



WFP Burkina Faso

High Food Prices

Emergency Response

Assessment:

- Soaring food prices pushed 30,000 urban households 30%+ below poverty line;
- Food insecurity compounded by detrimental infant weaning practices;

Rationale for WFP intervention:

- Compensate purchasing power loss and protect nutrition status of children;
- Allow time for households to cope and Government to put in place longer-term programs;

Objective 1: Protect the livelihoods of the poorest affected by substantial purchasing power erosion and income loss



Objective 2: Prevent undernutrition among the under-two year children living in poor households



Who are the **beneficiaries**?

Collecting sand/stones for less than USD 0.50/day



Petty trade
processing, cooking
and selling food



How were beneficiaries
selected?



Wide network of
qualified National
Red Cross
volunteers



142,000
households
interviewed.....

.....and classified
according to their
level of poverty and
food insecurity



Why cash?

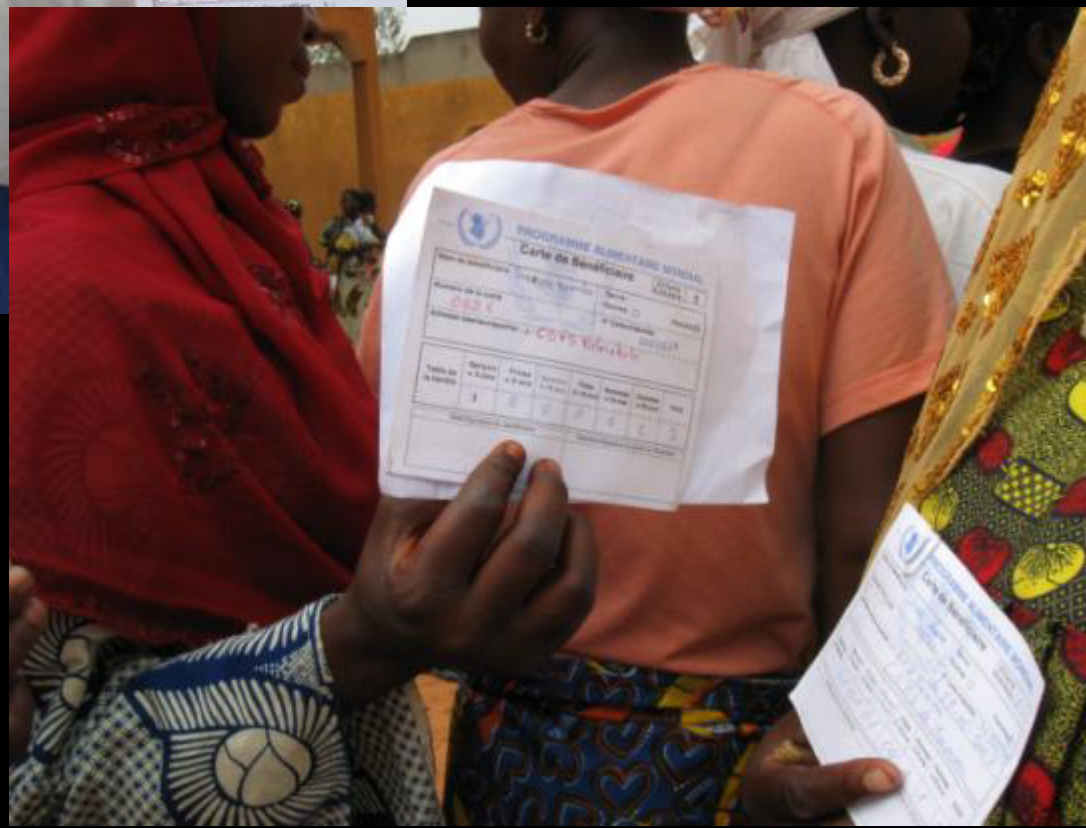
- ✓ Urban setting with efficient food channels
- ✓ Markets work well and are regularly supplied
- ✓ Acute needs: Food and hygiene
- ✓ Retailers/small-size traders benefit

Why vouchers?

- ✓ Women control
- ✓ Income transfer tied to staple foods + soap
- ✓ Better security for beneficiaries
- ✓ Easier Post-Distribution-Monitoring
- ✓ Banks presence

Beneficiaries Registration

30,000+ households registered with unique ID code



Beneficiary cards issued by name including family composition

Communication and Information



Different means of communication used to inform, present, explain the new WFP food assistance





.....to beneficiaries,
non-beneficiaries,
traditional leaders,
local authorities, etc.



Details,
entitlements,
procedures
explained in local
languages

Using simple
key messages





A two ways
communication

Beneficiaries and
non-beneficiaries
asking questions



Vouchers distribution



Distributions take place in Health Centers and Public Schools

Beneficiary card always verified against ID card





Distribution sites
located in the
beneficiaries'
neighborhoods

20 distribution points
in Ouagadougou to
reach 120,000
people





10 distribution points
in Bobo-Dioulasso to
reach 60,000 people



Preventing Malnutrition

Children under two
from very poor
households receive
vouchers and
RUSF



Those from less poor
households being at
high risk of malnutrition
receive RUSF

Redeeming the vouchers

150 small retailer shops in Ouagadougou & Bobo-Dioulasso have signed contracts to participate in the program



Identified from official lists of registered retailers. Their participation is voluntarily, no costs, no charges, clear rules



Located in the
beneficiaries'
neighborhoods,
shops can be easily
identified



Beneficiary card
must be shown to
retailer along with
vouchers





Vouchers to buy
maize, cooking oil,
sugar, salt, soap

Quantities and
combination of items
are decided by
beneficiaries



Next Steps

- ❑ Support Burkina Faso Government in the preparation of the National Social Protection Policy;
- ❑ Enhance the Ministry of Social Affairs capacity to manage safety net programs;
- ❑ Develop and disseminate a urban food voucher toolkit;
- ❑ Implement in collaboration with the World Bank the safety net program's handover;