



WFP Burkina Faso Country Brief

June 2022

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

Burkina Faso is a semi-arid country in the Sahel, with 40 percent of the population living 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 significant population displacement. As of 30 April 2022, over 1.9 million people were officially displaced.

Food and nutritional security across the country is critical – with about 3.5 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 complexity to an already vulnerable population. Overall, 9.7 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffer from acute malnutrition (2021 SMART National Nutrition Survey). To respond to the food and nutrition assistance needs in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, WFP declared the three countries as Corporate Attention.

WFP operations in Burkina Faso include emergency food assistance, school feeding, treatment and prevention of malnutrition, resilience building activities through food assistance for assets (FFA), smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) and micro-macro insurance (R4) programmes, national capacity strengthening, logistics and common services, and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). WFP has been present in Burkina Faso since 1967.



Population: 21.5 million

2020 Human Development Index ranking: 182 out of 189 countries

Income Level: Low

Chronic malnutrition: 21.6% of children aged 6-59 months

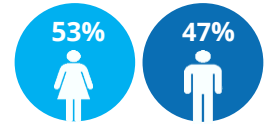
In Numbers

4,460 mt of food distributed

USD 4.9 million of cash distributed

USD 119.1 million six months (August 2022-January 2023) net funding requirements

981,229 people assisted in June 2022



Operational Updates

Political updates: ECOWAS and the military authorities reached an agreement on the transition timetable set at 24 months from 1 July 2022 following the sixty-first ordinary session of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government.

As part of a national reconciliation framework, interim President Lieutenant-colonel Paul-Henri Damiba held a meeting on 08 July with former presidents Blaise Compaore and Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo. Although invited, three former presidents, Roch Marc Christian Kabore, Michel Kafando, and Yacouba Isaac Zida, did not attend the meeting.

Assistance to IDPs: WFP reached 688,321 internally displaced persons, representing 76 percent of WFP's target of 906,672 people. In addition, 4,460 mt of in-kind food and USD 4.7 million were distributed.

As part of its rapid response, WFP distributed a total of 118 mt of in-kind food and 6 mt of nutritious food to 10,000 beneficiaries from Seytenga (Sahel region) and 5,000 beneficiaries from Thiou (Nord region).

In an inter-agency relief assistance with UNOCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, and WHO, WFP distributed 8.5 mt of in-kind food and nutritional products to 1,173 newly displaced people in Fada N'Gourma from Madjoari, Pama, and Kompienga (Est region).

Assistance to refugees: 13,1019 Malian refugees in Dori (Sahel region) received USD 67,523 in cash transfers.

Lean Season: WFP launched the first round of distribution for the lean season response and successfully reached 150,376 food insecure people in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions.

Nutrition: WFP provided specialized nutritious food to 44,521 children aged 6-59 months and 15,011 pregnant and lactating women (PLW/Gs) through prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activities.

Resilience: As part of integrated resilience, WFP finalized the realization of 496 hectares of stone barriers, 260 linear meters of crossing structures, 20 gardens as well as the manufacturing of 3,085 improved stoves and the development of 48 hectares of lowlands in the Centre-Nord, Est, and Sahel regions.

In the Centre-Nord region, a collaboration between WFP and FAO led to the development of 72 hectares of lowlands and the provision of 5.7 metric tons of rice seeds to farmers.

In addition, WFP facilitated the compensation of 17,496 drought-affected smallholder farmers and transferred USD 677,000 as part of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica response in the localities of Bourzanga, Kongoussi and Rollo (Centre-Nord region).

In the framework of early recovery cash for work, about 4,000 beneficiaries from Dori, Djibo and Gorom-Gorom received an overall payment of USD 954,500.

Main photo: Credit: WFP/ Cheick Omar Bandaogo
Caption: A beneficiary receiving cash (Est region).
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Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2022 Total Requirements (in USD)	2022 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
339 m	156 m	119 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.

WFP also trained 480 participants on the operational management of cooperative companies and post-harvest losses management as part of its Smallholder Agricultural Market Support.

School feeding: WFP distributed hot meals to 65,420 primary school students, including 9,941 primary school girls who also received take-home rations composed of cereals.

In support of the education in emergency initiative implemented by UNICEF and EDUCO, WFP provided hot meals to 15,000 children from displaced and host families in 60 schools in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions. The education in emergency initiative aims to offer 4-month remedial classes to 15,000 children deprived of education due to insecurity.

FAO, UNICEF, and WFP developed a joint school feeding pilot initiative based on local products in seven municipalities of the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, Plateau Central and Sahel regions. The initiative targets 103,000 children from 461 schools and aims at providing schoolchildren with safe, diverse, and nutritious food from local smallholders. Prior to the implementation phase expected for the upcoming school year, the three UN agencies conducted joint missions to assess the suitability of selected schools and, identify and address possible bottlenecks.

Social Protection: In collaboration with the World Bank, WFP supported the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action (MFSNFAH) in the organization of two workshops on (i) institutional arrangements for adaptive social protection and (ii) financing disaster risk management.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

From 1 to 30 June, UNHAS conducted 213 flights and transported 1,341 passengers from 67 users (12 UN agencies, 53 NGOs, and 2 donors). In addition, 36 MT of light cargo were dispatched. In addition, UNHAS helped eight humanitarian organizations evacuate their staff from Sebba (Sahel region) due to security concerns.

Assessment

WFP held a workshop to present the results of the study conducted with CIRAD (agricultural research and international cooperation organization) and CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture) on the resilience of food systems in areas of armed conflict in the Yagha province (Sahel region). The study targeted actors in local supply chains such as producers, breeders, traders, transporters, and processors. The results allowed to (i) analyze how food systems are affected by armed conflict, (ii) identify the most affected stakeholders, (iii) document the strategies implemented by those stakeholders and (iv) lessons learned on the resilience of food systems in armed conflict areas.

Challenges

Humanitarian access to the most vulnerable population remains an issue of concern due to increasing security incidents. The recent thread of incidents involving the destruction of infrastructures on key roads have impacted road traffic and WFP food deliveries, particularly in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions. The rainy season's consequences on road practicability in some areas adds another layer of constraints to food deliveries.

WFP operations requires USD 119.1 million in funding for the next six months (August 2022 – January 2023) to continue its support to the country.

Donors

Donors to WFP Burkina Faso in 2022 include Canada, China, European Commission, France, Germany, Government of Burkina Faso, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and United States of America. Additional support was provided by UN CERF and private donors.