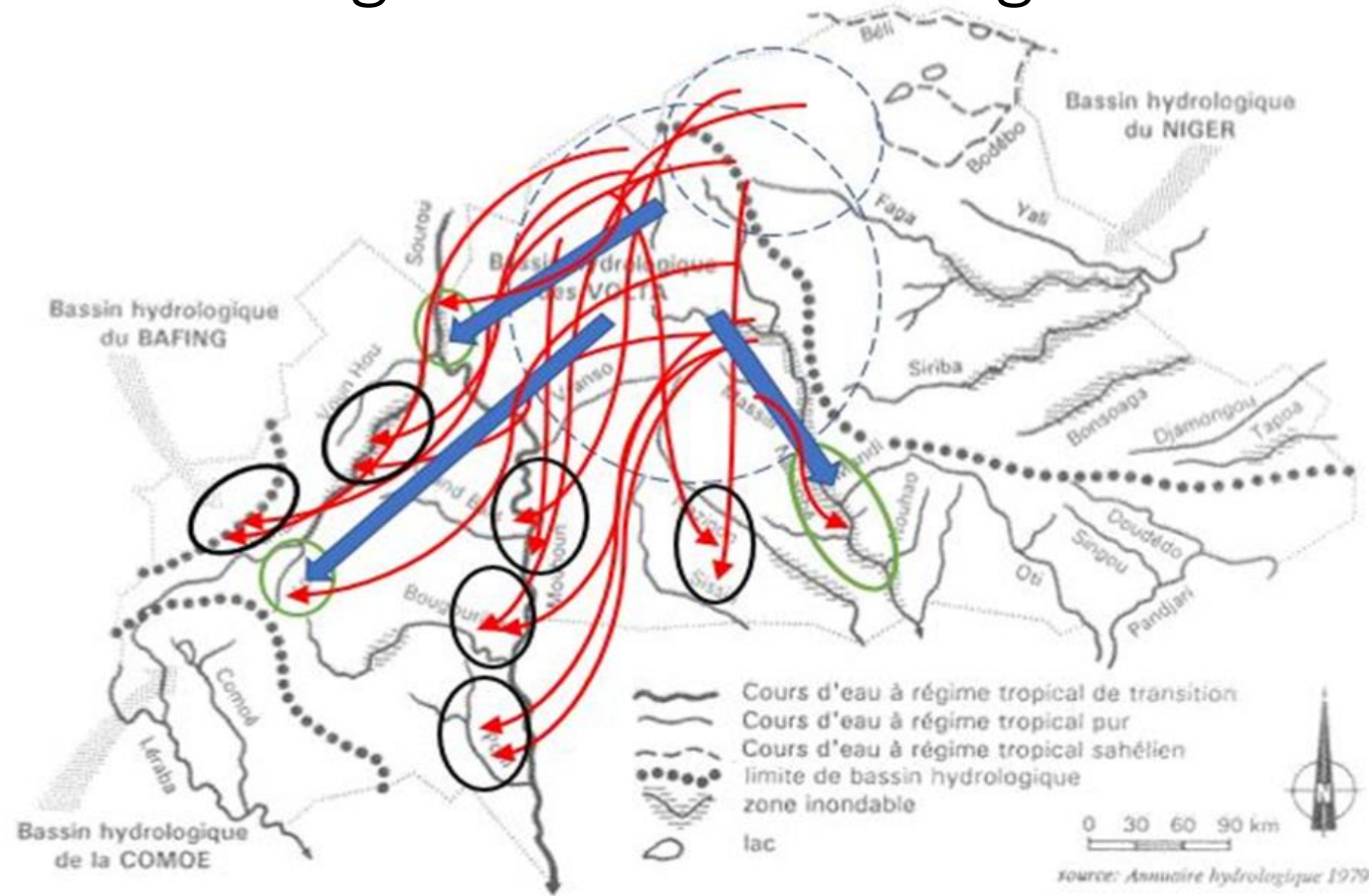
Cas des communes de Solenzo et de Balavé






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Context

Large migration resulting from severe droughts of the 1970s and 1980s



-  Zones d'accueil des migrations agricoles organisées par l'Etat
-  Zones d'accueil des migrations agricoles volontaires sans intervention de l'Etat
-  Zones de départ de la majorité des migrants agricoles
-  Mouvements migratoires organisés
-  Mouvements migratoires volontaires

Context

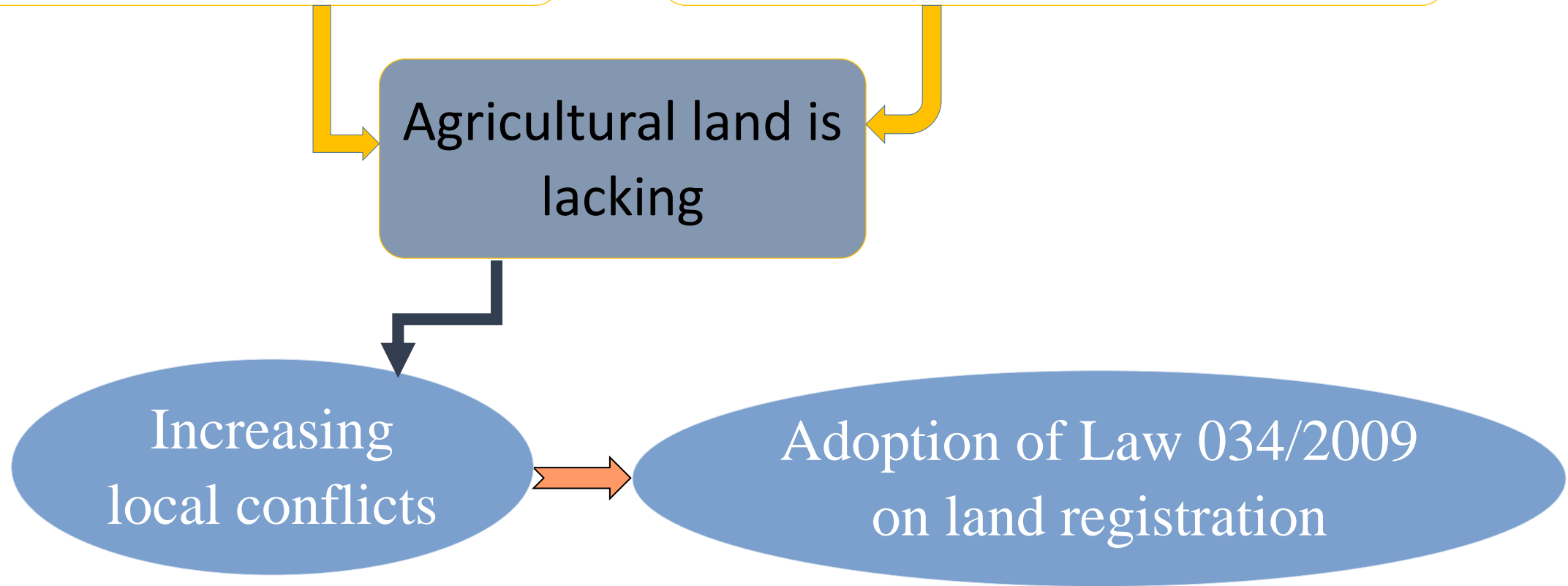
Strong population increase
Agriculture for exportation

Agrobussiness & land grabbing
Returnees from CI in 2002

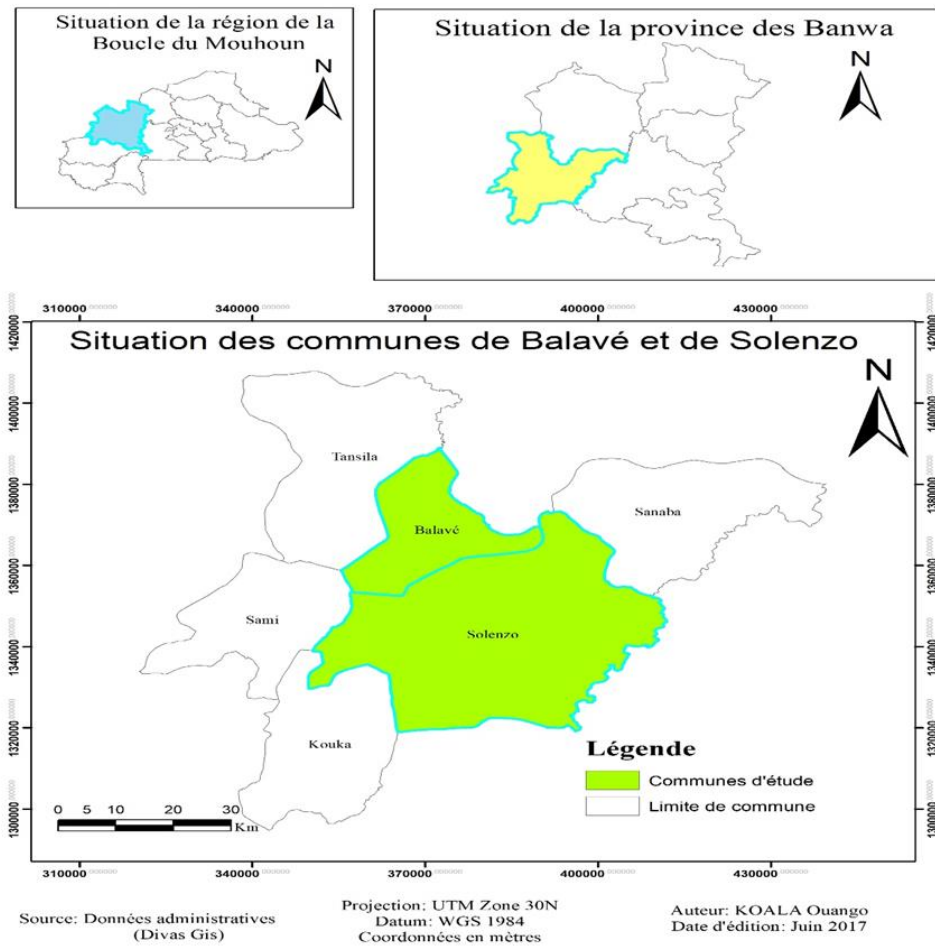
Agricultural land is
lacking

Increasing
local conflicts

Adoption of Law 034/2009
on land registration



Data & methods



Rainfall analysis
1950- 2013

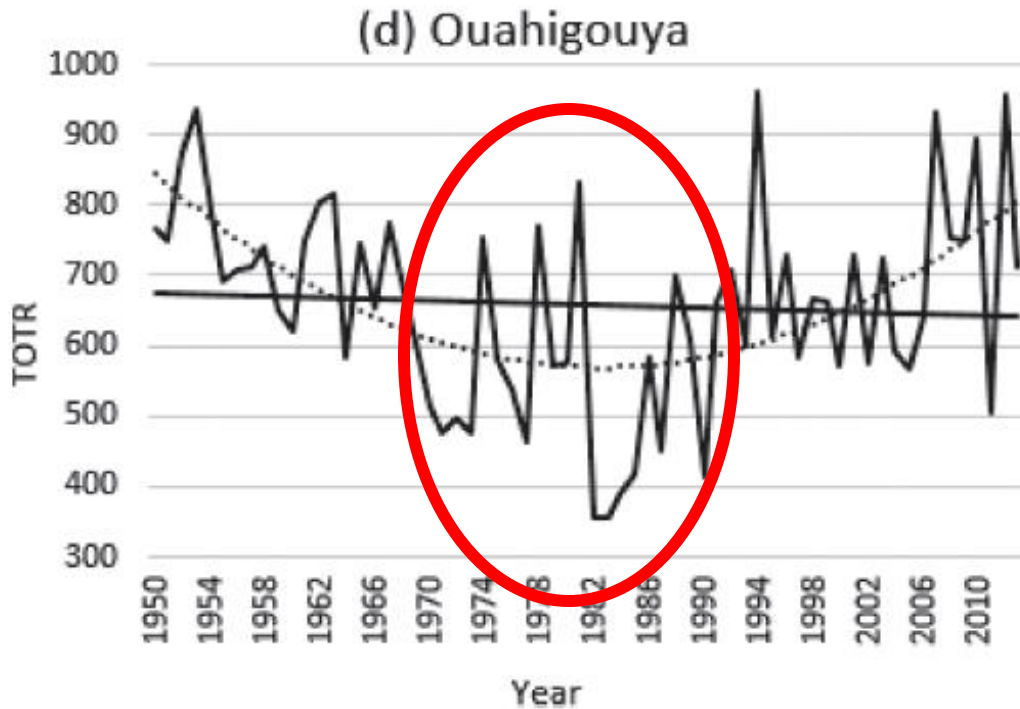
Data &
methods

Interviews with
local & national
authorities

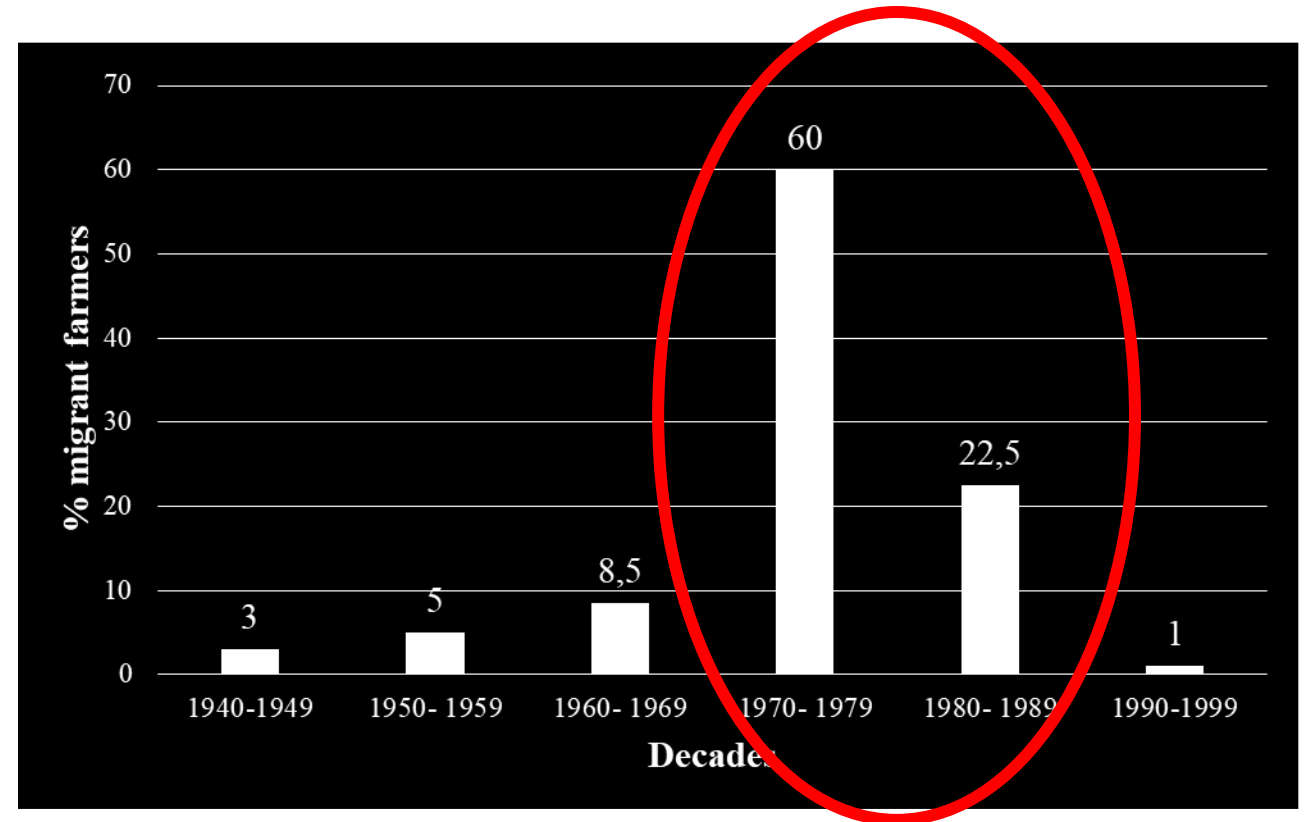
Interviews with
200 'migrant farmers'
& 100 future land owners

Results

Rainfall



Period of migration



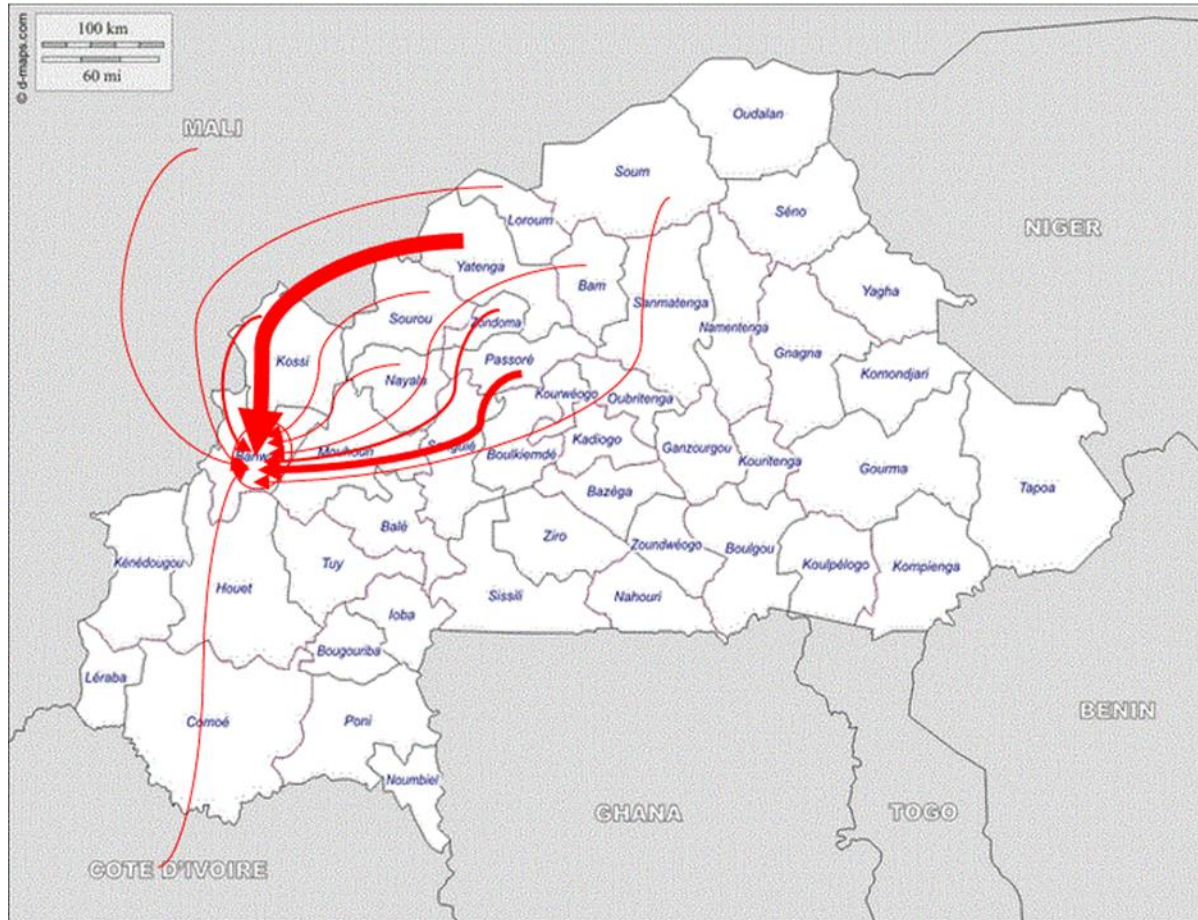
Main reasons of migration

Land degradation (46.5%), drought (28%),
lack of land (12%)

Results

Region of departure

Current access to the land
for the 'migrant farmers'

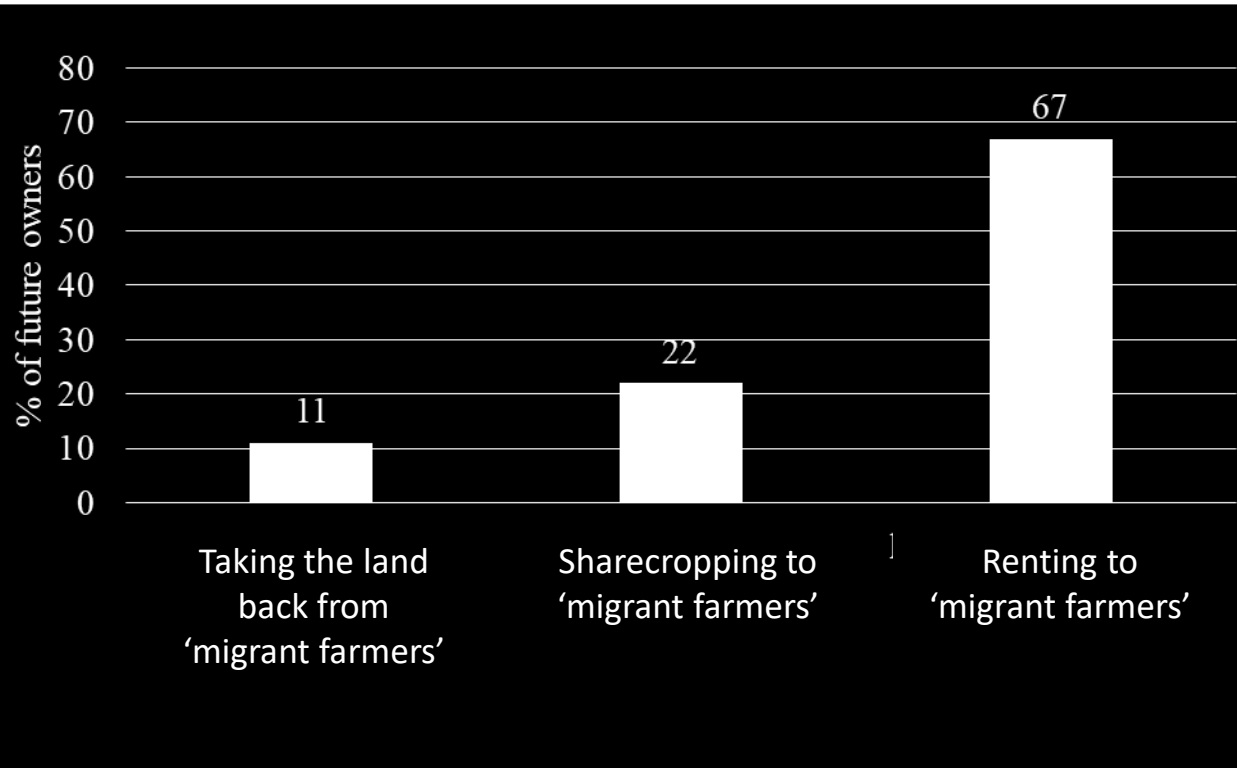


Sharecropping	92%
Renting	3%
Owner	5%

95% of the 'migrant farmers' will not have a
'free access' to the land after the application
of Law 034/2009 on land registration

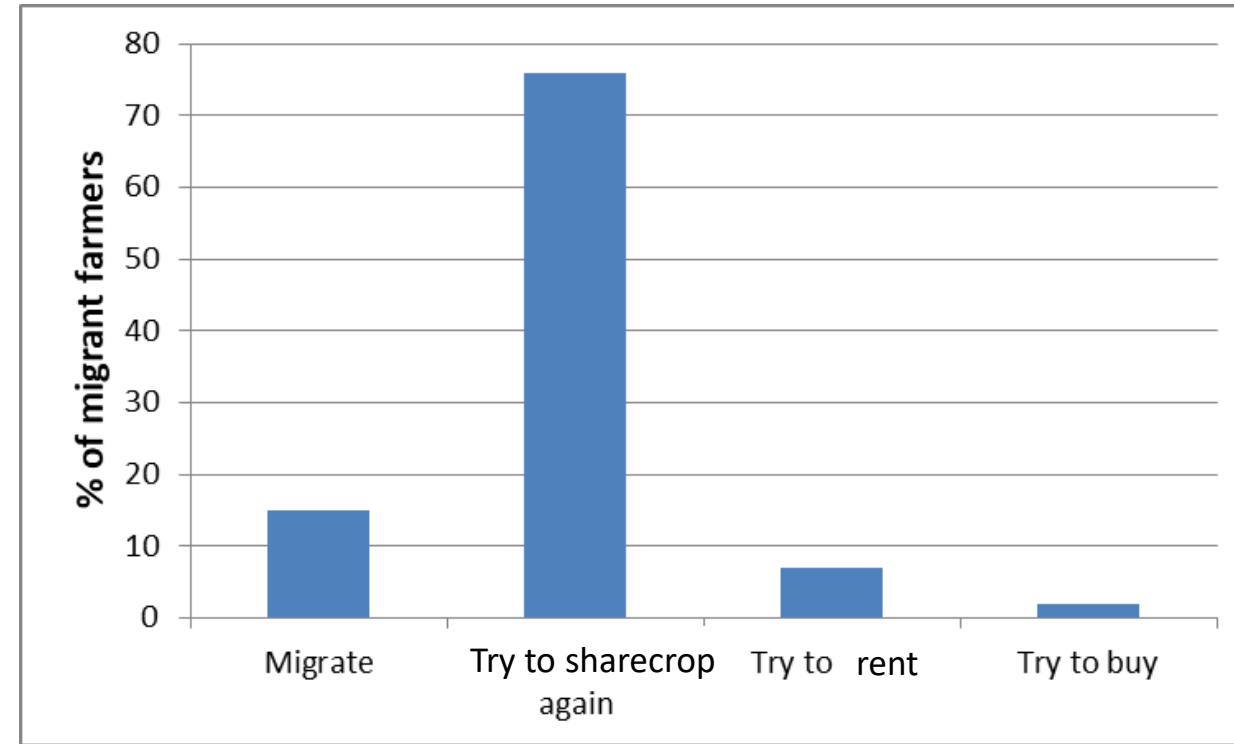
Results

What will the future owners do with their land ?



High risk of limited access to the land since 60% of the 'migrant farmers' live below the poverty line (INSD, 2016)

How will 'migrant farmers' adapt after the application of Law 034/2009 ?



Many 'migrant farmers' will likely be 'trapped', especially the poorest. 86% of the 'migrant farmers' will not go back to their region of origin.

Conclusion

