



**BURKINA FASO TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY
STRATEGIC PLAN
(YEAR 2018)**

(revised as per BR No.2)

Duration (starting date – end date ¹)	01 January-31 December 2018
Total cost to WFP	USD 75,434,009
Gender and Age Marker Code * 2	2A

¹ The end date cannot exceed 30 June 2019

² See [WFP Gender Marker Guide](#) for how to calculate a Gender Marker Code.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Listed among the Least Developed Countries (LDC), Burkina Faso is taking steps to structurally transform its economy by 2025. Although fluctuating, economic growth has been reinforced in the past six years. Due to various factors such as demography, environment, informal economy, and other structural insufficiencies, the country is still facing food and nutrition security challenges.

This transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) includes WFP assistance to Burkina Faso for the year 2018 and an updated CP and PRRO portfolio. Both operations were extended to 31 December 2018 to allow for the finalisation of the Zero Hunger Review and the subsequent preparation of a fully-informed Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023.

The T-ICSP supports the Government's vision of "a democratic, unified and united nation, transforming the structure of its economy and achieving a strong and inclusive growth through patterns of sustainable consumption and production."³ It takes important steps in WFP's new strategic direction for strengthened national and local capacities to enable the Government and communities to own, manage, and implement food and nutrition security programmes by 2030.

The T-ICSP is based on consultations with the Government, development partners, and beneficiaries, contextual and gender analysis, gap analysis and recommendations from different assessments. More specifically, it is built on the Government's national plan for economic and social development (PNDES in French⁴) and sectoral policies addressing food and nutrition challenges, with a focus on the first 1,000 days of life.

The plan seeks to achieve the following strategic outcomes:

- i) Refugees and other crisis-affected people in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round.
- ii) Chronically-vulnerable households and school-aged children in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round.
- iii) Children ages 6-59 months, pregnant women, nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls, and malnourished ART clients have improved nutrition status in four targeted regions in Burkina Faso by 2020.
- iv) Smallholders in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020.
- v) National partners have strengthened capacity to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2020.

The T-ICSP will contribute to the achievement of the PNDES, sectoral strategies and plans of actions, the Development Assistance Framework 2018-2020 (UNDAF), and the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. It is aligned with WFP's strategic results 1, 2, 4 and 5.

³ Plan National de Développement Economique et Social (PNDES), 2016-2020. It is the national reference for interventions by the Government and its partners over the covered period.

⁴ PNDES (2016-2020)

1. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

1. Burkina Faso is a land-locked Sahelian country in West Africa with a population of around 19 million people. An independent, multi-party democracy since 1960, it is a low income and food deficit country, listed among the Least Developed Countries (LDC).⁵ With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of USD 683.95,⁶ it is ranked 183th of 188 countries on the Human Development Index, and 146th out of 159 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.⁷
2. Poverty levels are high, with 40 percent of the population living below the income poverty line (USD 1.90 per day) in 2017⁸ and more than 20 percent of the population (more than 3.5 million people) considered food insecure.
3. Since June 2012, the country has hosted a steady influx of refugees from Mali, estimated at 33,500 as of May 2017.⁹ Following the 2012 Sahel crisis that affected over 1 million people, the Government increased its commitment to support poverty reduction, gender equality and social protection programmes. Social and political discontent, limited national capacity and increasing security challenges have hindered Government's capacity to implement the required strategies.
4. In October 2014, a popular uprising led to the destruction of the National Assembly and various Government buildings, the dissolution of the Government and the resignation of the president. After a transitional period, presidential and municipal elections followed respectively in November 2015 and May 2016. Since January 2016, recurring cross-border threats and internal attacks, mainly in the northern part of the country, are affecting social, political, and economic stability.
5. According to the 2006 population census report, 45.7 percent of the economically active population is female, of which 36.74 percent are involved in agriculture. About 12.86 percent of women are found in the tertiary sector. Male headed households constitute 90 percent and female headed households represent 10 percent¹⁰ and 1.7 percent of the total unemployed population are women.
6. About 65.5 percent of adult men and women are illiterate. Primary school completion rates stood at 60.3 in 2016/2017 (64.3 percent girls; 56.6 percent boys), however this trend decreases in secondary schools (28.6 percent girls; 29.8 percent boys).¹¹

⁵ Enquête Multisectorielle Continue, 2014

⁶ Database from the World Bank, 2014

⁷ 2016 Human Development Report.

⁸ PNDES, 2016

⁹ United Nations High Commissioner for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA. December 2017

¹⁰ Enquête Démographique et de Santé, 2010

¹¹ Annuaire statistique du post-primaire 2015-2016

1.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 2

➤ *Progress on SDG 2 targets*

7. Progress has been made since the 2012 Sahel food and nutrition crisis that affected over one million people. Joint efforts between the Government and its partners resulted in an improvement of food and nutrition security through poverty reduction, gender equality and social protection programmes. However, since 2014, implementation of these programmes under the Government leadership has been weakened by political instability, insecurity, and recurrent cross-border threats and attacks.
8. To address the issues that undermine the country's social and economic growth, the Government has developed a five-year National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) 2016–2020. Its main objective is to create an environment conducive to rural development and subsequent economic growth. It relies on all stakeholders' commitment, and is in line with the Government strategic perspective, 'A vision of Burkina Faso by the year 2025', as well as the African Union's 2063 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Implemented under the Government leadership, PNDES promotes more coherent, inclusive and efficient synergies between stakeholders' interventions, increasingly involving communities or beneficiaries.
9. Efforts are directed toward sustainable development including the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns to enhance the quality of life in rural and urban populations. Stakeholders involved in social and economic growth promotion are encouraged to focus on accountability, equity and gender issues. In addition, particular attention is given to the promotion of social dialogue; reduction of regional disparities; development of resilience capacity of all social strata, mainly the most vulnerable; sustainable use of natural resources and their contribution to the economy; and promotion of good governance.
10. The gender development index that measures gender inequalities in three spheres of human development - health (life expectancy at birth), education (expected duration and average school attendance) and control of economic resources (gross national income per capita) - disaggregated by gender was 0.881 in 2016, compared to an average 0.872 index in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, the gender inequality index, which reflects gender inequalities in three spheres (reproductive health, self-reliance and economic activity) is 0.631. These indexes position Burkina Faso 146th among 159 countries (UNDP, 2016). To date, women occupy 13.3 percent of parliamentary seats. Furthermore, only 0.9 percent of adult women have completed secondary or higher education, compared to 3.2 percent for men. Adolescent fertility rate is 115.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 years. Women's participation in the labor market represents 77.1 percent, compared to 90.0 percent for men.

Access to food

11. While the country has made considerable progress in reducing food insecurity since 2013, the lack of productive land, quality and adequate quantity of inputs and effective value chains continues to hinder sufficient progress toward achieving zero hunger. Food security remains alarming as one in three households is food insecure, with an increasing number in urban areas. Affecting about half of low-income households, food insecurity is due to poverty, low production, households' limited economic power, isolation from production regions from consumption areas, and poor diet among others.
12. In 2017, the national prevalence of food insecurity is at 9 percent, with regional disparities. The highest relative proportion of people affected by food insecurity is found in the North (17 percent), the Sahel (32 percent), East (11 percent) and Centre North (11 percent). Among

all other regions, these four regions are the ones that have been experiencing structural food deficit the last five years.

13. The 2017/18 agro-pastoral campaign has been characterized by inconsistent rains in many areas of the country. Although rainfalls started early, they have been erratic from June to October, with poor geographic distribution. This has resulted in the appearance of long pockets of drought (about three weeks) in various parts of the country and consequently a decrease in agricultural production. A rainfall deficit has been recorded in five out of the thirteen regions in the country: Centre-West, Cascades, East, Centre-North, and Centre-South. In addition to rainfall deficits, the campaign was marked during the fall season (September-December) by armyworm outbreaks throughout 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 of cereal production. The Sahel, East and Boucle-du-Mouhoun regions further registered attacks of seed-eating birds.
14. 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 to the five-year average (11.03 and 11.35 percent, respectively). A gross deficit of more than 477,000 tons of cereals has been registered, which corresponds to a 12 percent gross deficit in terms of the population needs.
15. In rural areas, agriculture is the main source of income for households. It is a low input agriculture, characterized by an extensive, yet poorly mechanized exploitation of lands by an important proportion of small family farms. Harvest is mainly used for household's consumption needs. About 40 percent of households cultivate less than three hectares and more than 40 percent of food insecure households less than one hectare. Major constraints experienced include poor quality of land (41 percent) and water shortage (30 percent).
16. Being a Sahelian country, Burkina Faso regularly registers droughts and floods. Over the last twenty years, the country has experienced eleven major floods, three major droughts, an invasion of desert locusts and numerous outbreaks of epidemic diseases. The recurrence of climatic shocks affects vulnerable populations who live in poverty and face a harsh agro-climatic environment. In addition, high food prices have a dramatic impact on their purchase power and diet.
17. Women are most vulnerable to food insecurity as they do not generally own their own piece of land and the lands they have access to are the most degraded and least productive.
18. Rural households and farmers are also vulnerable to food insecurity due to the unpredictable climate (floods, erratic rain or drought), poor quality lands, limited access to mechanization and technology and poor agricultural practices.

End malnutrition

19. Malnutrition remains a major public health issue in Burkina Faso. Results of the October 2017 SMART survey indicated 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 high record 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.
20. Malnutrition is strongly correlated with poverty, inappropriate nutrition practices, limited access to health services, and poor living conditions, among others.

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21. Burkina Faso presents national low HIV prevalence but certain areas record 2 to 3 percent¹² associated with nutrition insecurity. The latter is linked to factors such as poor dietary diversity, high disease burden, and recurrent annual food shortages.
 22. The 2012 Cost of Hunger in Africa study estimated that Burkina Faso is losing about USD 802 million per year due to child undernutrition (e.g. 7.7 percent of the GDP).

Smallholder productivity and incomes

23. Agriculture accounts for 34.2 percent of the GDP. In 2013, smallholders' agricultural exploitation was about 72 percent of total agricultural exploitations.¹³ 67.3 percent of women involved in agriculture are smallholders. In 2015, smallholders, especially women, in four regions were particularly affected by recurring shocks and during the lean season.¹⁴
24. To date, the overall contribution of smallholders, including pastoralists, farmers and fishermen, to national food security, has not been estimated. Despite efforts from the Government and its partners, smallholders still struggle to access structured local markets.

Sustainable food systems

25. Maize (35 percent), white sorghum (26 percent), and millet (20 percent) are the main crops grown during the 2016-2017 agricultural season. Other crops (19 percent) include red sorghum, fonio and rice. The national cereal production is about 4,567,066 tons, a 9.01 percent increase, compared to the 2015-2016 crop year, and a 3.36 point increase, compared to the average production of the last five crop years. Such production represents 102 percent of the cereal needs of the population, however there are regional disparities.
26. Agriculture represents 30.3 percent of the GDP.¹⁵ It is essentially subsistence-based. Despite the significant production of cereals, the country depends on imports of other commodities such as, wheat, milk and rice. About 60 percent of agricultural workers are female.
27. Food system sustainability is threatened by various socio-economic and environmental factors, climate change included. Vulnerable households in climate sensitive areas have limited capacity to face these threats. Programmes and projects have been developed to strengthen the agricultural sector's capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change and promote practices aimed at improving land and soil quality. The objective is to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition, and increase the food system sustainability.

➤ *Macro-economic environment*

28. Burkina Faso's economic growth has been slowed down by the combination of several factors: climate change, desertification, emigration, lack of investment, poor education system, security threats, exogenous shocks linked to the on-going drop of commodity prices, socio-political crisis, and consequences of the Ebola epidemic in the subregion. In 2014 and 2015, the real GDP growth rate was 4 percent, well below the 5.5 percent average recorded for the previous decade.
29. The external position of Burkina Faso improved in 2015 with a current account of 7.7 percent of GDP, compared to 11.1 percent in 2013. The improvement was due to a decrease

¹² ONUSIDA, 2016

¹³ FAO. Revue des politiques agricoles et alimentaires au Burkina Faso. Rapport pays, 2013.

¹⁴ Carte de vulnérabilité structurelle du Burkina Faso, 2015

¹⁵ Plan national de développement économique et social (PNDES) 2016-2020

in imports (following the drop in oil prices) combined with an increase of exports. The external deficit was filled by foreign support and financing from commercial banks.

30. In 2016, the tertiary sector (50 percent of GDP) was the primary driver of Burkina Faso's economy. It was followed by the primary (31 percent) and secondary (19 percent) sectors. The GDP has increased at an average annual rate of 5.5 percent over the past 5 years.¹⁶
31. Burkina Faso's 2014 GINI Index was 35.3 percent, indicating a reduction in terms of inequality over the past several years (39.8 percent in 2009; 43.3 percent in 2003; and 49.9 percent in 1998).

➤ **Key cross-sectorial linkages**

32. All strategic outcomes of the T-ICSP contribute to achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and are in synergy with the other SDGs, particularly those related to poverty (SDG 1), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), and ecology and environment (SDGs 13, 14, and 15).
33. Current data and projections on life expectancy, maternal and child mortality, HIV prevalence, literacy rate, fertility rate, poverty level and climate change remain worrying. Climatic trends indicate an increase in average temperatures (of 0.8°C by 2025 and 1.7°C by 2050), and a 3.4 percent decrease in rainfall in 2025 (and of 7.3 percent by 2050). This is projected to result in a decrease in the annual water volume of the main rivers of the country (Comoé and Mouhoun), and a consequent increase in the annual volume of water in the Nakanbe and Niger basins. This is expected to worsen by 2050. Such changes will result in (i) sharp declines in water supplies, (ii) decreased biomass potential, (iii) drastic reduction and degradation of rangelands. Consequently, there will be a significant decline in productivity in all socio-economic sectors,¹⁷ with negative impacts on food security, nutrition and livelihoods, and life-threatening effects on populations.
34. While gender inequalities have decreased in the country, women still face discrimination in terms of legal age of marriage,¹⁸ parental authority, inheritance, and rights to own land and access credit. Women's participation in political life is restricted due to the absence of quotas at the national and sub-national levels. Legal frameworks addressing violence against women are inadequate as certain types of violence are not included. On average, 54.70 percent of women agree that domestic violence is justified under certain circumstances.¹⁹
35. Although some progress has been made to also reduce gender disparities in primary education (1.18 national Gender Parity Index, GPI), figures remain high (gross enrolment rate: 58.3 percent for boys and 49.6 percent for girls).²⁰ In addition, retention rate are low in the provinces targeted by WFP operations.

1.3. HUNGER GAPS AND CHALLENGES

36. In addition to the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review, current hunger gaps and challenges in Burkina Faso are illustrated in: i) the National Nutrition Policy (February 2016) and the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART, 2017); ii) the Continuous Multisectoral Survey (2014) to reduce poverty; iii) final results of the agricultural campaign (2016-2017; iv) the National Programme for the Rural Sector

¹⁶ Etude sur la croissance inclusive au Burkina Faso, décembre 2016

¹⁷ Programme d'action National d'adaptation à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques, CONEDD, novembre 2007.

¹⁸ Code des Personnes et de la Famille (CPF) au Burkina. Article 238.

¹⁹ Etude de Base du Programme Conjoint Violence à l'égard des femmes au Burkina, Septembre 2008.

²⁰ Statistics from the Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA), school year 2014-2015.

(2011-2015); the National Policy for Food Security and Nutrition, 2013 v) the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA, 2016) ; and vi) the PNDES.

37. As a result of the above, the following challenges were identified:

- i) a primary sector that does not significantly contribute to food security, decent employment, national agro-industry with respect to the principles of sustainable development such as low performance of a rainfall-dependent agriculture; lack of competitiveness; environmental degradation; natural disasters; poor access to credit and markets; poor capacity of smallholders to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change; inadequate reforms of the sector; and inadequate road systems;
- ii) malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies of the population (children under 5, pregnant women and nursing mothers, including girls), inadequate nutritional practices and care for children, persistent parasitic and infectious diseases, poor access to health and social services, socio-cultural constraints, food insecurity in some regions, low educational level of mothers, poverty and the precarious status of women;
- iii) gender inequality represents an underlying cause of food insecurity as marginalised groups have less opportunities to access resources that could contribute to meeting their basic needs ;
- iv) poor capacity for households involved in agro-sylvo-pastoral activities and fisheries to be resilient to risks;
- v) low level in terms of research and innovation, which does not contribute to a structural transformation of the economy, and lastly;
- vi) Insufficient coordination and harmonization of multiple interventions by the Government.

1.4. KEY COUNTRY PRIORITIES

➤ *Government priorities*

38. In the past ten years the Government has shifted its focus to poverty reduction, mainly in rural areas. Slow economic development of the country is a result of poor subsistence-based agriculture and an inadequate development of the human capital. The following priorities constitute the core of the national food security and nutrition framework, as outlined in the PNDES and sectoral policies, plans, and strategies.

39. Priority 1, identified in the RIA²¹ and the PNDES, aims to eliminate hunger and ensure that everyone, especially the poor and vulnerable persons, including infants and women, have access throughout the year to healthy, nutritious and adequate diet.

40. Priority 2, identified in the PNDES and sectoral policies focuses on halting all forms of malnutrition by achieving internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting among children under five by 2025, and by addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant women, nursing mothers and the elderly.

41. Priority 3, identified in the RIA and PNDES, aims to improve the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, especially women, family farmers, stockbreeders and fishermen, by ensuring equal access to land, other productive and input resources, knowledge, financial services, markets, non-agricultural value and employment opportunities

42. Priority 4, identified in PNDES and sectoral policies focuses on ensuring the sustainability of food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, contribute to the preservation of ecosystems, enhance capacity

²¹ Analysis tool of both national and SDGs targets.

to adapt to climate change, extreme weathers, drought, floods and other disasters, and gradually improve land and soil quality.

43. Priority 5, identified in the PNDES and sectoral policies, aims to preserve the genetic diversity of seeds, plants and domesticated animals as well as related wild species, through well-managed and diversified seeds banks and plants at national, regional and international levels. Promote access to the benefits provided by the use of genetic resources, combined with related traditional knowledge. Ensure fair and equitable share of those benefits as agreed internationally.

➤ *United Nations and other partners*

44. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT), under the leadership of the resident coordinator, has finalized its Common Country Assessment and the elaboration of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) document for 2018-2020 in light of the strategic objectives of the PNDES.
45. For UNCT, this implies to partner with the Government and key stakeholders, including communities and beneficiaries, to t "Leave no one behind." The common objective would be to contribute to making populations more resilient (poverty reduction, resilience to climatic shocks and stresses, improvement of health/nutrition and development of the human capital).
46. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) provide support and implement projects related to capacity building, advocacy, nutrition, and resilience.
47. Donors provide multi-year development assistance or cross-sectoral contributions, directly to the Government or through international organizations and bilateral technical cooperation. Their priorities are to contribute to: enhanced nutritional status of the population; access to quality education for all; promote a peaceful and safe environment for the population; promote justice; and promote a sustainable, participatory, and inclusive development.

2. STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR WFP

2.1. WFP'S EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

48. WFP established a presence in Burkina Faso in 1964, providing relief and development assistance. In time the operational environment has changed and WFP has gradually increased its focus towards longer term and sustainable outcomes, which required further strengthening of government systems and institutional capacity.
49. Under the current Country Programme 200163 and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200793, activities are carried out in the East, North and Sahel regions, identified as the three most food-insecure regions in need of long-term resilience investments. This includes also food assistance to Malian refugees. The T- ICSP will be focused on the same geographical areas, in addition to the Centre North region which shows worrisome pockets of malnutrition and food insecurity.
50. In April 2014, a mid-term external evaluation recommended refined targeting, improved partnerships, and transfer of responsibilities to the Government.²²

²² Cécile Patat et Henri Leturque, IRAM/URd/AEDES/I, External evaluation of Country Programme [OEV/2013/022], April 2014.

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51. In May 2016, a high-level visit to the Center of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil led the Government of Burkina Faso to commit to developing a national policy on school meals and nutrition, in line with the recommendation of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) for school meals held in 2015.
 52. Furthermore, findings from an assessment of the pilot project introducing locally produced fresh yogurt into school meals, confirmed the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and positive educational outcomes and impacts of the project on women-led milk processing units, stockbreeders, and beneficiaries. Women reported on economic and social impacts. These findings call for a scaling up of the project in all WFP assisted schools.
 53. By purchasing cereals and beans in surplus areas from smallholders whose capacities have been strengthened through the P4P initiative, WFP increased food availability in food deficit areas with poor access to markets. Employment, income, access to credit and markets, and availability of storage facilities also improved, which promote local development.
 54. WFP's nutrition policy has a strong analytical framework. However, the implementation of this policy at the national level requires to strengthen the capacities of the Government entities. Long-term progress will depend on whether or not nationally owned and multi-sectoral strategies address food systems as a whole with a focus on monitoring and evaluation and multi-sectoral partnerships.²³
 55. For 54 percent of refugee households, food assistance is the main source of income. Serious and constant shortage of stocks (cash and commodities) exacerbate the practice of negative coping strategies.²⁴
 56. In 2016, WFP initiated the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) approach. Through this initiative, WFP will continue to strengthen the capacities of national entities, local NGOs and communities on natural resources, land, and water management.
 57. Results from the Integrated Context Analysis will be taken into account when classifying and planning resilience activities.

2.2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR WFP

58. WFP activities in Burkina Faso are aligned with national strategies: PNDES, PRSPV, National Resilience Priorities (PRP-AGIR, related to the Global Alliance for Resilience), National Programme for Rural Sector (PNSR), National Policy for Nutrition (based on a multi-sectoral approach), and Common Results Framework and National Gender Policy (PNG).
59. During the T-ICSP, which aims to address the aforementioned challenges and implement priority actions outlined in the PNDES and UNDAF, WFP will focus on four priority actions: i) enhance national capacity to respond to food crises and meet the food needs of vulnerable households, including refugees, at times of shocks; ii) support the development of the human capital through social protection programmes by providing school meals and addressing acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups; iii) build the resilience of the most food insecure communities and households; and iv) increase smallholders' capacity in marketing and processing of agricultural products.
60. During the transitional period, the most food-insecure regions (Sahel, North, East and Centre-North) will be targeted, to contribute to reducing chronic food insecurity and supporting disaster prevention measures and emergency preparedness.

²³ 2012 Nutrition Policy: A Policy Evaluation.

²⁴ WFP & UNHCR. Food Security Assessment and Socio-Economic Study in the Refugee Camps. May 2016

2.3. STRATEGIC CHANGES

61. WFP will continue providing food assistance to the most vulnerable target groups, while strengthening national and local capacities and investing in sustainable food and nutrition security programmes to support Burkina Faso to achieve the SDGs.
62. Priority will be given to activities based on a gender transformative approach through sensitisation campaigns, radio and television broadcast at schools and at community level.
63. Burkina Faso country office will implement sensitization campaigns targeting young girls who are not enrolled at schools, schooled girls (CM1 and CM2) and those taken out of school. The activity will be implemented in youth centers, schools, city halls, and non-formal education centers. Through CBPP and school canteens, the entire community will be taken into consideration to ensure effective impact. Other activities include sketches, TV and radio broadcast with the support of the United Nations Information Center (UNIC).
64. WFP will focus on lessons learned from long-term partnership with the Government and other partners. The T-ICSP will mainly be aligned on two PNDES axes: developing the human capital and enhancing the main sectors supporting the economy and job creation, both linked to WFP's strategic results 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 17.

3. WFP STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

3.1. DIRECTION, FOCUS AND INTENDED IMPACTS

65. The PNDES and sectoral policies provide the framework for WFP's contribution to achieve national food and nutrition security targets over the T-ICSP timeframe. WFP will focus on activities aiming to advance gender equality and women empowerment as requirements for achieving the strategic outcomes.
66. Through the T-ICSP, WFP plans to shift from providing food assistance to supporting policy implementation and capacity strengthening. A gradual handover will eventually lead to community-run and government financed programmes. It is envisaged by 2030, both the Government and communities will be able to design, implement, and manage food and nutrition security programmes.
67. The plan aims to contribute to the following strategic outcomes:
 - i) Refugees and other crisis-affected people in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round;
 - ii) Chronically-vulnerable households and school-aged children in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round;
 - iii) Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls, and malnourished ART clients have improved nutrition status in four targeted regions in Burkina Faso by 2020;
 - iv) Smallholders in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020;
 - v) National partners have strengthened capacity to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2020.

3.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES, FOCUS AREAS, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND KEY ACTIVITIES

3.2.1. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: REFUGEES AND OTHER CRISIS-AFFECTED PEOPLE IN BURKINA FASO HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE FOOD ALL YEAR-ROUND

➤ Outcome description

68. WFP will ensure adequate access to food for targeted beneficiaries in targeted and crisis-affected areas in order to meet their basic needs. WFP will also support the Government efforts to respond to emergencies in a timely manner.

69. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1).

➤ Focus Areas

70. This strategic outcome will support crisis response by providing food assistance to refugee populations in the Sahel region and to vulnerable populations affected by crises linked to climatic shocks and other disruptions in all regions across the country.

➤ Expected outputs

71. These outputs are linked to SDGs 2.2 (end malnutrition) and SDG 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being).

72. The expected outputs are:

- Targeted Malian Refugees (Tier 1) receive food, nutritional products, non-food items (agricultural and livestock equipment), cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in a timely manner in order to meet their basic food needs
- Malian Refugee mothers of children under 5 and pregnant women and nursing mothers, including girls (Tier 1) benefit from social and behavioral change communication campaigns on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in order to improve their nutrition status. Implemented activities will aim to redress discriminatory gender roles.
- Targeted crisis-affected people (Tier 1) receive food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in a timely manner in order to meet their basic food needs
- Crisis-affected mothers of children under 5 and pregnant women and nursing mothers, including girls (Tier 1) benefit from social and behavioral change communication campaigns on infant and young child feeding) in order to improve their nutrition status

➤ Key activities

Activity 1: Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region. In January 2012, clashes in northern Mali opposed Malian military forces and armed opposition groups. Increased insecurity led thousands of Malian people to seek refuge in Burkina Faso, leaving everything they owned behind. Considering humanitarian needs of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso and the fact that a safe return to their home country is still impossible for now, WFP will continue to assist affected refugee households.

73. WFP will identify beneficiaries in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the National Refugees Council (CONAREF).

74. To maximise synergy and enhance impact, WFP will increasingly build on partnerships with CONAREF and United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organizations (WHO), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United

Nations Population Funds (UNFPA) and local NGOs, as well as a mobile phone company to carry out this activity.

75. *Activity 2: Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in all regions and other disruptions.* Since the 2012 food crisis that left 1.5 million severely affected by acute food security.²⁵
76. Results of the latest Cadre Harmonisé (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).
77. The situation is expected to worsen between June and August 2018 with some 2,671,900 people projected to be under stress (IPC Phase 2) - or 13 percent of the entire population, and some 954,315 people projected to be at risk of severe food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 to 4) - or 5 percent of the total population. Causes and aggravating factors include irregular rainfall and local deficit in agricultural production, high staple food prices and intensifying/expanding conflict and displacement in the North and Sahel regions. These are expected to exacerbate the food and nutrition security of households and their coping capacity.
78. Changes in Strategic outcome 1 are as follows:
1. SO 1: 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” will include the following changes:
 - two new modalities: in-kind and nutritional support. These will be carried from April throughout September.
Unconditional cash-based transfers, already included in Activity 2 will be carried out from June to September.
 - Geographic targeting: considering the fact that 10 out of the 13 regions are the most affected by the food and nutrition situation, WFP’s interventions will cover the whole country (13 regions).
79. In collaboration with CONASUR, NGOs and other partners, WFP will provide food assistance to vulnerable households and populations under stress. More specifically, WFP will also:
- i) elaborate a database of people affected by shocks (effects and livelihoods);
 - ii) carry out a joint assessment to select the most appropriate assistance modality;
 - iii) collaborate with other actors to provide this assistance and avoid duplication.
80. Through this activity, WFP envisages to ensure that productive capacities of households remain stable regardless of shocks.
81. To promote more nutritious eating habits among beneficiary mothers of children under 5 and pregnant women and nursing mothers, including girls, WFP will also support the Government in social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) through health centers, nutritional community-based groups, and NGOs.
82. Gender analysis will inform vulnerability determinations. Consequently, to ensure inequalities are addressed and women and men, girls and boys, fairly benefit from activities WFP will rely on identified gaps for each group to revise its assessment tools, including those related to monitoring and evaluation. This will allow to capture the impact on each specific group to provide adequate responses

²⁵ Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), 2012.

3.2.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: CHRONICALLY VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS AND SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IN BURKINA FASO HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND

➤ *Outcome description*

83. Through this strategic outcome, WFP ensures school-aged children receive daily school meals throughout the year to increase equitable access to education. This will support the Government's efforts to strengthen the educational system and provide for the means required to develop its human capital.

84. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1).

➤ *Focus Areas*

85. This strategic outcome focuses on building resilience among school-aged children and other targeted beneficiaries as well as support local structures and markets.

➤ *Expected outputs*

86. These outputs support SDG 2.2 (end malnutrition), SDG 2.3 (smallholder productivity and income), SDG 2.4 (sustainable food systems), SDG 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being), SDG 4.1 (free, equitable and quality access to education), SDG 5 (gender equality and empowerment of women and girls) and SDG 17.9 (capacity strengthening).

87. The expected outputs are:

- School-aged children (Tier 1) receive school meals to increase equitable access to education
- Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive nutritious food and non-food items in sufficient quantity and quality to improve nutrition status.

➤ *Key activities*

88. In regions with the highest food insecurity, 77,000 targeted primary schoolchildren, of which 48 percent are girls, receive two daily school meals (breakfast and hot lunch). Girls in the same areas receive conditional take-home rations. WFP provides a monthly take-home ration package of food to adolescent school girls that have an attendance rate of at least 80 percent. To replace imported SuperCereal served as breakfast, WFP is distributing locally produced yogurt in about 28 schools. Cooking material and training on food management will be provided to 600 schools in two provinces of the same region.

89. For the school meals programme the food basket is made of 87 percent of local food products. Vegetable oil and CSB+ are the only imported food commodity. All other commodities (rice, maize, beans, and yogurt) are purchased locally.

90. At school level, the focus is on gender parity within food management committees.

91. With regards to monitoring and evaluation, WFP will ensure gender parity within management committees and that women occupy leading positions: president, general secretary, and treasurer.

92. Trainings and sensitization activities are provided to members of associations gathering educative mothers. Such associations are entirely led by women. Awareness raising will be provided on disparities in terms of right to access education.

93. Finally, to enhance market connection, WFP will continue to procure food commodities (rice and beans) locally with farmers' organization (FOs) gathering smallholder farmers, of which 54 percent are women.

-
94. *Activity 3: Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls, which will be beneficial to their households.* The Government's goal is to achieve universal primary education by 2020 and improve the quality of education in the Sahel, the most food insecure region of Burkina Faso. High levels of anaemia, vitamin A deficiencies, and low enrolment rates are registered in this region.
95. The Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA, in French) and its decentralized entities are responsible for the implementation of this activity. Due to current resource constraints, support for school meals is limited to two out of four Sahel provinces (Seno and Soum). School meals in Séno and Soum provinces (Sahel region) where the programme is implemented are not included in the national school meals programme carried out in the 12 other regions with funds from the Government and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).
96. MENA's responsibility also includes reporting on performance through monitoring and evaluation (M&E). To strengthen Government capacity, WFP will provide training on food procurement, transport, cash management (school meals allocation), monitoring and evaluation to enhancing performance of the national school meals programme.
97. WFP will also provide technical assistance to the Government to promote and implement community-based canteens by linking actors of the programme to local markets supplied by small-scale producers. WFP will reinforce the capacities of local dairy processing units to promote the consumption of local products within communities.
98. WFP will build on partnerships with UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA and local NGOs to carry out this activity that will be part of the United Nations package of assistance meant to build the resilience of communities in the Sahel region.

3.2.3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS, PREGNANT WOMEN AND NURSING MOTHERS (PWNM), INCLUDING GIRLS, AND MALNOURISHED ART CLIENTS HAVE IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS IN FOUR TARGETED REGIONS IN BURKINA FASO BY 2020

99. Global acute malnutrition rates regularly exceed emergency levels in the Sahelian band, in the lean season. WFP will respond for a limited period by providing treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children under 5, PWNM and malnourished people living with HIV, under treatment.

➤ Outcome description

100. Fighting against all forms of malnutrition is a priority in the PNDES and sectoral policies. Relying on national, regional and international guidelines, WFP will support government efforts aiming to reduce stunting from 30.2 percent in 2015 to 15 percent in 2025, through a multi-sector cohesive approach.
101. WFP will continue to support the Ministry of Health in implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions such as provision of nutritional inputs for targeted beneficiaries, development of institutional capacity, support in coordinating governance in nutrition, experience-sharing, and research.
102. Through gender analysis and Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD), gender will be integrated in all knowledge development, capacity strengthening, research, M&E activities, as needed to produce policies, plans, and programmes addressing the particular needs, situations, and interests of the women, men, girls and boys (inclusive of reducing gender inequalities).
103. This strategic objective contributes to achieving SDG 2.2 and WFP strategic outcome 3.

➤ **Focus Areas**

104. This strategic outcome builds targeted beneficiaries' resilience through multi-sectoral actions in institutional capacity development, surveillance, coordination, and analysis of gender roles.

➤ **Expected outputs**

105. The nutritional status of targeted populations will be improved through a multi-sectoral approach that includes technical assistance to key national actors in order for them to support local fortification and nutritious food consumption, education on feeding practices, nutritional education, counseling and advocacy, and social behavior change.

106. The following outputs contribute to achieve the outcome:

- Children 6-23 months (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious food for malnutrition prevention in sufficient quantity and in a timely manner
- Pregnant women and nursing mothers, including girls, (Tier 2) receive nutrition counselling and advocacy to prevent malnutrition
- Malnourished children 6-59 months, PWNM and malnourished ART clients (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment in sufficient quantity and in a timely manner in order to improve their nutrition status
- Malnourished targeted beneficiaries (Tier 2) receive nutrition counselling and advocacy to improve nutrition

➤ **Key activities**

107. *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.* The Government's policy is to adopt a sustainable approach to reduce malnutrition. WFP will support actions focusing on knowledge development, good IYCF practices, and maternal nutrition. WFP will provide imported and locally-produced infant flour to children aged 6-23 months.

108. WFP will strengthen the technical capacities of national flour processing units to ensure they deliver a nutritional product in conformity with international standards of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP).

109. WFP will support a favourable environment by improving the availability to and accessibility of nutritious food through market gardening, high nutritional value forests, and smallholdings for consumption at the household and individual level.

110. *Activity 5: Support the treatment of malnutrition and wasting through the provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G, malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAS.* Getting regular nutritional products for the treatment of acute malnutrition is a challenge for the Government. WFP will keep providing specific nutritional inputs for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under five and PWNM in four regions (North, Centre-North, East and Sahel), as well as malnourished Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) clients.

111. WFP will work with UNICEF, FAO, and WHO, to support the Ministry of Health's efforts by:

- i) strengthening its capacity and creating a favourable environment for nutrition interventions;
- ii) supporting the development of a nutrition-related monitoring and evaluation platform;
- iii) conducting research on nutrition bottlenecks;
- iv) supporting data collection, analysis and sharing within SUN networks.

3.2.4. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: SMALLHOLDERS IN TARGETED AREAS HAVE ENHANCED LIVELIHOODS AND RESILIENCE TO BETTER SUPPORT FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION NEEDS BY 2020.

➤ Outcome description

112. To achieve Zero Hunger by 2030, WFP will implement resilience development activities and strengthen the capacity of small-scale farmers. Governmental departments, local NGOs, and Farmers' Organizations (FOs) will be targeted.

113. WFP will provide the Government with tools required to carry out trend analysis for resilience strengthening purposes. Resilience building tools will be deployed at national, regional and community levels in WFP's priority intervention areas. Results from the national analysis will guide the Government on how to prioritize activities.

➤ Focus Areas

114. The focus will be on resilience building in four regions: Sahel, East, Centre-North, and North. Indicators on food security, production, nutrition, soil degradation, and rainfall variability indicate these regions are frequently under stress or experiencing shocks.

115. This outcome will contribute to achieve SDG 2.3 and is linked to SDG 13 recommending to take action to combat climate change and its impacts. Targeted households and communities will have improved resilience thanks to community or livelihood assets built, restored, or maintained. Smallholder farmers will have improved food security through enhanced access to markets.

116. The expected outputs are:

- Targeted smallholders (Tier 1) receive food assistance in order to enhance their livelihoods and resilience.
- Targeted households and communities (Tier 2) benefit and use community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained in order to improve their resilience.
- Smallholder farmers (Tier 2) have enhanced access to markets to improve their income and food security.
- Communities and public sector (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacity development in order to overcome acute and transitory food insecurity

➤ Key activities

117. *Activity 6: Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets.* In collaboration with technical departments focusing on rural development (agriculture, environment and livestock breeding), NGOs including Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) partners, local associations, private sector, universities and research programs, WFP will :

- i) improve the productive capital and mediate for the adoption of climate-smart farming;
- ii) strengthen the productive capacities of small-scale farmers through diversified agricultural practices, and;
- iii) offer innovative assets creation programmes that contribute to providing social safety nets and a community-led agricultural assurance mechanism.

118. Households' participation will be inclusive. Priority will be given to women (52 percent), youth (70 percent) and marginalized groups. Results from the last population census indicate that the population of Burkina Faso is made of 52 percent women and 48 percent men. Youth represent 70 percent of the total population. In addition to activities identified for these target

groups, targeting will allow to address their specific needs. Targeting criteria will be included in the Food Level Agreement (FLA) of implementing partners.

119. Both assets creation and the package of nutrition-sensitive activities will be implemented simultaneously. These include: training on the use of local products and non-wood forest products with high nutritional value (sweet potato with orange flesh, baobab leaves, soumbala, moringa leaves, etc.), promotion and awareness raising on local products consumption, cooking demonstrations, as well as training on good health and sanitation practices. Sensitization, training, use of community harvest and green production in culinary demonstrations will be consolidated during CBPP that will be carried out in the first quarter of the year 2018 and harmonized during the implementation phase.
120. *Activity 7: Support value chain development of smallholders (agro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation.* Following training received during the pilot phase of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative (2009-2013), smallholder farmers were able to reduce post-harvest losses (30 percent to only 1 to 3 percent) and save more than 40 metric tons of food in just 90 days of storage (average additional income of XOF 49,454 (e.q. USD 84) for each farmer).
121. Access to structured and profitable markets will be enhanced to prevent the dependency of FOs on WFP purchases. WFP will connect FOs to other quality-focused buyers such as SONAGESS, processors, and traders, which would contribute to enhance the partnership between FOs and financial institutions.
122. P4P will work with processing units to strengthen their technical and material capacities and purchase locally processed products such as fortified infant flour. This approach will result in improving the quality of products sold in local markets.
123. Based on findings of P4P's 2013-2014 experimental project on post-harvest losses reduction, WFP will keep working with small producers to improve their access to and knowledge of enhanced technologies. WFP will also strengthen the capacity of the private sector by partnering with local craftsmen who will supply FOs with affordable enhanced technologies developed and produced locally.
124. Warrantage and the warehouse receipt system are two mechanisms that contribute to improving storage conditions and the access of smallholders to markets and credit. WFP will collaborate with the government to reinforce storage facilities, train stakeholders, and implement a quality control certification system for commodities and warehouses.
125. WFP will keep strengthening the capacity of national partners, including supporting the design and roll out of the national P4P in 2017.
126. *Activity 8: Support the Government in the national P4P.* WFP will provide technical and financial support to the Government with the purpose of encouraging national ownership of the P4P initiative. During the pilot-phase, having an operational national consultative framework will be a priority. Focus will also be put on promotion of institutional local purchases with FOs (public entities and SONAGESS), enhancement of national laboratories' capacities, and development of the warrantage/warehouse receipt system on which the national strategy will rely.

3.2.5. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5: NATIONAL PARTNERS HAVE STRENGTHENED CAPACITY TO IDENTIFY, TARGET AND ASSIST FOOD-INSECURE AND NUTRITIONALLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS BY 2020

➤ Outcome description

127. The PNDES defines food and nutrition security as a priority. Implementation and monitoring of strategies and action plans such as the Common Results Framework and

sectoral strategies remain a challenge for the Government. The National Programme for the Rural Sector II, the Social Protection Policy, and the National Policy on School Meals and Nutrition are currently under development. However, the complex and cross-cutting character of food and nutrition security requires technical and functional capacities of key stakeholders to be strengthened.

128. Together with partners, WFP will contribute to strengthening governance capacity at and between central and local levels, improving coordination between ministries, and monitoring progress towards national SDG targets.

129. This strategic outcome supports the implementation of strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3, and contributes to SDG target 17.9 and WFP's Strategic Result 5.

➤ **Focus Areas**

130. The focus is on the root causes of the governance of structures in charge of developing policies and strategies on food and nutrition security, including school meals, at the national level, and their implementation at the sub-national level through a strengthened decentralised policy and a multi-sectoral and coordinated approach. This cross-cutting outcome will ensure the successful implementation and achievement of all five outcomes.

➤ **Expected outputs**

131. This cross-cutting outcome is also linked to SDG 5 on gender equality to ensure women's equal participation and benefit. Government and communities will be provided with the resources and the capacity they need so that collective and individual decisions are included in action plans to ensure food and nutrition security of target households. WFP's commitment to achieve gender equality will be translated into training modules that will be delivered to implementing partners, including the Government and its decentralized departments, the civil society, and the private sector. Its commitments will also be included in all agreements signed with partners.

132. The expected outputs are:

- Food insecure people (Tier 3) benefit from improved Government policies and technical skills to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school meals
- Food insecure people (tier 3) benefit from improved national and local emergency preparedness and response mechanisms to strengthen early warning systems

➤ **Key activities**

133. Advocacy efforts will contribute to improve an institutional anchoring of the multi-sectoral coordination on nutrition and monitor the Common results framework. Policy advice and technical support will be provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition, and school meals in addition to the government capacity to adequately ensure food security of food-insecure populations.

134. *Activity 9: Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals programming (advocacy, policy direction and program decisions) at national and local levels.* It reflects the Government's response to address issues undermining the country's social and economic growth. Without adequate strategies and plans, a significant proportion of its human capital, the driving force of economic development, will be unproductive. With the support of technical and financial partners, the Government has developed an annual Plan for the Resilience and Support to Vulnerable Populations (PRSPV). This framework document provides guidance and planning to all stakeholders involved in the national food security system.

135. To support the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources Development (MAAH) and *Secrétariat Permanent à la Politique Nationale de Protection Sociale* (SP-

PNPS), WFP will collaborate with UNICEF, the World Bank, and NGOs, such as Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM). Together, they will partake to the implementation of the unified register of vulnerable people by providing support in terms of targeting methodology, data collection, information checking, and management of the national database.

136. WFP will keep providing technical support to the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Women Affairs, National Solidarity and Family (MFSNF); and MENA. WFP's contribution will involve implementation of policies related to school meals, maternal and child's health, social protection and development of communities' resilience.
137. WFP will also make its staff available to contribute to coordinated multi-sectoral mechanisms on food security and nutrition through MENA and MAAH. Progress toward the achievement of SDG 2 will be monitored (M&E).
138. WFP will develop the capacity of rural communities to plan and implement three-year multi-sectoral plans that will, in the long-term, enable them to ensure local food and nutrition security with their own resources and capacities. To maximise inclusive ownership and ensure mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment, community-based planning will include the most vulnerable groups of persons.
139. *Activity 10: Strengthen Early Warning Systems.* The early warning system of the government will be strengthened through training and provision of resources to monitor activities (computer, software, and smartphones). As a member of technical committee of the national food security council (CT-CNSA, in French), WFP will attend working sessions and participate to field trips aiming at monitoring food and nutrition security.
140. WFP could deploy an expert within MAAH to design and develop an integrated platform for data collection, treatment, and sharing. Detailed data and information on the country's food and nutrition security will be accessible online. The project will start in districts where CBPP was held while scaling up will be progressive.
141. WFP will also provide technical and financial assistance to improve national food security and other mechanisms in developing a national database for vulnerable households and collecting agricultural statistics and other food security early warning system data. Capacities will be improved in terms of data analysis, planning, and implementation of activities.

3.3. TRANSITION AND EXIT STRATEGIES

142. This T-ICSP reflects the need for WFP to keep reinforcing its support to national policy guidance, capacity strengthening to the government systems as the country moves toward a structural transformation of its economy. WFP will support policy analysis on nutrition, the school meals programme, and the roll out of the national P4P.
143. WFP will ensure its activities are integrated into the PNDES for gradual handover, while developing and transferring capacities to the Government and communities based on the delivery of multi-year and multi-sectoral activities. In line with WFP Gender Policy, WFP will ensure equitable participation of both women and men in decision making in their communities and households. Their specific needs will be incorporated into programme design, implementation, and monitoring. WFP will contribute specifically to enhance women's and girls' decision power in terms of food security and nutrition in their households, their communities and society.
144. Food assistance modalities will be determined after consultation with women's groups to integrate their preferences.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. BENEFICIARY ANALYSIS

145. Outcome 1 aims to ensure an adequate crisis response is provided to targeted beneficiaries in the Sahel region home to thousands of refugees and those in areas that are prone to sudden shocks. These populations are at risk to adopt negative coping mechanisms. Activities linked to outcome 2 will target beneficiaries from two provinces from the Sahel region that have low educational indicators and high food insecurity levels: pre-primary and primary schoolchildren, vulnerable households, and educational institutions. Results of the 2016 national nutritional survey confirmed high rates of stunting and MAS in the Sahel, North, and East regions. Through outcome 3, vulnerable groups will be targeted (6-23 months, 6-59 months, malnourished PWNM, caretakers of children suffering from MAS, and malnourished ART clients). For outcome 4, a joint assessment and analysis of food and nutrition security will be used to target communities, especially smallholders that are vulnerable to climate change. For resilience activities, targeting will be based on Household Economy Analysis (HEA) whereas SCOPE will be used to register CBT beneficiaries.

TABLE 1: FOOD & CASH TRANSFER BENEFICIARIES				
BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME & ACTIVITY				
Strategic Outcome	Activities	Female	Male	Total
1	Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	14,040	12,960	27,000
	Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in all regions and other disruptions	377,355	348,328	725,683
2	Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home ration to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	36,960	40,040	77,000
3	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
	Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM and malnourished ART clients	104,805	47,030	151,835
4	Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	61,420	66,537	127,957
	Support value chain development of smallholders (agro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	6,576*	5,768*	12,344*
5	Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals programming (advocacy, policy direction and program decisions) at national and local levels	1,314*	1,166*	2,480*
TOTAL		545,283	574,692	1,119,975

* 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

**TABLE 1: FOOD & CASH TRANSFER BENEFICIARIES DISAGGREGATED BY AGE AND SEX
BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME & ACTIVITY**

Strategic Outcome	Activities	Female			Male			Total
		Girls below 5 years of age	Girls 5 to 18 years of age	Women	Boys below 5 years of age	Boys 5 to 18 years of age	Men	
	Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	1,988	5,590	6,462	2,053	5,889	5,018	27,000
1	Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by shocks in all regions and other disruptions			377,356			348,327	725,683
2	Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home ration to girls that will be beneficial to their households.		36,960			40,040		77,000
3	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
	Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food	46,577	188	58,041	45,793	63	1,173	151,835

	for children, PWNM and malnourished ART clients							
	Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	20,025,	29,257	18,069	19,329	26,003	15,274	127,957
4	Support value chain development of smallholders (agro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation			6,576*			5,768*	0
5	Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals programming (advocacy, policy direction and program decisions) at national and local levels			1,314*			1,166*	0
TOTAL		73,693	71,995	458,553	67,175	77,392	371,167	1,119,975

4.2. TRANSFERS

4.2.1. FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

146. Assessments and studies taking into account socio-cultural factors will be carried out to confirm whether the transfer modality is appropriate in all contexts.

147. Food transfer modalities will assist in achieving strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3, and 4 (except activities 7, 8, 9, and 10), with activities encompassing crisis response, school meals, nutrition programmes, and assets creation/protection.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)²⁶ or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY									
	Strategic Outcome 1		Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3					Strategic Outcome 4
	<i>Activity 1</i>	<i>Activity 2</i>	<i>Activity 3</i>	<i>Activity 4</i>	<i>Activity 5</i>				<i>Activity 6</i>
	Refugees	crisis-affected people	Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	BSF	TSF (6–59 months)	TSF PWNM	Care givers in stabilization centers	ART clients	FFA
Cereals	200	400	160				200		362.06
Pulses	50	100	40				30		135.84
Oil	25	45	20			15	15	20	45.45
Salt	5		3						
Sugar	0		0						
Supercereal	25	250	60			233	25	250	
Supercereal Plus		200	0	200					
Plumpy' Sup		100			100				
Micronutrient powder			0,5						
Dairy product			250						
Total kcal/day					535				
% kcal from protein					10,5				
Cash (US\$/person/day)	0,27	0,31						0,27	
Number of feeding days	360	120	162	180	90	90	28	180	100

Note: Beneficiaries of activities 7, 8, 9 and 10 will not receive food assistance.

²⁶ Verify that the ration is in line with WFP guidelines in terms of energy, protein, fat, and micronutrient content (use the NUTVAL food basket calculator on the PGM, along with specific WFP programmatic guidance). For commodity vouchers and cash-based transfer values see relevant manual.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE		
Food type / cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)
Cereals	27 374.89	13 989 583.16
Pulses	6 913.08	4 695 775.52
Oil and Fats	2 141.32	1 587 149.07
Mixed and Blended Foods	4 696.35	4 706 097.00
Other	570.00	1 218 534.00
TOTAL (food)	41 695.64	26 197 138.75
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		16 729 285.00
TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)	41 695.64	42 926 423.75

4.2.2. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INCLUDING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

148. Capacity development and technical support will be provided to stakeholders to achieve all expected strategic outcomes. Existing partnerships with key ministries (MAAH, Health, MENA, and MFSNF) will facilitate the development of skills and capacities supporting national ownership and sustainability.
149. WFP will facilitate the sharing of experience and expertise through South-South cooperation with WFP’s Center of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil to strengthen government and community capacities in managing school meals programmes.
150. Sharing of experience with countries that successfully developed and implemented self-reliance activities for refugees will be researched.
151. Opportunities to partner with universities will be explored to carry out research on food and nutrition security at the community level.

4.3. SUPPLY CHAIN

152. Food procurement will mainly be performed through local purchases to contribute to achievement of SDG Target 2.3. Up to 52 percent of the total commodities planned in 2018 will be purchased locally for activities requiring food transfer modality.
153. Supply chain networks are well established for food commodities purchased abroad (48 percent) and shipped through Lomé (Togo) and Cotonou (Benin). Contracting with local transporters is challenging as they are reluctant to deliver small quantities of commodities to remote areas.
154. WFP will keep exploring possibilities to purchase certified vegetable oil from local companies that supply schools assisted by the government. Such purchases would reduce procurement costs and address pipeline breaks.
155. Supply Chain will contribute to achievement of all strategic national capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9) by providing training on stock management and food quality maintenance to governmental structures, partners and transporters involved in food transfers.

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156. To address potential challenges (increase in commodities prices and availability, limited access, etc.), the Country Office will:
- pursue market price monitoring in collaboration with the Government in targeted areas;
 - follow up with RBD Food Quality unit to finalize the certification process of a local supplier producing vegetable oil;
 - procure commodities through WFP's emergency stock (GCMF) and explore the possibility to use 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 using armed escorts.

4.4. COUNTRY OFFICE CAPACITY AND PROFILE (OPTIONAL AS NEEDED)

4.5. PARTNERSHIPS

157. In June 2016, Burkina Faso Government agreed that the "Delivering As One" approach would be the mechanism of reference when implementing United Nations programmes, starting with the Sahel region. Multi-sectoral and multidonors activities directed toward the 1,000 days and including building resilient communities and scaling up of successful innovative projects will be implemented in the Sahel, East, North and Centre-North regions.
158. WFP collaborates with UNICEF (building of school facilities and WASH) and FAO (school gardening) through the programme "Ecole de qualité amie des enfants" (EquAmE). The tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between WFP, UNICEF and WHO (2014-2017) provides guidance on improving the implementation of nutrition-related services, health information system and nutrition governance. WFP will partner with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and FAO to implement the second phase of the joint project on post-harvest losses reduction.
159. Through the departments in charge of the rural economy (DGPER) and development of agricultural markets (DDMPA) from MAAH, the Government will remain the key partner for P4P activities. WFP will also work to develop partnership ties with local NGOs, international organizations, umbrella organizations and financial institutions. WFP will partner with gender equality committees and competent entities.
160. As a member of the SUN movement for nutrition, the United Nations SUN Network, and (REACH), WFP will work with the other SUN networks (FAO, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF). Since 2011, Burkina Faso has joined the SUN movement. SUN networks gathering the civil society, members of the Parliament, the private sector and donors are being created. The SUN network gathering academics is being formalized). The collaboration will contribute to ensuring an effective functioning of the multi-sectoral mechanism developed to fight against all forms of malnutrition. It will also contribute to implement the common agenda validated to achieve SDG 2 of the 2030 Agenda
161. WFP's added value as a member of the SUN in Burkina Faso include:
- Contribution to improving nutrition governance through advocacy to strengthen policy and strategic orientations;
 - Ensuring coherence of all sectoral policies that are nutrition specific and sensitive. The organization's contribution also focuses on establishing an institutional anchoring (for enhanced multi-sectoral coordination) and good governance by bridging the gaps related to funding of nutrition activities, including through the budget from the government;
 - Support for the consolidation of the surveillance, monitoring and evaluation system in order to promote good practices, experience sharing, and accountability;

-
- Develop demand and supply in terms of nutrition-related services, especially for the most vulnerable groups, with a specific focus on the 1000 days.

162. WFP will also develop partnerships with the private sector and universities to:

- i) encourage the production of fortified food;
- ii) mobilize resources to support initiatives developed by the Government and WFP.

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

5.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

163. In line with PNDES and UNDAF guidelines, WFP will develop a Monitoring, Reviews and Evaluation Plan, to measure progress towards strategic outcomes, ensuring accountability, providing evidence of results achieved, and informing on necessary adjustments.

164. Indicators are collected by government and WFP male and female staff. They will be disaggregated by sex and age, where applicable. Performance will be regularly monitored, analysed, and published in annual outcome and biannual monitoring reports. These will be complemented by food security and nutrition assessments and monitoring of market prices.

165. For the T-ICSP, baseline data is taken from PRRO 200793 and CP 200163 projects. In 2018, Food Basket Monitoring (FBM), Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) will be organized to collect data required to inform the indicators.

166. The online country office tool for managing effectively (COMET) and the Monitoring e-Data Collection and Analysis corporate tool (MDCA) will be used to collect, visualize, analyze and track key performance indicators, and for planning and management responses. Data from the field will be collected electronically through monitoring questionnaires, joint assessments, and surveys with real-time data submission and analysis. In addition to disaggregated data, WFP will apply gender responsive monitoring in its monitoring processes and content tools.

167. In 2019, a decentralized evaluation on gender issues is planned for WFP's interventions implemented in Burkina Faso from 2016 to 2018. It is a thematic evaluation of the activities carried out under the PRRO, CP and TICSP. Results of the evaluation will contribute to improve interventions and enhance gender sensitivity in the activities of the CSP running from 2019 to 2023. Commensurate resources have been budgeted for this purpose.

5.2. RISK MANAGEMENT

➤ *Contextual Risks*

168. The main contextual risks are localised natural disasters or exacerbation of security threats. WFP will assist the government in establishing an early warning system, and building its capacity in emergency preparedness and response. WFP could switch its food assistance from cash to food transfers (or a combination of both modalities) and coordinate this activity with the Government.

169. Inadequate integration of, and/or opposition to advancing in gender equality may stop full implementation and successful achievement of the SOs.

➤ *Programmatic Risks*

170. Lack of donor contributions is a major programmatic risk. This will be mitigated by continuously working with current donors, seeking to broaden the funding base with non-traditional donors, and developing joint fundraising with other partners. A prioritization plan has been put in place and will be enforced should shortfalls occur.

171. Since 2017, a toll-free number is operational to collect and address complaints from beneficiaries.

➤ *Institutional Risks*

172. Insufficient national budget allocation for activities once the handover is completed and limited capacities remain the main institutional risks. WFP will advocate for mobilisation of funds, explore alternative financing solutions with the Government, and develop capacity at all levels.

6. RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

6.1. COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET

	2018	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	\$51 340 946					
Strategic Outcome 2	\$6 586 833					
Strategic Outcome 3	\$7 568 754					
Strategic Outcome 4	\$9 444 628					
Strategic Outcome 5	\$492 846					
TOTAL	\$75 434 008					

For the country portfolio budget subsection, the accompanying narrative is suggested to focus on the following:

- Discuss the allocation of the budget across the Strategic Outcomes.
- An explanation of any shifts in resource allocation during the implementation term (among Strategic Outcomes and/or within a Strategic Outcome) especially if these shifts reflect a strategic change.

6.2. RESOURCING OUTLOOK

173. This T-ICSP is expected to be funded mostly by traditional donors and to some extent, the private sector. Between 2013 and 2016, WFP received on average USD 16 million per year for its activities.

174. Out of USD **75.4 million** gross needs, WFP estimates that it will receive USD 45 million in contributions from public and private donors in 2018, which gives a project resourcing outlook of **60 percent**. Some donors have already been approached and project proposals submitted. Other proposals are under way.

175. As much as possible and as per WFP principle, the CO will ensure 13 percent of its resources are allocated to activities related to gender equality.

6.3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

176. A resource mobilization strategy, outlining long-term goals for all operations is being updated. WFP will implement a proactive resource mobilization strategy directed toward public and private donors to improve funding levels. Potential private donors will be approached at the local and international levels. Joint fundraising with other organizations pursuing the same objectives as WFP will be pursued. To ensure a more sustainable impact of implemented activities, multi-year donations will be sought.

177. In case mobilized resources do not allow implementation of all planned activities, they will be prioritized. Treatment of MAM will be prioritized over Food assistance For Assets (FFA) and children will be put first. For food and nutrition assistance to refugees and to shock affected populations, food distribution will be prioritized over cash-based transfers. Intervention areas will also be prioritized. WFP will give 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 Oudalan, one of its provinces registering the highest global acute malnutrition (15 percent).

178. The Country Office has taken some preparedness measures to ensure the required resources (food commodities, nutritional products, etc.) to be pre-positioned before the onset of the rainseason, which will lead to inaccessibility of some affected areas. These measures include requests for advances, appeals for multilateral funding, coordination and joint advocacy with FAO, UNICEF and other humanitarian actors.
179. A communication plan will complete and reinforce efforts related to the mobilization strategy and donor relations. It will consist in maintaining current donors engaged and re-engaging with past donors.

ANNEX I

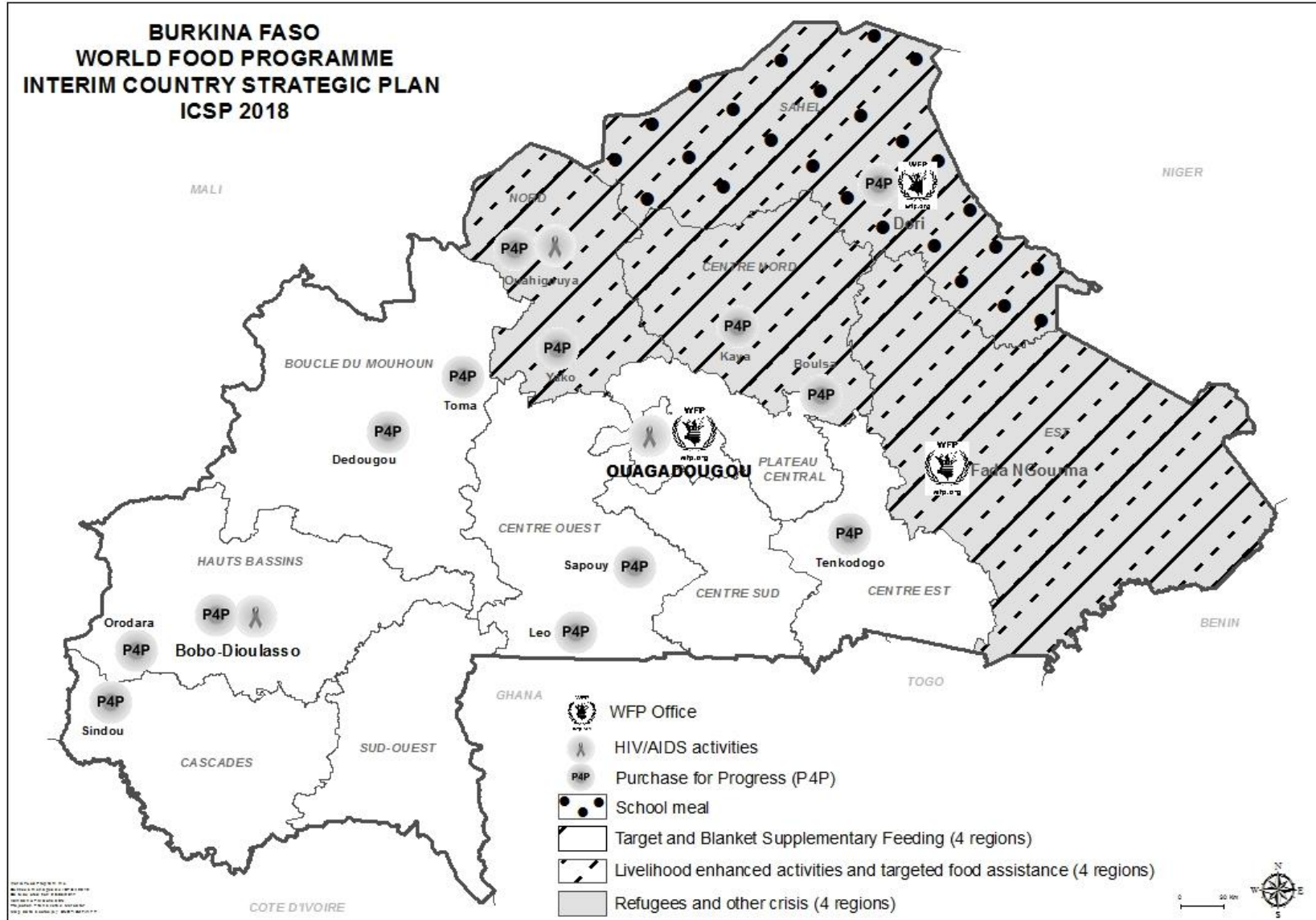
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF BURKINA FASO TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (YEAR 2018)

SEE HQ VALIDATED VERSION.

ANNEX II: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN ALONG STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (US\$)						
WFP Strategic Results/SDG Targets	SR 1 (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 1 (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 3 (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 5 (SDG Target 17.9)	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Root Causes	
Transfer	\$42,998,590	\$5,579,373	\$6,020,879	\$7,157,831	\$437,022	\$62,193,695
Implementation	\$3,586,150	\$397,259	\$846,709	\$1,411,850	\$10,167	\$6,252,134
Adjusted DSC	\$1,622,722	\$208,189	\$239,224	\$298,514	\$15,577	\$2,384,226
Sub-total	\$48,207,461	\$6,184,820	\$7,106,811	\$8,868,196	\$462,766	\$70,830,055
ISC (7%)	\$3,133,485	\$402,013	\$461,943	\$576,433	\$30,080	\$4,603,954
TOTAL	\$51,340,946	\$6,586,833	\$7,568,754	\$9,444,628	\$492,846	\$75,434,008

ANNEX III



ANNEX IV: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

AIC	Analyse intégrée du contexte
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
CBPP	Community Based Participatory Planning
CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CONAREF	Commission nationale pour les réfugiés
CONASUR	Comité national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation
CONEDD	Conseil national pour l'environnement et le développement durable
CONOPS	concept of operations
CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CT-CNSA	Comité technique du conseil national de sécurité alimentaire
DDMPA	développement des marchés agricoles
DGPER	départements en charge de l'économie rurale
ECHO/DFID	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office /Department for International Development
EDS	Enquête démographique et de santé
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Package
EQAmE	Ecole de Qualité Amie des Enfants
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBM	Food Basket Monitoring
FFA	Food assistance For Assets
FO	Farmer Organization
FSOM	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFD	General Food Distribution
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HDR	Human Development Report
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MARA	Ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources animales
MARHASA	Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydrauliques, de l'assainissement et de la sécurité alimentaire
MCHN	Mother and child health and nutrition
MENA	Ministère de l'éducation nationale et de l'alphabétisation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ONUSIDA	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PAPSA	Projet d'Appui à la Production Agricole et à la Sécurité Alimentaire
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PGM	Programme Guidance Manual
PNDES	Programme national de développement économique et social
PRSPV	Plan de réponse et de soutien aux personnes vulnérables

PWNM	Pregnant women and lactating mothers
RIA	Rapid Integrated Assessment
SABER	Systems Approach for Better Education Results
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAP	Système d'alerte précoce
SDG	Strategic Development Goals
SE/CNSA	Secrétariat Exécutif du
SE-CNSA	Secrétariat Exécutif du conseil national de sécurité alimentaire
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SONAGESS	Société générale de gestion des stocks de sécurité alimentaire
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SP/PNPS	Secrétariat Permanent à la politique nationale de protection sociale
SRAC	Strategic Resource Allocation Committee
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TSF	Target Supplementary Feeding
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Funds
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZHSR	Zero Hunger Strategic Review