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COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 8

*For approval on a
no-objection basis*



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COUNTRY PROGRAMME BURKINA FASO 200163 (2011–2015)

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Burkina Faso, 40 percent of the population of 14 million live below the poverty line.¹ Food insecurity affects 50 percent of households, and is increasing in the urban areas.² The nutritional status of children under 5 remains a concern: prevalence of global acute malnutrition is above 10 percent and stunting nearly 30 percent.³ Child and maternal mortality are among the highest in the world. Illiteracy is widespread, especially among women, and large regional disparities persist, particularly in primary school enrolment.

The most food-insecure regions – Sahel, North and East – will be targeted with a view to reduce chronic food insecurity and support disaster prevention measures and emergency preparedness. The components of country programme 200163 are: i) support for primary education; ii) nutritional support for vulnerable groups; iii) support for the rural economy in the context of climate change; and iv) enhancing the agricultural sector through local procurement and support for food fortification and processing. The programme was defined together with the Government and is aligned with the existing national programmes and priorities identified in the Government's Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development 2011–2015 concept note. It will contribute to the first and second outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2011–2015), which aims to support pro-poor economic growth and the development of human capital.

The country programme addresses seven Millennium Development Goals and WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 4, and 5.⁴

Cash transfers will account for 20 percent of WFP assistance. Market analyses and WFP's experience in the voucher pilot in 2009–2010 indicate that cash-based interventions should have a comparative advantage over food where market conditions are favourable. Cash transfers have been marginally more cost-efficient than food transfers and may be considered more effective in meeting objectives such as increasing dietary diversity. Cash interventions support the government policy of developing a social protection strategy and leveraging the private sector.

The development of national capacities to tackle food insecurity and undernutrition is a cross-cutting element of the country programme, and it ensures gradual hand-over to the local and national authorities. The budget is based on an estimate of regular contributions and additional resources to be raised by the country office.

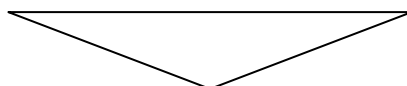
¹ National Institute of Statistics and Demography. 2006. General Population Census. Ouagadougou.

² Directorate General for the Promotion of Rural Economy. 2008. Comprehensive Food Security, Vulnerability and Nutritional Assessment. Ouagadougou.

³ National Nutrition Directorate. 2009. National Nutrition Survey. Ouagadougou. Prevalence according to National Centre for Health Statistics reference.

⁴ Strategic Objective 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition; Strategic Objective 5 – Strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis country programme Burkina Faso 200163 (2011–2015) (WFP/EB.1/2011/8/1), for which the food requirement is 42,813 mt at a total cost to WFP of US\$50.3 million.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Economic and Social Context

1. Burkina Faso is a least-developed country with a population of 14 million,¹ of whom 77 percent live in rural areas and almost half are under 15. It is classified 177th of 182 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2009 Human Development Report.
2. Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger – will not be achieved. Poverty has fallen marginally from 43.5 percent in 1994 to 43.2 percent in 2010.⁵ Declining cotton prices and global financial and food crises have reduced the gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate from 5.2 percent in 2008 to 3.2 percent in 2009.⁵
3. The economy is barely diversified and largely dependent on the primary sector, which contributes to a third of GDP and generates 80 percent of export revenue. The sector is vulnerable to external shocks, particularly weather hazards.
4. Increased agricultural production is achieved by using more of the available arable land. Productivity is not increasing, partly because of poor access to agricultural inputs. Extensive agriculture degrades soils and depletes natural resources: by 2030, the potential for cultivation will be saturated. Livestock contributes to 20 percent of export revenue and is fundamental to household food security, but the sector receives low investments. Climate change is likely to reduce the availability of water and pasture, exacerbating the vulnerability of pastoralists and farmers.
5. There has been substantial progress in increasing access to clean water and addressing HIV/AIDS. In 2007, 66 percent of rural households had access to drinking water compared with 18 percent in 1993.⁶ HIV prevalence fell from 7.2 percent in 1997 to 1.6 percent in 2008⁷ among people aged 15–49 but remains high in urban areas.⁸ An estimated 130,000 people live with HIV, and 100,000 children have been orphaned by AIDS.⁹ Given this situation, HIV and AIDS activities will be gradually mainstreamed into the health and social protection sectors.
6. Such progress has not been achieved in health and education. Child mortality of 142/1,000 live births and maternal mortality of 307/100,000 live births remain among the highest in the world.¹ Gross primary enrolment increased to 74.8 percent in 2008/09, but only four in ten children complete the primary cycle. Girls' enrolment in primary education is increasing, but parity is not yet reached.¹⁰ The trend of enrolment rates in secondary schools has not improved, particularly for girls. The quality of education and the effectiveness of the system are concerns.

⁵ Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2010.

⁶ Ministry of Economy and Finance/United Nations. 2010. MDGs Monitoring Report Burkina Faso. Ouagadougou.

⁷ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. 2008. Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva. Available at: http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2008_Global_report.asp

⁸ In Ouagadougou 4 percent and in Bobo-Dioulasso. 3.4 percent. National Board, 2008.

⁹ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. 2008. *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*. Geneva. Available at: http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2008_Global_report.asp

¹⁰ According to the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy, the parity index was 0.88 in 2008.

Characteristics of Food Insecurity

7. Annual population growth of 3 percent increases the pressure on natural resources and prevents economic development and poverty reduction policies from achieving results. The effects of climate change have increased hazards in terms of frequent floods and droughts that compromise food security and livelihoods in rural communities. Desertification in drought-prone areas is rapidly spreading.
8. The proportion of the population consuming less than the minimum diet decreased from 47 percent in 2003 to 33 percent in 2006,⁶ but the 2008 food crisis may have slowed this trend. Nearly 50 percent of households are food-insecure, mainly in rural areas.¹¹ Studies in Ouagadougou by the Institute of Research and Development (IRD) showed that urban food insecurity is increasing as a result of urbanization, high food prices and households' low purchasing power; 90 percent of households in the poorest neighbourhoods are food-insecure.¹²
9. Households spend over 50 percent of their incomes on food; they have low dietary diversity, do not own cereal stocks and have poor dietary habits.¹³ As a result of the 2008 food crisis, people have had to reduce the quantities of food purchased and adopt negative coping mechanisms.
10. Since 2007, the nutritional status of children under 5 and women of childbearing age has improved as a result of work by the Ministry of Health, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Chronic malnutrition remains a concern, however, for an estimated 1 million malnourished children, of whom 400,000 are severely malnourished. In areas with high food insecurity, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 exceeds 30 percent, and the rate of acute malnutrition is 10.7 percent, including 1.5 percent severe.¹⁴
11. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a serious public health problem: 90 percent of children aged 6–59 months and half of women of childbearing age are anaemic and/or deficient in vitamin A; 70 percent of rural households do not have access to iodized salt.
12. The Sahel, East and North regions have the highest prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity. The issues differ from one region to another, but these areas have common characteristics such as cereal deficit, lack of income-generating activities, low purchasing power, low rates of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, inadequate availability and use of weaning foods and poor dietary diversity. Markets are regularly supplied, but households do not have the purchasing power to access sufficient food.

Government Policies on Food Security and Poverty

13. Official development assistance doubled between 1997 and 2007: it was US\$862 million, 12.5 percent of GDP, in 2008;¹⁵ 50 percent of the government budget is funded by foreign aid.

¹¹ Directorate General for the Promotion of Rural Economy. 2008. Comprehensive Food Security, Vulnerability and Nutritional Assessment. Ouagadougou.

¹² IRD. 2009. Urban Household Food Vulnerability. Ouagadougou.

¹³ Directorate General for the Promotion of Rural Economy. 2008. It is estimated that 51 percent of households have low food diversity and 40 percent have no cereal stocks.

¹⁴ National Nutrition Directorate. 2009. National Nutrition Survey. Ouagadougou. Prevalence according to National Centre for Health Statistics reference: East 37.3 percent, Sahel 36.4 percent and North 32.7 percent.

¹⁵ Directorate General Plan, 2010.

14. Under the Poverty Reduction Strategy, significant work has been done to improve food security. In 2007, the National Food Security Programme was revised to promote crop diversification, growth and availability of food and to improve the nutritional status of the population.
15. A government team recently finalized the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Programme in consultation with technical and financial partners to facilitate funding and implement programmes that enhance agricultural growth and food security through the Partnership Pact.
16. In 2011, the Government will launch the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development based on continuous social development efforts and more forceful economic development, leveraging the private sector to generate additional growth to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.
17. The World Bank and UNICEF have been facilitating discussions with the Ministry of the Economy and Finance for the development of a national social protection policy with safety nets such as cash transfers, cash for work and school feeding. WFP's advisory role exploits its expertise in cash transfers, large-scale nutrition and school meals programmes and partnerships with communities and civil society organizations.
18. The volume of food aid – 40,000 mt per year – has remained stable since 2000.¹⁶ WFP food assistance relies mainly on local purchases from commercial traders or directly from farmers' associations.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

19. Along with country programme (CP) 103990, WFP launched emergency operation (EMOP) 107730 in 2009, protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 105410 in 2007 and PRRO 200054 in 2010 to respond to severe food insecurity.
20. The Board field visit in March 2009 acknowledged that WFP programmes target the poorest and most vulnerable people¹⁷ and highlighted the extreme poverty and undernutrition, particularly among women and children. The mission recommended continued assistance for malnourished groups and enhanced partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, especially during the transition from emergency to development.
21. The evaluation of PRRO 105410 highlighted a significant decrease in global acute malnutrition. The IRD study on the impact of vouchers in urban areas under EMOP 107730 found that WFP assistance had a protective effect on households in terms of access to food and healthcare:¹⁸ 53 percent of targeted households reported consumption of better quality food; 87 percent reported consumption of increased quantities.
22. The mid-term review of CP 103990 in November 2008 concluded that it was in line with national development priorities.¹⁹ Geographic and beneficiary targeting were found to be

¹⁶ Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). 2008. Burkina Faso Food Security Profile. Ouagadougou.

¹⁷ WFP/EB.A/2009/15-B.

¹⁸ During the 12 months of assistance, severely food-insecure households dropped from 80 percent to 65 percent; two-thirds of households reported increasing the number and size of meals.

¹⁹ Final Report of the Mid-Term Review of Burkina Faso Country Programme 103990, February 2009.

adequate; mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and capacity development were in place.

23. The impact of CP 103990 could have been greater if it had been fully funded. A 50 percent shortfall prompted suspension of activities addressing chronic malnutrition and downsizing of the asset creation component.
24. Between 2006 and 2009, gross enrolment increased from 37 percent to 41 percent in WFP-assisted primary schools; the enrolment of girls increased from 32 percent to 39 percent. The mid-term evaluation noted that promotion rates had reached the national average and that primary school completion was higher than the national average. A joint WFP/World Bank study found that school feeding and take-home rations increased enrolment by 5 percent to 6 percent annually.²⁰
25. The evaluation recommended that the asset-creation component in areas at risk of natural disasters focus more on water management and land reclamation. Enhanced partnerships with organizations supporting income generation would improve sustainability.
26. Stakeholder consultations during preparation of the country strategy highlighted the importance of: i) enhancing the sustainability of WFP's activities; ii) increasing work on capacity development; and iii) enhancing partnerships with government technical departments, NGOs and farmers' organizations. WFP's advisory role in the development of social protection and food security policies should be reinforced.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

27. The WFP country strategy for 2011–2015 defines the following priorities: i) enhance national capacity to respond to crises and households' resilience to shocks; ii) support the development of human capital through social protection programmes; and iii) increase small-scale producers' capacities in marketing and processing of agricultural products.
28. In view of these and of WFP's comparative advantages in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), four components have been designed, which have proven to have great impact on food security:
 - 1) Support for primary education
 - 2) Nutritional support for vulnerable groups
 - 3) Support for the rural economy in the context of climate change
 - 4) Enhancing agricultural value chain through local procurement, food fortification and processing.
29. Country programme 200163 will contribute to seven MDGs²¹ and to Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5. It constitutes a shift towards innovative approaches for sustainable hunger solutions, with emphasis on supporting local economies and national structures. The objective is to ensure food and nutrition security, particularly for women

²⁰ WFP/World Bank. 2008. *Educational and Health Impact of Two School Feeding Schemes: Evidence from a Randomized Trial in Rural Burkina Faso*. Available at: http://www.agecon.purdue.edu/news/seminarfiles/BurkinaSchoolFeeding_12_01_08.pdf

²¹ 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 – Achieve universal primary education; 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; 4 – Reduce child mortality; 5 – Improve maternal health; 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability.

and children, in a context of climate change whereby disaster prevention and preparedness become critical elements of poverty-reduction policies. All activities take into account WFP's gender policy.

Component 1: Support for primary education

30. A major factor in the low ranking in human development is education. To support the Government's goals of universal primary education by 2020 and improved quality of education, WFP will assist the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy with a view to enhancing the Government's school feeding programme.
31. WFP will provide fortified meals for primary schoolchildren in the most food-insecure regions who are not yet part of the national programme and where enrolment is significantly below the national average. WFP's provision of micronutrients will help to reduce high levels of anaemia and vitamin A deficiencies.
32. An essential package will be jointly provided by UNICEF, FAO, the United Nations Population Fund, WFP, the World Bank and NGOs to create a favourable environment in which children can learn by promoting access to clean water, sanitation, vitamin A supplementation, nutrition education, HIV/AIDS awareness and environmental conservation. In collaboration with UNICEF, NGO partners will provide deworming tablets for children in all WFP-assisted schools.
33. An annual average of 99,400 children in the Sahel region, where gross enrolment is only 41 percent, will receive corn-soya blend (CSB) porridge for breakfast and lunches supplemented with micronutrient powder (MNP).
34. Girls enrolled in the last two grades who have an attendance rate of at least 80 percent will receive a monthly take-home ration of 10 kg of cereals. Take-home rations encourage parents to keep girls in school to complete the primary cycle.²²
35. A gradual transition to community-based school feeding will be developed as advocated by the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy.²³ To enhance the national school feeding programme, WFP will develop capacities in food procurement, transport and management, calculation of rations and M&E. The Government will be encouraged to support the WFP school feeding programme with in-kind or cash contributions.

Component 2: Nutritional support for vulnerable groups

36. Three types of intervention are planned to: i) treat acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women; ii) reduce chronic malnutrition through blanket feeding for children aged 6–23 months; and iii) assist people living with HIV and children orphaned by AIDS.
37. **Targeted supplementary feeding.** Each year, 67,000 malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women will be assisted through health centres and community partners in Sahel, North and East regions, which have the highest levels of food insecurity and acute and chronic malnutrition. Beneficiaries will be admitted and

²² WFP/World Bank. 2008. Educational and Health Impact of Two School Feeding Schemes: Evidence from a Randomized Trial in Rural Burkina Faso. New York

²³ During the third year, WFP will, in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy, explore the possibility of introducing external canteens supported by in-kind contributions from communities.

discharged on the basis of nutritional status, in line with the national nutrition protocol.²⁴ This activity will continue to support the Ministry of Health's contractual approach with NGOs and will be carried out by health personnel, NGOs and community-based organizations. It complements UNICEF's nutrition programme, which focuses on severe acute malnutrition.

38. The supplementary feeding programme will be leveraged to ensure delivery of a health and nutrition package to prevent severe malnutrition and reduce the economic cost of undernutrition. WFP will support nutrition education at the community level to promote good weaning and the use of locally produced fortified foods.
39. **Blanket feeding.** In Sahel region, where chronic malnutrition rates are high and food availability low, especially during the June to August lean season, children aged 6–23 months will receive a supplementary ration of CSB++²⁵ during these three months to prevent the seasonal surge in undernutrition that is one underlying cause of chronic malnutrition. This approach is in line with the Ministry of Health's objective to maximize beneficiary coverage, as implemented by NGOs in other regions of Burkina Faso.
40. These nutrition interventions will shift from PRRO 200054 to CP 200163 in January 2012, when the prevalence of global acute malnutrition should be below 10 percent. Technical and institutional support will be provided for the National Nutrition Directorate to develop a food fortification plan, revise the national protocol for malnutrition management and enhance the nutrition surveillance system.
41. **HIV/AIDS support.** In the poorest neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, where HIV/AIDS prevalence is above the national average, food assistance will be provided for malnourished patients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for six months, renewable once if anthropometric measurements fail to improve.²⁶ AIDS orphans in food-insecure households will be assisted for 12 months. Beneficiaries will be targeted in collaboration with UNDP, which implements the Civil Society and Community Support Programme, to develop income-generating activities and enhance self-reliance among people living with or affected by HIV and AIDS.

Component 3: Support for the rural economy in the context of climate change

42. WFP will continue to support the creation of small-scale productive assets for disaster prevention and mitigation, enhancing livelihoods in food-insecure rural communities. Low availability of food and lack of income-generating activities in Sahel, East and North regions are inducing people to migrate to urban areas or gold mines, increasing their vulnerability.
43. WFP will work with the FAO food security programme framework and the Ministry of Agriculture's Project for Improving Productivity and Food Security²⁷ to match resources

²⁴ Entry and exit criteria will be based on weight/height for children aged 6–59 months, the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) for pregnant women and the body mass index (BMI) for lactating mothers. Mothers of underweight babies under 6 months old will be admitted automatically.

²⁵ CSB++ has an improved formula and includes powdered milk.

²⁶ ART patients with BMI below 18.5 will be assisted during the first six months of treatment; children under 5 with MUAC equal to or less than 12.5 cm will also be targeted.

²⁷ Funded by the World Bank.

and support the restoration and protection of small-scale irrigation, land reclamation and erosion control, enabling poor families to increase the availability of agricultural or grazing land and diversify production, mitigating the effects of natural disasters.

44. Several NGOs have implemented cash-for-work schemes in rural areas, an effective means of social protection and promotion of local economies. Vouchers and cash transfers are more cost-efficient than food distribution, particularly where internal transport costs are high. Market conditions in the targeted areas, however, are unfavourable for meeting substantially higher demand: food is available throughout the year but prices are volatile and frequently higher than the national average. Poor roads, weak transport and limited storage facilities hamper commercial activities.
45. To avoid pressure on the market and possible inflation, WFP will provide food and cash transfers for food-insecure households working on productive and disaster-mitigation assets during the January–April dry season. WFP’s cooperating partners will transfer cash entitlements to beneficiaries fortnightly; WFP monitors will verify beneficiary lists, amounts transferred and the subsequent use of the cash transfers.
46. Communities will be targeted according to levels of food insecurity and the presence of NGO partners with sufficient technical capacity; 115,000 people will be assisted.
47. Enhancing the role and condition of women is a major objective: partners will organize activities such as functional literacy training to ensure that women benefit equally from assets created.
48. Under component 3, WFP will provide expertise in disaster prevention and response management as sector lead agency in the UNDAF (2011–2015).

Component 4: Enhancing agricultural value chain through local procurement, food fortification and processing

49. Development of Burkina Faso’s small-scale and subsistence agriculture has focused on increasing production, but the demand side of the value chain should also be enhanced to realize the benefits of supply-side investment. WFP will continue to purchase food locally to increase employment, develop sustainable livelihoods, increase the capacities of smallholder organizations and create complementarities with partners; it will also provide technical expertise for the Project for Improving Productivity and Food Security to improve small farmers’ marketing capacities.
50. WFP will use Purchase for Progress to increase partners’ capacities by acquiring equipment and storage facilities, training and exchanging lessons learned among producers’ organizations in areas such as access to credit and markets, negotiation, contracting, storage, packaging and transport.
51. Food processing and food fortification are still underdeveloped, even though they are priorities of the national economic development plan; producers of fortified food have limited technical and marketing capacity. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Research and Technological Exchange Group, WFP will support projects to enhance local production of fortified weaning flour. A major partner of the Government has offered funding to procure production equipment; WFP nutrition programmes will promote the consumption of the foods. WFP programmes will gradually reduce the volume of imported fortified foods and increase local procurement, which will support local economies.
52. Component 4 will assist 5,000 small farmers or members of smallholders’ organizations, producers’ organizations and producers of fortified foods.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

53. Monitoring and evaluation will be tailored to the various assistance modalities and adapted to the CP to enable efficient management of resources and evaluation of results.
54. Baseline surveys of nutrition, education and food security and detailed situation analyses will be conducted in collaboration with United Nations agencies; studies of the impact of new nutritional products will be undertaken.
55. Surveys will be carried out to report on outcomes; partners will be responsible for collecting data on outputs. Monthly reports will give numbers of beneficiaries assisted, nutrition rehabilitation and school attendance rates.
56. A mid-term review of the country programme in 2013 will focus on the extent to which it achieves expected results.
57. Management of the country programme will be supported by a technical coordination committee representing ministry technical departments and WFP. At the end of the country programme, the committee will be responsible for the integration of some activities into national development programmes.
58. Food will be purchased locally whenever possible. Food that is not available in the required quantity or quality will be imported. Logistics will be jointly managed by WFP and the Permanent Secretariat of WFP Aid in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fishery.
59. This CP constitutes a shift towards innovative approaches for sustainable long-term solutions to hunger. A change in the staff profile and new partnerships will be required to meet WFP's objectives and enable the Government to take over some functions. WFP will be more prominent in advising the Government on policy and technical matters and in developing more partnerships with donors, research institutes, United Nations agencies, NGOs and other organizations.
60. A joint programme with FAO will ensure expertise for diversified agricultural production and inputs. Enhanced partnership with UNICEF will focus on primary education and advocacy on nutrition issues, which are prominent in the national agenda. The country office has expertise in food security and nutrition, but additional skills will be needed in food fortification and marketing of weaning foods.
61. The resources required for CP 200163 will be funded through multilateral contributions and by the Government. Consultations with donors are planned jointly with the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy to mobilize resources for school feeding. A resource mobilization strategy has been prepared. WFP will continue to procure resources locally. Regular consultations with donors will identify progress in terms of expected results.

ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARY COVERAGE BY COMPONENT AND FOOD ALLOCATION						
	Food requirements (<i>mt</i>)	Distribution (%)	Number of beneficiaries per year			Women/girls %
			Women/ girls	Men/boys	Total	
Component 1 – Support for primary education	25 153	58.8	94 000	105 000	199 000	47
Children receiving school meals and take-home rations for girls	25 153	58.8	94 000	105 000	199 000	47
Component 2 – Nutritional support for vulnerable groups	14 738	34.9	344 000	225 000	569 000	60.4
Treatment of children aged 6–59 months	4 950	12	128 000	123 000	251 000	51
Treatment of pregnant and lactating women	1 875	4.4	84 000	n/a	84 000	100
Blanket feeding of children aged 6–23 months	3 120	7.3	89 000	85 000	174 000	51.2
ART clients	2 494	5.8	33 000	8 000	41 000	80.5
AIDS orphans	2 299	5.4	10 000	9 000	19 000	52.6
Component 3 – Support for the rural economy in the context of climate change	2 922	6.8	59 000	56 000	115 000¹	51.3
Food and cash for work beneficiaries	2 922	6.8	59 000	56 000	115 000	51.3
Component 4 – Enhancing agricultural value chain through local procurement, food fortification and processing			3 000	2 000	5 000²	60
TOTAL	42 813	100	499 000	388 000	888 000	56.2

¹ Assistance for beneficiaries under this activity will be a combination of food aid and cash transfers.

² Beneficiaries of this activity will not receive food aid.

ANNEX I-B

FOOD TYPE AND RATION SIZE			
Component	Type of Food	Ration size/ person/day (g)	Energy content (kcal)/% kcal from protein
Component 1 – Support for primary education			
Children receiving school meals and take-home rations for girls	Cereals	160	
	Pulses	40	
	Vegetable oil	20	
	CSB	60	
	MNP	0.5	
	Salt	3	
Total		284	1 139/11.5
Component 2 – Nutritional support for vulnerable groups			
Treatment of children aged 6–23 months	CSB++	200	
Total		200	840/16
Treatment of children aged 24–59 months and pregnant and lactating women	CSB	233	
	Vegetable oil	15	
Total		248	1 035/15.8
Blanket feeding of children aged 6–23 months	CSB++	200	
Total		200	840/16
ART clients	Cereals	200	
	Pulses	60	
	CSB	50	
	Vegetable oil	15	
Total		325	1 204/13.3
AIDS orphans	Cereals	200	
	Pulses	60	
	CSB	50	
	Vegetable oil	15	
Total		325	1 204/13.3
Component 3 – Support for the rural economy in the context of climate change			
Food and cash for work beneficiaries	Cereals	175	
	Pulses	50	
	Vegetable oil	12.5	
	Cash	1.25	
Total		238.75	908/11
Component 4 – Enhancing agricultural value chain through local procurement, food fortification and processing			
	n/a	n/a	n/a

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
UNDAF OUTCOME(S)	UNDAF outcome indicators		
<p>Outcome 1 Accelerated and sustainable pro-poor economic growth</p> <p>Outcome 2 Enhanced human capital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poverty rate ➤ Poverty depth ➤ Household and per capita average revenue/consumption ➤ Child and maternal mortality rates ➤ Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 ➤ Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among women and men aged 15–24 ➤ Completion rate for girls and boys in the primary school ➤ Literacy rate among women and men >15 years 	<p>Risks: natural disasters, political instability</p> <p>Assumptions: economic growth is pro-poor; good level of resources mobilized; government commitment</p>	<p>79 880 000</p> <p>262 023 000</p>
COMPONENT 1: SUPPORT FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION			23 120 822
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			
<p>Outcome 1 Increased access to primary education and human capital development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Girls' and boys' annual enrolment rates and trend in assisted primary schools ➤ Attendance rate for girls and boys in assisted primary schools as % of school days attended ➤ Enrolment gender ratio 	<p>Government commitment to universal school enrolment</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<p>Output 1.1 Sufficient quantity and quality of food rations distributed to pupils in assisted primary schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of targeted pupils receiving food rations, by gender, and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual 	<p>The operation receives adequate and timely funding; enough partners support school feeding</p>	
<p>Output 1.2 School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP 		
<p>Outcome 2 Improved nutritional status of pupils in assisted primary schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among girls and boys in assisted primary schools 	<p>Continued commitment from Government and donors; no major food production shortfall or disease outbreak</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 Sufficient quantity and quality of food rations distributed to pupils in assisted primary schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of targeted pupils receiving food rations, by gender, and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned in assisted primary schools ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual 	<p>The operation receives adequate and timely funding; enough partners and stakeholders support it</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce hunger			
Outcome 3 Progress made towards nationally owned school feeding programme	➤ Hand-over strategy developed and implemented by Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy by the end of CP 200163	Continued government commitment; political stability	
Output 3.1 Agreed hand-over strategy in place for school feeding programme	➤ Quality of hand-over strategy agreed between WFP and Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy	Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy capacity to absorb activities in the national school feeding programme	
Outcome 4 Broader national policy frameworks incorporate school feeding programme	➤ % increase of funding by the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy for school feeding programme	Continued government commitment; political stability	
Output 4.1 Capacity and awareness of Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy and cooperating partners developed through WFP-organized actions	➤ Number of staff of Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy and cooperating partners trained in school feeding programme design and management	Adequate partner and stakeholder support	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
COMPONENT 2: NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS			15 262 500
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			
<p>Outcome 5 Improved nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in targeted areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of stunting, underweight and wasting among children under 5 in targeted areas Targets: <30%, <30% and <8% ➤ Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among children under 5; baseline 92% Target: 85% ➤ Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among pregnant and lactating women; baseline 52% Target: 45% ➤ Prevalence of malnutrition among lactating women (BMI) in targeted areas; baseline 15% Target: 10% ➤ Supplementary feeding recovery rate of malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted areas Target: >70%; alarming if <50% ➤ Supplementary feeding non-response rate of malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted areas Target: <10% ➤ Supplementary feeding default rate of malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted areas Target: <15%; alarming if >30% ➤ Supplementary feeding death rate of malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted areas Target: <3%; alarming if >10% 	Continued social and political stability; continued government and donor commitment; no major food production shortfall or disease outbreak	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<p>Output 5.1 Sufficient quantity and quality of food distributed to children under 5, women of childbearing age, in particular pregnant and lactating women, in targeted areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of targeted people receiving food, by category and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual 	<p>The operation receives adequate funding from donors in time to procure and ship before the lean season. There is enough partner and stakeholder support for implementation.</p>	
<p>Outcome 6 Increased survival of adults and children with HIV after 6 and 12 months of ART</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 6–12 months after initiation of ART 	<p>Continued government and donor commitment; no major food production shortfall</p>	
<p>Output 6.1 Sufficient quantity and quality of food distributed to targeted ART patients</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of targeted people receiving food by category and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual 	<p>The operation receives adequate funding from donors in time to procure and ship before the lean season. There is enough partner and stakeholder support for implementation.</p>	
<p>Outcome 7 Improved nutritional status of targeted ART patients in first six months of ART</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of malnutrition among targeted ART patients 	<p>Government and donor commitment; no major food production shortfall or disease outbreak</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<p>Output 7.1 Sufficient quantity and quality of food distributed to targeted ART patients</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of targeted people receiving by category and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual 	<p>The operation receives adequate funding in time to procure and ship before the lean season; enough partners and stakeholders support implementation</p>	
<p>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce hunger</p>			
<p>Outcome 8 Progress made towards nationally owned comprehensive nutrition and HIV/AIDS programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hand-over strategies developed and implemented in comprehensive nutrition and HIV and AIDS programmes 	<p>Government implementation of accelerated growth programme; continued socio-political stability and commitment from Government and donors for resource mobilization</p>	
<p>Output 8.1 Agreed hand-over strategies in place for comprehensive nutrition and HIV/AIDS programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and quality of hand-over strategies agreed between WFP and Ministry of Health 	<p>Enough partners and stakeholders support implementation</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
COMPONENT 3: SUPPORT FOR THE RURAL ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE			11 762 304
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures			
Outcome 9 Early-warning system, food security and nutrition monitoring system and contingency plans in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster preparedness index 	Continued commitment from Government and donors	
Output 9.1 Disaster mitigation measures in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems in place and enhanced, by type 	Enough partners and stakeholders support implementation	
Outcome 10 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score ➤ % of household expenditures devoted to food 	Government implementation of accelerated growth programme; continued socio-political stability and commitment from Government and donors	
Output 10.1 Food distributed under secure conditions in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of targeted households receiving food, by category and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods distributed, by type, as % of actual 	Timely funding; enough partners and stakeholders support implementation	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<p>Output 10.2 Cash distributed under secure conditions in sufficient quantity and on time to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving cash on time, as % of planned ➤ Number of women heads of household receiving cash, as % of planned ➤ Cash distributed, as % of planned 	Adequate and timely funding; enough partners and stakeholders support implementation	
<p>Outcome 11 Hazard risk reduced in targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household asset score 	Government implementation of accelerated economic growth programme; socio-political stability	
<p>Output 11.1 Disaster mitigation assets built or restored by targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit of measure 	Enough partners and stakeholders support implementation	
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce hunger			
<p>Outcome 12 Progress made towards nationally owned comprehensive rural development programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hand-over strategies developed and implemented on capacity development of agricultural value chains, food fortification and commercialisation, and local purchases 	Continued government and donor commitment	
<p>Output 12.1 Agreed hand-over strategies in place with the Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and quality of hand-over strategies agreed between WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture 	Enough partners and stakeholders support implementation	
<p>Outcome 13 Broader national policy frameworks incorporate comprehensive rural development programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % increase in Ministry of Agriculture's funding for rural development tools in national action plans 	Continued commitment from Government and donors for resource mobilization	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<p>Output 13.1 Capacity and awareness in the Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners developed through WFP-organized actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of national action plans that include budget allocation for comprehensive rural development programmes ➤ Number of staff of Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners trained in capacity development in agricultural value chains, food fortification and commercialization and local purchases 	<p>Enough partners and stakeholders support implementation</p>	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
COMPONENT 4: ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN THROUGH LOCAL PROCUREMENT, FOOD FORTIFICATION AND PROCESSING			
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			
Outcome 14 Increased production capacity for fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products produced in the country and supported by WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % increase in production of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products supported by WFP 	Government implementation of accelerated growth, continuation of socio-political stability, continued commitment from Government and donor community for resource mobilization, no major food production shortfall and/or market crisis	
Output 14.1 Local fortified food distributed under secure conditions in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted children under 5, women of childbearing age – in particular pregnant and lactating women – ART patients and orphans	Number of targeted people receiving local fortified food, by category and as % of planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of local fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of local fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed by type, as % of actual 	The operation receives adequate funding from donors in time to procure and ship before the lean season. Enough partners and stakeholders support implementation.	
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce hunger			
Outcome 15 Increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed 	Government implementation of accelerated economic growth programme, continued socio-political stability and commitment from Government and donors. No major food production shortfall or market crisis.	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
Output 15.1 Food purchased locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally, by type and country classification ➤ Food purchased locally, as % of total purchased 	The operation receives adequate and timely funding. No major food production shortfall or market crisis.	

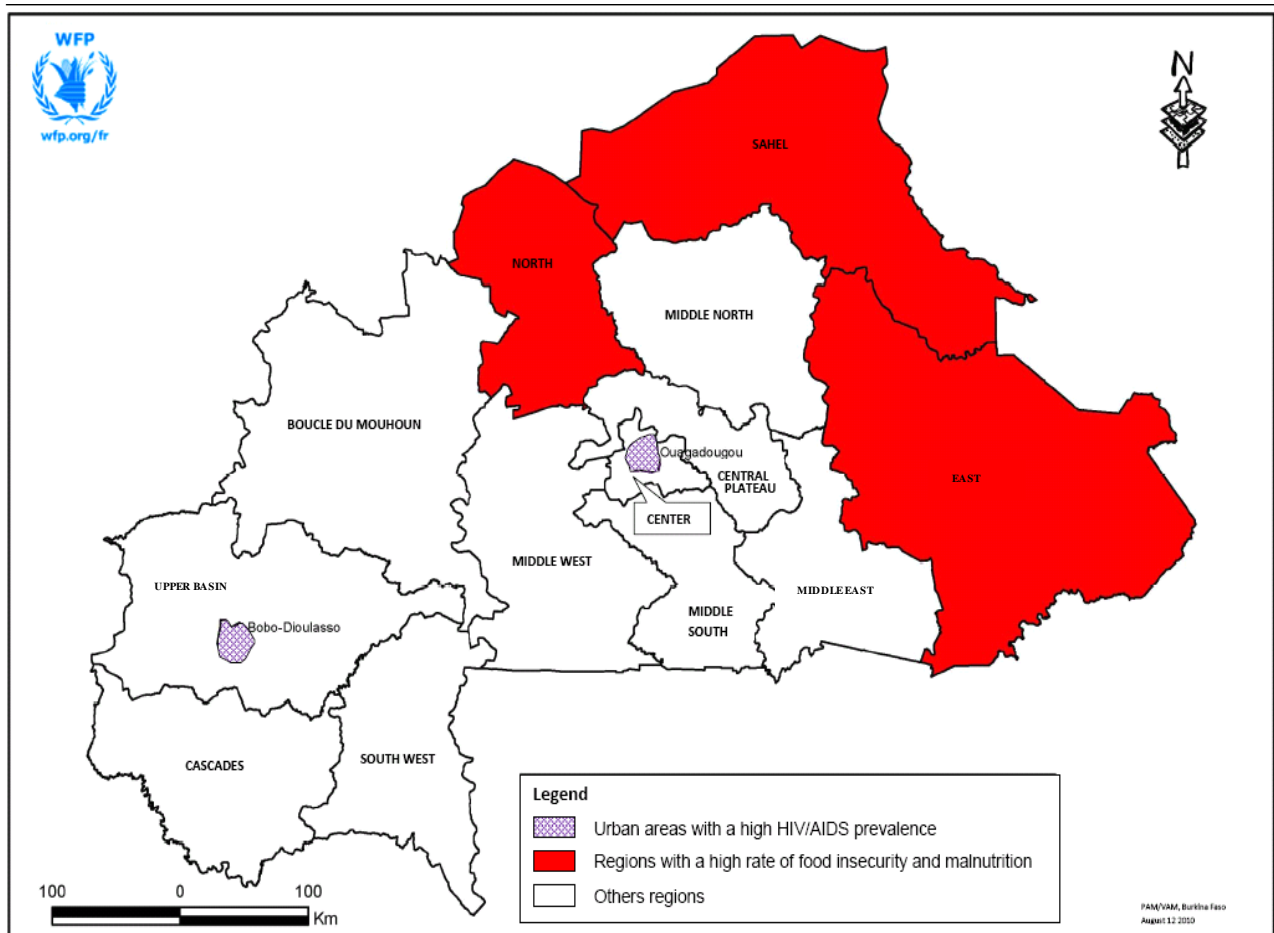
ANNEX III: BUDGET SUMMARY (US\$)

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Total
Food (<i>mt</i>)	25 153	14 738	2 922	–	42 813
Food	10 023 144	11 011 729	1 095 225	–	22 130 098
Cash transfer	–	–	6 018 750	–	6 018 750
Total food, by component	10 023 144	11 011 729	7 113 975	–	28 148 848
External transport	740 792	426 897	87 891	–	1 255 580
Landside transport, storage and handling	3 961 062	2 320 921	460 153	–	6 742 136
Other direct operational costs	2 100 709	1 210 578	249 237	131 500	3 692 024
Direct support costs	3 659 270	2 108 732	434 151	1 000 000	7 202 153
Total project direct costs	20 484 978	17 078 858	8 345 406	1 131 500	47 040 741
Indirect support costs	1 433 948	1 195 520	584 178	79 206	3 292 852
TOTAL WFP COSTS	21 918 926	18 274 378	8 929 584	1 210 705	50 333 593



ANNEX IV

Targeted Regions for Burkina Faso Country Programme 200163 (2011–2015)



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
BMI	body mass index
CP	country programme
CSB	corn-soya blend
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
IRD	Institute of Research and Development
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNP	micronutrient powder
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund