



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Burkina Faso Country Brief

November 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 October 2021, over 1.4 million people (333,244 women and 241,494 men) were officially displaced. Food and nutritional security across the country is critical – with over 2.6 million people expected to be food insecure during the 2022 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**

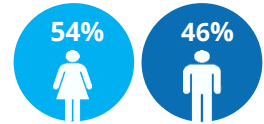
In Numbers

3,578 mt of food distributed

USD 2.2 million of cash distributed

USD 117.7 million six months (December 2021-May 2022) net funding requirements

696,287 people assisted in November 2021



Operational Updates

Assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs): In November, WFP supported 535,629 people (255,94 women and 279,688 men) who fled from the conflicts, by distributing 2,409 mt of in-kind food assistance and over USD 2.1 million cash-based transfers (CBT) in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions. As pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) and children aged 6-23 months are especially vulnerable to malnutrition, WFP also provided them with 263 mt of fortified blended food.

WFP supported the Government's response to internal displacements in the recently affected Cascades region - more precisely in Mangodara, a commune close to the border with Côte d'Ivoire – by completing its food stock with one-month rations. The distributions took place from 20 to 26 November and reached 5,410 new IDPs. WFP will ensure the continuation of assistance in 2022.

Assistance to refugees: After the refugees' escape from Goudébou camp to Dori (Sahel region) following a series of attacks, WFP, in coordination with UNHCR, adjusted its assistance accordingly. WFP completed the October round of in-kind food and CBT distributions in the town of Dori, delivering assistance to the remaining caseload of 3,157 displaced refugees. WFP is preparing to assist refugees of Djibo with a two-month ration covering the period of November to December.

Nutrition: In addition to the prevention of malnutrition among displaced populations, WFP assisted 29,927 PLW/Gs and 48,381 children aged 6-59 months, thanks to: (i) its programme of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment, implemented in collaboration with health centres in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions; and (ii) the regional response to the food crisis in Central Sahel (CRIALCES), enabling households of the Centre-Nord and Sahel to procure, via e-vouchers, commodities that are nutritious and locally produced.

Resilience: November food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities conducted in the Est region included the completion of four water dams and the rehabilitation of 12 hectares of land. In the Sahel region, 29 villages of the Séno province were provided with 13 sheep each, as well as agro-industrial feed, and trainings in intensive livestock breeding. This type of livestock breeding is considerably more efficient than the traditional one. Furthermore, because of its sedentary nature, not only does it compensate for the fact that the search for pasture remains problematic due to insecurity, but it also makes it possible to mobilise more manure. The fodder used for these cattle was harvested from land previously restored through the resilience programme's farming techniques.

Main photo: Credit: WFP/ Cheick Omar Bandaogo

Caption: Loading of food into the UNHAS helicopter in Fada N'Gourma (Est).

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Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
330 m	141.7 m	117.7 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.

As part of the climate insurance initiative, WFP and its private sector partner Geowatch carried out satellite monitoring of the Centre-Nord region to estimate yields for the 2021-2022 agricultural season. Remote data collection technique allows for improved data on areas where access is difficult. This pilot experiment will be scaled up to other regions in the next agricultural season. WFP plans to strengthen the Government's satellite analysis capacity in December, hence initiating a process of skill transfer for the next two years.

Education: Through regular and emergency school feeding, WFP provided 69,146 schoolchildren (34,122 girls and 35,024 boys) with on-site meals in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions. WFP provided additional monthly family rations of 10 kilograms of cereals to 9,273 girls, who are particularly at risk of dropping out of school, due to early marriage and/or unwanted pregnancy.

Capacity strengthening: WFP provided technical and financial support to the Permanent Secretariat in charge of crisis and vulnerability management in livestock (SP-CVEL) for the organisation of a workshop, from 29 November 29 to 3 December, with the objective of establishing harmonized pastoral warning and surveillance tools.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

744 passengers used the transport services of UNHAS in November, an unprecedented figure since the launch of the service. UNHAS operated 142 flights to 19 destinations, transported 10 tons of cargo and served 47 users (36 UN agencies, 7 NGOs and 4 donors). On 22 and 25 November, UNHAS carried out its first medical and security evacuations - of 12 injured people and 11 staff with their families - from Foubé (Centre-Nord) to Ouagadougou.

Logistics Cluster

On 10 November, the Logistics Cluster held a workshop in Ouagadougou that brought together 43 partners from government institutions, humanitarian organisations, and the private sector. The workshop presented the Logistics Cluster overview and key achievements in 2021. Group discussions were facilitated around logistics constraints and challenges to define potential solutions and activities for 2022.

Monitoring Evaluation

The updated November *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) results indicate that the next lean season would continue to strongly impact Burkinabes, who will face an overall deteriorated and precarious food security situation, with increases in the number of provinces (from two to three) and of people (+ 27 percent) in Phase 4, also called 'emergency'. Regions facing insecurity, displacement, and access difficulties are the most affected. The overall number of food insecure persons in the 2022 lean season nationwide is estimated at over 2.6 million.

The 2021 lean season response endline survey shows that the proportion of households with poor food consumption slightly increased (from 20 percent to 22 percent), meaning that some beneficiaries did not have all their food needs met. This is largely explained by the ration cuts. However, there was an improvement in the rate of households with acceptable food consumption score (from 28 percent to 31 percent), demonstrating the positive impact of regular assistance.

Challenges

While the humanitarian crisis continues to escalate in Burkina Faso, WFP faces funding challenges, especially for emergency operations. Without immediate further contributions, the first funding shortfalls will occur as early as February 2022.