

COUNTRY STRATEGY

WFP's long-term vision for Burkina Faso is to ensure food and nutrition security for the poorest and most vulnerable households. The overall country strategy is to provide a framework for assisting the Government in accelerating socio-economic growth and reduce poverty. Three strategic priorities have been retained to define WFP's role in Burkina Faso and provide a basis for strategic partnerships with national and international organizations. The three strategic priorities are: (1) enhance the national capacity to respond to crises and build household resilience to shocks; (2) support the development of human capital through social protection programmes; and (3) strengthen small-scale producers' skills and capacities in marketing and processing agricultural products. WFP has been present in Burkina Faso since 1967.



OPERATIONS

	Project Duration	Planned number of people	Total requirements (in USD)	Total received (in USD)	Total Funded (%)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*	Top 5 Donors
CP 200163 Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015)	Jan 2011– Dec 2015	888,000	53,430,464	27,960,542	52%	2,963,583	Canada, Switzerland, Multilateral, Luxembourg, Germany
PRRO 200509 Building Resilience and Reducing Malnutrition'	Apr 2013 – Dec 2014	1,422,000	65,704,353	30,274,419	46%	7,536,618	Multilateral, Germany, UK, France, Belgium
EMOP 200438 Regional EMOP	Jun 2012 – Dec 2014	35,000	42,878,261	23,150,904	54%	1,590,061	USA, European Commission, Japan, UK, UN CERF

*February-July

Summary of WFP assistance: In Burkina Faso, WFP's ongoing operations aim to increase food security and nutrition as well as national capacities: country programme (CP 200163) and protracted relief and recovery (PRRO 200509). Through regional emergency operation (EMOP 200438), Malian refugees receive food and nutrition assistance.

CP 200163 has two main components: school feeding for all primary schools in the Sahel region, take-home rations for girls in the last two years, and food and nutrition assistance to people affected by HIV/AIDS. These activities support Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2 and 6 and WFP Strategic Objective 4.

Through PRRO 200509, WFP provides treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children between 6 and 59 months and pregnant and lactating women, promotes the recovery of the most vulnerable households following the 2012 Sahel food and nutrition crisis and assists in building resilience against future shocks. The activities support MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 7 and WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, and 3.

Through EMOP 200438, WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to Malian refugees residing in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. In Burkina Faso, refugees receive monthly food and cash distributions and children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women receive treatment for MAM in support of MDGs 1, 4 and 5 and WFP Strategic Objective 1.

Purchase for Progress (P4P) targets small-scale producers to develop skills in marketing and quality control and provide access to institutional markets and credit. The activities support MDGs 1 and 5 and WFP Strategic Objective 3.

WFP continues to align activities with national strategies, policies and protocols regarding food security, nutrition and social protection as well as provide technical support to the Government to increase capacities to deal with high malnutrition and food insecurity rates and food- and nutrition-related emergencies. Gender remains an integral part of all WFP operations in the country.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

ACHIEVEMENTS	ISSUES/CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period, WFP was able to provide treatment for moderate acute malnutrition to 28,000 children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women; food and nutrition assistance to over 35,000 Malian refugees residing in Burkina Faso and school meals to over 100,000 primary school children. • Contributions in mid-2014 allowed WFP to return to four regions in September 2014 where assistance had previously been suspended due to funding constraints. • WFP has continued make advancements in its innovative pilot project to introduce yogurt into the school feeding programme in a handful of primary schools in the Sahel region. Through the activity, WFP will provide a nutritious, culturally-adapted local product for breakfast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2014, a series of demonstrations led to the resignation of President Blaise Compaoré, who had been in power for 27 years. A transitional Government was put in place until elections can be held in November 2015. WFP has been working closely with the Government to make sure that assistance is not interrupted during the transition. • Severe pipeline breaks, due to the quarantine and declassification of a large stock of corn, in Component 2 of CP 200163 limited the impact of the activity and forced WFP to reduce the number of coverage days. The activity will have to be suspended if new contributions are not received.

PARTNERSHIPS

All WFP operations are aligned with Government priorities and policies and works closely with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Food Security and Gender Promotion to design and implement activities. WFP works in collaboration and creates synergies with other UN agencies and NGOs wherever possible in order to coordinate and avoid duplication and overlap. For nutrition, WFP has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNICEF and WHO. Regions of intervention and activities have been identified. For Food for Assets, WFP works closely with FAO and IFAD. A current MoU with FAO will be expanded in 2015 to include IFAD, and the three organizations have worked together with local NGOs on a post-harvest losses project. For refugee assistance, WFP works with UNHCR to coordinate food assistance activities and planning figures for 2015.

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Burkina Faso is a semi-arid Sahelian country with a population of about 17 million. It ranks 181 of 187 on the 2014 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). Almost half of the population (44.6 percent) lives below the poverty line. According to preliminary results of the 2014 SMART nutrition survey, 8.6 percent of children under 5 are affected by acute malnutrition, while more than 29 percent suffer from chronic malnutrition. Agriculture, which employs more than 80 percent of the country, is the main economic sector is prone to climatic and external shocks such as droughts, floods and high oil prices. The 2012 Sahel Food and Nutrition Crisis accentuated underlying vulnerability and poverty.

However, progress has been made in recent years. Primary school enrolment rates have increased, and are now at 85 percent. Malnutrition, despite being high and showing regional discrepancies, has shown a decreasing trend over the past 5 years. The 2012 crisis has led to the development of a number of regional and national policies regarding food security, nutrition and resilience, leading to increased cooperation and collaboration between the Government, United Nations and other technical and financial partners.



As a result of ongoing conflict in northern Mali, more than 30,000 refugees remain in Burkina Faso, most of whom reside in the northern region of the country. Their presence places additional pressure on already-fragile food security situation, not only for refugees, but also for the host-country population as well.

WFP currently covers seven of the country's thirteen regions. The most wide-reaching activity is targeted supplementary feeding, covering Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-West, East, North and Sahel. Cash-for-Assets covers 6 of those regions (excluding Boucle du Mouhoun). School feeding is carried out in over 800 primary schools in the Sahel region; assistance to refugees occurs in the Sahel region and the urban centres of Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou and assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS is provided across five towns (Bobo-Dioulasso, Gaoua Koudougou, Ouagadougou and Ouahigouya).