



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Burkina Faso Country Brief September 2021



Operational Context

Burkina Faso is a semi-arid country in the Sahel, with 40 percent of its population who live below the poverty line. Most people depend on one season of rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods, leaving the country vulnerable to the impact of climate shocks. The rising insecurity continues to deteriorate across all regions of Burkina Faso, resulting in a massive population displacement. As of 31 August 2021, over 1.4 million people were officially displaced. Food and nutritional security across the country is critical – with over 2.8 million food insecure people at the peak of the lean season (June-August). High food prices and COVID-19 added an additional layer of vulnerability to an already fragile situation. Overall, 9.1 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffer from acute malnutrition (2020 SMART National Nutrition Survey). To respond to the food and nutrition assistance needs in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, WFP declared a Level 3 emergency in the three Central Sahel countries in September 2019. WFP operations in Burkina Faso include emergency food assistance to internally displaced persons and host families, refugees and lean season affected people; school feeding including emergency school feeding programme and support to a local yogurt production project; treatment and prevention of malnutrition; Food assistance for assets (FFA) for small-scale agriculture; Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) programme to support food system value chain development; micro-insurance (R4) and macro-insurance (African Risk Capacity Replica Programme); national capacity strengthening; provision of information and communication technology, logistics, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, and other support to partners as needed. WFP has been present in Burkina Faso since 1967.



Population: **21.5 million**

2019 Human Development Index ranking: **182 out of 189 countries**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **25% of children aged 6-59 months**

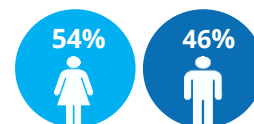
In Numbers

4,231 mt of food distributed

USD 2 million of cash distributed

USD 130 million six months (October 2021-March 2022) net funding requirements

616,073 people assisted in September 2021



Operational Updates

Assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs): In September, WFP assisted 524,128 vulnerable IDPs (270,639 women and 253,489 men) in the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions. WFP distributed USD 1.8 million cash-based transfers (CBT) and 3,504 mt of food, plus 326 mt of nutritional products to prevent malnutrition among 55,947 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) and children aged 6-23 months.

From 18-19 September, WFP carried out a third operation in Mansila (Sahel) using UNHAS, to meet the immediate food needs (31 mt) – and to improve the nutritional status (4 mt) – of 4,325 host populations and IDPs in this hard-to-reach area.

Assistance to refugees: WFP provided mixed rations (102 mt in-kind and USD 81,000 CBT) to 11,619 Malians from the most vulnerable households of the Goudébou camp (Sahel). About 631 refugees classified as borderline on the vulnerability scale benefited from in-kind food assistance (6 mt), to prevent their socio-economic status from slipping into vulnerability. In Djibo, to consider the refugees' food preferences, WFP opted to bring stocks of rice and millet on site – which postponed food distributions to October.

Nutrition: WFP supported 23,752 PLW/Gs and 23,752 children aged 6-59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions. WFP distributed 179 mt of nutritional inputs for MAM treatment.

In the Centre-Nord and Sahel, WFP reached 1,800 PLW/Gs and 3,136 children aged 6-23 months (of IDP and host households) using e-vouchers valued at USD 22,240 under the malnutrition prevention programme. This project is part of a regional response to the food crisis in Central Sahel (CRIALCES) aimed at enhancing beneficiaries' access to locally produced enriched flour and other commodities, as part of a "nutritious basket". By linking nutrition and resilience, the project also has a positive effect on the local food system and economy.

Resilience: Still in the framework of the CRIALCES project, WFP organized from September 22 to 27 a series of workshops to bring together farmers' organizations, enriched flour processing units and traders, in the provinces of Séno (Sahel), Sanmatenga and Bam (Centre-Nord). These meetings made it possible to establish pre-contracts between these three actors in view of producing enriched flour.

The month of September was marked by the monitoring of assets created with WFP support in all the regions concerned (Centre-Nord, Est, Nord and Sahel). The main observation is that crops on land recovered through resilience activities fared better than those on other land.

Main photo: Credit: WFP/ Cheick Omar Bandaogo
Caption: Women carrying school meals in Lemnogo (Plateau Central).
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WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
330 m	177 m	130 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance, school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts, and other disruptions.

Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls.
- Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers for malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year round

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 4: Smallholder farmers and communities including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices.

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 5: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023

Focus area: *Root Causes*

Activities:

- Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.

Strategic Result 8: Global partnership support

Strategic Outcome 6: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Provide technical assistance through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/cluster to national disaster management offices and other relevant partners to strengthen communication and coordination mechanisms.
- Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners.
- Provide humanitarian air services to national disaster management offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.
- Provide logistics expertise and coordination services to partners in absence of alternative to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.

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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/burkina-faso

Education: WFP collaborates with the “Presidential Initiative”, which aims to provide healthy meals to all school age children in Burkina Faso and promotes decentralized home-grown school feeding. In this context, WFP supported the participation of the Government in the launch of the [School Meals Coalition](#) at the [UN Food Systems Summit](#), held on 23 September. The joint contribution of WFP and Burkina Faso focused on integrated school canteens. Besides, WFP as lead is fostering actions along with FAO and UNICEF to strengthen capacities of the national school feeding programme.

UN Food Systems Summit: Together with FAO, IFAD, UNDP and UNICEF, WFP supported the Government’s preparations for the UN Food Systems Summit. WFP facilitated a series of national consultations on the status of food security in Burkina Faso, by providing technical and financial support. At the summit, the President of Burkina Faso announced a national roadmap for sustainable and resilient food systems towards achieving "Zero hunger" by 2030.

Capacity strengthening: WFP handed over 25 mobile storage units with a total capacity of 15,000 mt to the Government on the 27 September, hence increasing the storage capacity of the National Food Security Stock Management Entity (SONAGESS) by 19 percent. With World Bank’s funding, the Ministry of Finance commissioned WFP to procure and construct the facilities in 10 regions of Burkina Faso, including in difficult to reach areas. In addition, WFP trained over 60 staffs of the SONAGESS in digitalized and physical stock management. This project allows the Government to take its emergency response closer to the regions affected by the crisis. The Government also has requested WFP to provide further support for the local procurement of 15,000 mt commodities to replenish the national food reserve.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

In September, UNHAS facilitated 123 flights transporting 391 passengers, served 28 users and reached 18 localities. The positioning of a refuelling point in Dori facilitated the execution of missions to and from Dori and allowed the helicopter to reach additional locations in the Sahel region – one of the most pressing requests of the humanitarian community given the security constraints in this area.

Logistics Cluster

Thanks to effective coordination between the Logistics Cluster and UNHAS, *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF) succeeded in sending medical and logistics cargo to Silmangué, a hard-to-reach destination in the Centre-Nord region, on 3 September.

Monitoring/Evaluation

The surge in violence observed in Burkina Faso for the past months has continued in intensity and the southwestern Cascades region has been newly affected, provoking movement of populations within the country and to Côte d’Ivoire. WFP conducted on 19 September a [rapid assessment](#) in Mangodara (Comoé province) that recommends responding with food and nutritional assistance.

Challenges

WFP is facing a funding gap mainly for emergency food assistance activities (in-kind and CBT). The overall operations require more than USD 130 million over the next six months. If new funding is not secured in the next few weeks, WFP may have to suspend its lifesaving assistance by the end of 2021.