



21 September 2026

Informal Consultations

Burkina Faso CSP (January 2027 – December 2031)



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Country analysis and food security assessment



Hazards and Vulnerability

- Security crisis started 2019
- Internally displaced populations are gradually starting to return
- Extreme weather related shocks, droughts, floods, and extreme temperature
- Acute food insecurity: 2.7M, including 400K in emergency (2024)



Food Availability

- Cereal production: 7M metric tons, a 17.63% increase from 2024.
- Some provinces in deficit due to access challenges.



Food Accessibility

- A downward trend in cost nationally compared to five-year average; Prices in hard-to-reach areas increasing
- One in three households spends more than 65% of their budget on food.



Food Utilization

- GAM 9,9% but higher in the hard-to-reach areas (>16.9%)
- 31.1% eat less than 2 meals a day.



WFP strategic positioning in Burkina Faso

Transition from crisis response to recovery, resilience, and national systems

 Strategic focus	 How the CSP aligns	 How WFP delivers
• A more disciplined CSP with a focused programmatic offer. • Targeted crisis response with focus on IPC3+ and sudden on-set crises; depth over breath. • Continued gradual transition towards early recovery efforts and reduction of unconditional assistance.	• Anchors support for resilience and sustainable transformation of food systems in national priorities; Government-UN Flagship programmes/UNSDCF. • Delivers on NDP and national policy objectives through complementary resilience building with RBAs.	• Innovative delivery modalities and reduced costs. • Focus on complementing, strengthening, and delivering through national platforms and systems.

Key changes: CSP prioritizes 5 activities (from current 10) with 44% annual budget reduction compared to CSP 2019-2026. Transitioning away from activities with limited sustainability and funding perspective.

WFP Burkina Faso CSP (2027 – 2031)



SO1: Effective emergency preparedness and response



SO2 Reduced needs and enhanced resilience to withstand shocks



SO3 : Enabled government and partner programmes

Crisis-affected populations in Burkina Faso are better able to meet their food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks.

Food insecure and at-risk populations have improved self-reliance, nutritional-adequacy, diversified livelihoods, and are more resilient to recurring shocks.

Government is enabled to increase the quality, coverage, and sustainability of nutrition-sensitive safety nets for the most vulnerable.

The humanitarian community in Burkina Faso is informed and enabled to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies.

NDP Pillar 3 (Human Capital) and NHRP

NDP Pillars 3 (Human Capital) and 4 (Economic Transformation)

NDP Pillar 3 (Human Capital)

NHRP

Activity 1: Nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and support for early recovery.

Activity 2: Integrated resilience packages and address drivers of malnutrition.

Activity 3: Support for national social protection systems school feeding program.

Activity 4: On-demand services.
Activity 5: UNHAS

Budget: US\$ 481 M
Beneficiaries: 2.4 M

Budget: US\$ 117 M
Beneficiaries: 1.3 M

Budget: \$ 75 M
Beneficiaries: 0.4 M

Budget: \$ 128 M



Transition and sustainability

WFP is supporting national ownership through strengthening of national systems and capacities

01

Resilience building:

WFP activities are innovative and scalable and anchored in national programmes.

02

Social Protection:

Shift from directly implementation to capacity strengthening and advisory as national programme reaches maturity.

03

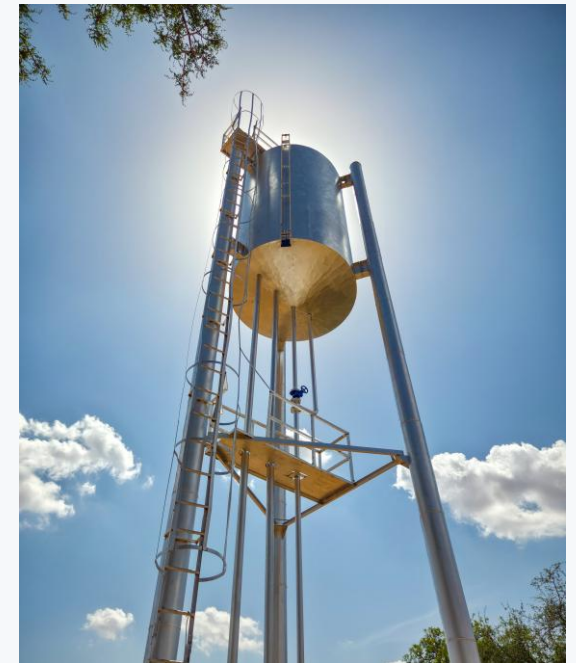
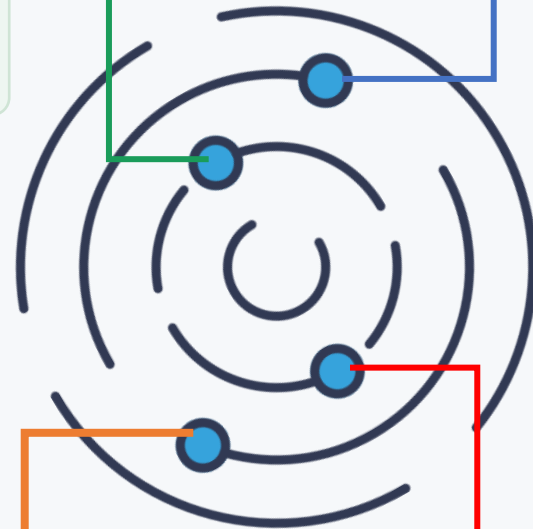
Home-grown School Feeding

WFP will phase out direct support as canteens become sustainable and integrate into national programme.

04

Emergency Response:

WFP will focus on sudden-onset emergencies, while chronic needs will be covered through national systems.



Thank you!

