

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TRANSMITTAL SLIP – FOR SIGNATURES

Burkina Faso Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, Revision 01

6) To:	Division	Room	Approval and Date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. David M. Beasley Executive Director <input type="checkbox"/> OiC	OED	6G30	
5) Released for Approval:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Amir Abdulla Deputy Executive Director	DED	6G60	
4) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson Assistant Executive Director	PG	6G72	
3) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Manoj Juneja Assistant Executive Director	RM	6G00	
2) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Ms. Valerie Guarnieri Assistant Executive Director	OS	6G62	
1) From:	Regional Bureau	Signature and Date	
Mr. Abdou Dieng Regional Director	RBD		
I have reviewed the revised T-ICSP/Emergency Addendum and confirm that it meets the required standard, including appropriate response to the internal review process. I recommend approval of this revision.			

Changes

<u>Strategic Outcome</u>	<u>Focus Area</u>	<u>Modality</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Budget</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Addition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crisis Response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Addition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transfer Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transfer Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Deletion	<input type="checkbox"/> Root causes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CS	<input type="checkbox"/> Deletion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation Cost
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SD		<input type="checkbox"/> Adjusted DSC

REVISION – FOR APPROVAL

Burkina Faso Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, Revision 01

Gender marker code: 2A

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>1 January – 31 December 2018</i>	<i>No change</i>	<i>1 January 1 – 31 December 2018</i>
Beneficiaries	366,232	715,683	1,081,915
Total Cost (USD)	25,442,752	41,520,530	66,963,282
Transfer	19,835,705	35,768,889	55,604,594
Implementation	2,180,075	3,217,524	5,397,599
Adjusted direct support costs	1,874,128	0	1,874,128
Subtotal	23,889,908	38,986,413	62,876,321
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	1,552,844	2,431,237	4,086,961

1. RATIONALE

The 2017/18 agro-pastoral campaign has been characterized by inconsistent rains in many areas of the country. Although rainfall started early, they have been erratic from June to October 2017, with a poor geographic distribution. This has resulted in the appearance of lengthy periods of drought (about three weeks) in various parts of the country, and consequently a decrease in agricultural production. Rainfall deficits have been recorded in five out of the thirteen regions of the country: Centre-West, Cascades, East, Centre-North, and Centre-South. In addition to the rainfall deficit, the campaign was marked by armyworm outbreaks during the autumn season (September-December) during the different stages of crop development (corn on the cob, rice and sorghum panicles) in all thirteen regions of the country, resulting in a sharp drop in cereal production. The Sahel, East and Boucle-du-Mouhoun regions also registered attacks of seed-eating birds.

The October 2017 assessments by the *Coordination des Politiques Sectorielles Agricoles (CPSA)* revealed a significant decline in cereal production, compared to the previous campaign and the five-year average (11.03 and 11.35 percent, respectively). A deficit of more than 477,000 tons of cereals has been registered, which corresponds to a 12 percent deficit in terms of population needs.

Private traders supply most of the cereal stocks available on grain markets. These are increasing in price compared to 2017, and compared to the last five-year average, where there has been an average increase of 16 percent, with an increase of 22% for millet, 9% for maize and 16% for sorghum. The Government also plans to put in place a system of subsidized cereals sales in the five most affected regions: Sahel, Centre-North, North, Centre-West and East regions. However, in 2018 food stocks are 30% lower than in 2017.

The most affected people are rural farmers and pastoralists. Farmers keep most of their harvest for the lean season. However, due to the poor agricultural season, stocks are not sufficient to cover their food needs throughout the lean season. Pastoralists are also affected, as the early deterioration of agricultural conditions has had an impact on the grass production that they use to feed their cattle. Hence, once food stocks are depleted at the household level, people will be entirely dependent on markets for their staple food needs.

Furthermore, the alarming prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is of concern. The results of the October 2017 SMART survey indicate a slight increase in the prevalence of GAM (8.6 percent), stunting (21.2 percent) and underweight (16.2 percent). In 12 out of 45 provinces, the prevalence rate for GAM is above 10 percent. Oudalan, a province in the Sahel region, has a highest rate of 15 percent for GAM. In all four provinces of the Sahel region, the prevalence rate for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children under 5 is above 3 percent.

Due their specific nutritional needs, children, pregnant women and lactating mothers (including girls), are also affected by the current food and nutritional situation. Insufficient and unbalanced food intake could have consequences on their nutritional status. Consequently, the affected population is in need of assistance to ensure a minimum level of physical and economic access to nutritious food, while also receiving support to improve their resilience to climatic shocks.

The results of the latest *Cadre Harmonisé* or Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of March 2018 highlighted the deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation for some 2,462,300 persons (about 12.3 percent of the population) who are currently under stress (IPC Phase 2), and for some 741,880 persons who are currently under severe food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 to 4).

The situation is expected to worsen between June and August 2018, with some 2,671,900 people or 13 percent of the entire population projected to be under stress (IPC Phase 2), and some 954,315 people or 5 percent of the total population, projected to be at risk of severe food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 to 4). The situation is further aggravated by intensified conflict and population displacements in the North and Sahel regions. These are expected to exacerbate the food and nutrition security of households and undermine their coping capacity.

The current food and nutrition situation could worsen if no timely response is provided, both as a mitigation measure and to tackle the food shortage during the peak of the lean season. There is also the risk that Government and partners would have to substantially step up their assistance over the medium or long-term to help affected households recover from the shock if current efforts are not successful.

In response to the current situation, and at the request of donors, UN agencies, international and local NGOs have assessed the needs of the affected population (IPC Phases 2 to 4) and the 2018 response plan has been revised.

In Burkina Faso, WFP operations are implemented under a one-year Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). The plan includes five outcomes with a total of 10 activities. A budget revision of the T-ICSP is urgently required to allow the Country Office to scale-up its crisis response in Burkina Faso, taking into account official data on the current food and nutrition situation including for the 2018 lean season. The revision targets an additional 715,683 people, and aims to assist affected people identified in the March 2018 *Cadre Harmonisé*, and the Burkina Faso 2018 national response plan prepared by the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE CNSA), with the support of United Nations agencies, donors, NGOs and other actors.

With regard to the 2018 national response plan, assistance to the affected population is planned for the period from April through September 2018, as opposed to just the regular lean season (June to September), with pre-lean season support intended to prevent more people from falling into Phases 3 to 4, through the distribution of in-kind food, cash modalities and the use of specialized nutritional products. Measures addressing the needs of those expected to reach Phase 3 and 4 at the peak of the lean season include: food assistance to vulnerable people; support to agricultural production; support to animal production; prevention and treatment of malnutrition among children under 5; and support for the access to safe drinking water.

The present revision does not affect the duration of the T-ICSP, which remains unchanged for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

This budget revision does not affect WFP's strategic orientation in Burkina Faso. To react to the current food and nutrition situation, WFP and its partners will scale-up their interventions before and during the lean season to assist the affected people through a number of complementary interventions. WFP's assistance will consist of: in-kind, cash-based transfers (CBT) and the provision of specialized nutritious products.

Strategic Outcomes

The present revision will only concern Activity 2 under the Strategic Outcome 1: "Crisis response", with the following changes:

- Activity 2 "Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in four regions (East, Sahel, Centre-North and North) and other disruptions" is modified to include two new modalities of in-kind and nutritional support to be carried out from April throughout September in drought-affected areas classified under the Cadre Harmonise early warning system. Unconditional cash-based transfers, and capacity strengthening which are already included in Activity 2 will be carried out from June to September.
- Regarding geographic targeting, priority will be given to Phase 3 provinces with 1st priority to Soum and Oudalan provinces in the Sahel region where insecurity is exacerbating the food security situation; and 2nd priority to Gnagna and Koumandjari provinces in the East region and Nanmentenga province in the Center-North region. Resources permitting, assistance will be provided to other Phase 3 populations.

Beneficiary analysis

WFP and other actors of the humanitarian community previously relied on the figures of the *Cadre Harmonisé* made public in October 2017 to prepare their initial response. Adjustments have now been made to update figures based on the *Cadre Harmonisé* March 2018. Out of 954,315 people projected to be falling in Phase 3 to 4 between June and August 2018, the national response plan will target some 929,332 people spread across ten of the most affected regions. Of these, WFP plans to assist 725,683 persons (77 percent) from April to the end of September. For this purpose, WFP will provide targeted households with unconditional food assistance through either in-kind food and/or cash interventions, with the modality of assistance taking into account markets dynamics. Children aged 6-23 months will receive assistance for the prevention of malnutrition. For children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women/girls and nursing mothers who suffer from moderate acute malnutrition, WFP will provide specialized enriched nutritional products to enable them to recover from malnutrition.

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	Activity 1: Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	12,960	14,040	27,000	-	-	-	12,960	14,040	27,000
	Activity 2: Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in all regions and other disruptions	4,800	5,200	10,000	343,527	372,156	715,683	348,328	377,355	725,683
Strategic Outcome 2	Activity 3: Provide food assistance to	36,960	40,040	77,000	0	0	0	36,960	40,040	77,000

	targeted primary children, including take-home ration to girls that will be beneficial to their households.									
Strategic Outcome 3	Activity 4: Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls	5,103	5,397	10,500	0	0	0	5,103	5,397	10,500
	Activity 5: Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM and malnourished ART clients	104,805	47,030	151,835	0	0	0	104,805	47,030	151,835
Strategic Outcome 4	Activity 6: Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	46,746	43,151	89,897	0	0	0	46,746	43,151	89,897
	Activity 7: Support value chain development of smallholders (agro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	6,576*	5,768*	12,344*	0	0	0	6,576*	5,768*	12,344*
Strategic Outcome 5	Activity 8: Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals	1,314*	1,166*	2,480*	0	0	0	1,314*	1,166*	2,480*

	programming (advocacy, policy direction and programme decisions) at national and local levels									
TOTAL		211,374	154,858	366,232	343,527	372,156	715,683	554,901	527,014	1,081,915

* Beneficiaries of activities 7, 8, 9, and 10 will not receive food assistance, and therefore are not added to the total number of beneficiaries above

Transfers

In addition to unconditional cash-based transfers already included in Activity 2, the following additional transfers are to be considered: food assistance, nutritional support to children and PLW/G, capacity strengthening for government and service delivery. All modalities will be used during the period from June to the end of September.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY							
Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1						
Activity	<i>Activity 1</i>		<i>Activity 2</i>				
Beneficiary type	Malian refugees	Malian refugees	Households (local population)	Local population	Children 6-23 months	Children 6-59 months	PWNM/G
Modality (indicate food or cash)	Food	Cash	Food	Cash	Food	Food	Food
cereals	200		400				
pulses	50		100				
oil	25		25				20
salt	5		0				
sugar	0		0				
Plumpy						100	
Supercereal	25		0				250
Supercereal Plus	0		0		200		
micronutrient powder	0		0				
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)	1,200	900	1,996	1,996			1,177

% kcal from protein							
cash (US\$/person/day; use average as needed)		0.27		0.311			
Number of feeding days per year	365	365	120	120	120	120	120

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	4,369.89	2,187,580	21,627.00	11,195,683	25,996.89	13,383,263
Pulses	990.07	618,834	5,406.00	3,818,438	6,396.07	4,437,272
Oil and Fats	578.42	429,913	1,389.92	947,927	1,968.34	1,377,840
Mixed and Blended Foods	3,160.50	3,294,701	1,535.85	1,411,396	4,696.35	4,706,097
Other	570.00	1,218,534	-	-	570.00	1,218,534
TOTAL (food)	9,668.65	7,749,562	29,958.78	17,373,444	39,627.66	25,123,006
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		6,724,002		10,005,283		16,729,285
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	9,668.65	14,473,564	29,958.78	27,378,727	39,627.66	41,852,291

Supply chain

WFP's response to the food and nutrition crisis will take place from April to the end of September. The period from March to May corresponds to the dry season, whereas the rainy season lasts from June to October.

Potential supply chain bottlenecks include:

- Price increases of basic staple foods on markets;
- Availability of funds for the purchase of commodities and delivery to extended delivery points (WFP warehouses) and final delivery points (cooperating partners' warehouses) before the onset of the rainy season;
- Poor road conditions, restricting access to affected areas during the rainy season and leading to an increase in transport rates;
- Shortage of nutrition products with suppliers and long lead times when these products are purchased abroad;
- Inaccessibility of affected areas due to security reasons, resulting in transporters' refusal to perform in these areas.

To address these challenges, the Country Office will:

- Pursue market price monitoring in targeted areas in collaboration with the Government;
- Procure commodities through WFP's emergency stock (GCMF) and explore the possibility to use the WFP strategic fleet;
- Pre-position commodities to be distributed during the rainy season;
- Closely monitor risks with partners and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to provide an adequate response, including the use of armed escorts.

¹ Value determined based on a monthly food basket consisting of 100 kg of cereals, 16 kg of pulses and 2 kg of oil.

Other considerations

Partnerships/Coordination:

WFP is establishing new partnerships with NGOs that are already carrying out similar actions in affected areas. Under the lead of the Government's SE-CNSA department, a platform will be set up with WFP and other United Nations agencies, donors and NGOs to coordinate interventions.

Staffing:

To provide an efficient response to the crisis, additional staff are required for CBT, nutrition and VAM/M&E. WFP's M&E systems both at central and sub-office level will be strengthened through the deployment of additional M&E staff. In addition, attention will be communications, with a specific focus on the crisis and the response.

Security:

The security situation in the northern part of Burkina Faso has become fragile. This is mostly noticeable in the North and Sahel regions. Since January 2016, the country has experienced frequent terrorist attacks, acts of intimidation, attacks against schools, kidnapping, hijackings, as well as targeted assassinations. Most of these incidents took place in the Sahel region in Soum province, which is affected by attacks linked to violent extremism. These incidents are spreading to the inner provinces. The resulting psychological effects on populations, including refugees and staff from the public administration, are leading to further displacements and heightened vulnerability to potential new shocks.

The situation could become even more fragile, against the background of the setting-up of the G5 Sahel and related Joint Force and the growing feeling of insecurity among local populations due to military strikes. The consequences could be a rapid depletion of available resources should the number of persons to be assisted increase; a significant increase in requirements (food assistance and basic services); and an inability to deliver assistance to beneficiaries, should their localities become inaccessible. WFP and its partners will closely monitor these risks to provide an adequate response.

Funding:

A lack of donor contributions could be another risk that would compromise activities planned in response to the food and nutrition crisis in Burkina Faso and undermine WFP's role as an effective lead agency for food and nutrition security.

3. COST BREAKDOWN

On resourcing prospects, the Country Office has been meeting with traditional and new donors and the international financial institutions and will continue to explore all funding opportunities.

The Country Office has taken some preparedness measures to ensure the required resources (food commodities, specialised nutritional products, etc.) are pre-positioned before the onset of the rainy season, which will lead to inaccessibility in some the affected areas. These measures include appeals for multilateral funding, advance financing, as well as coordination of joint advocacy with FAO, UNICEF and other humanitarian actors.

In line with available resources, WFP will give a priority to the most affected regions (Sahel and East) and communes. Located in the northern part of the country, the Sahel region is the most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, with the province of Oudalan in particular registering the highest global acute malnutrition rate (15 percent).

WFP and other actors are working together to elaborate a mapping of all interventions planned for the response to food insecurity and malnutrition. The geographic targeting of the most vulnerable areas will be based on the mapping exercise in order to better coordinate the response and avoid duplication.

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION VALUE ONLY (US\$)						
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR 1	SR 1	SR 2	SR 3	SR 5	TOTAL
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	Strategic Outcome 5	
Focus Area	CRISIS RESPONSE	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES	
Transfer	34,385,506	671,200	712,183	-	-	35,768,889
Implementation	3,217,524	-	-	-	-	3,217,524
Adjusted DSC						-
Sub-total						38,986,413
ISC						2,534,117
TOTAL						41,520,530

WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR 1	SR 1	SR 2	SR 3	SR 5	TOTAL
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	Strategic Outcome 5	
Focus Area	CRISIS RESPONSE	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES	
Transfer	40,195,925	4,601,820	5,281,230	5,088,598	437,022	55,604,594
Implementation	3,586,149	397,259	846,709	557,316	10,166	5,397,599
Adjusted DSC (%)	1,345,086	153,583	188,264	173,455	13,739	1,874,128
Sub-total	45,127,161	5,152,662	6,316,203	5,819,369	460,927	62,876,321
ISC	2,933,265	334,923	410,553	378,259	29,960	4,086,961
TOTAL	48,060,426	5,487,585	6,726,756	6,197,628	490,887	66,963,282