



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Burkina Faso WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023

October 2023

Round Table



WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP CSP 2019-2023

Strategic outcome 4



Smallholders and communities including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023.
Planned to represent 25.2% of the original budget.

Strategic outcome 3



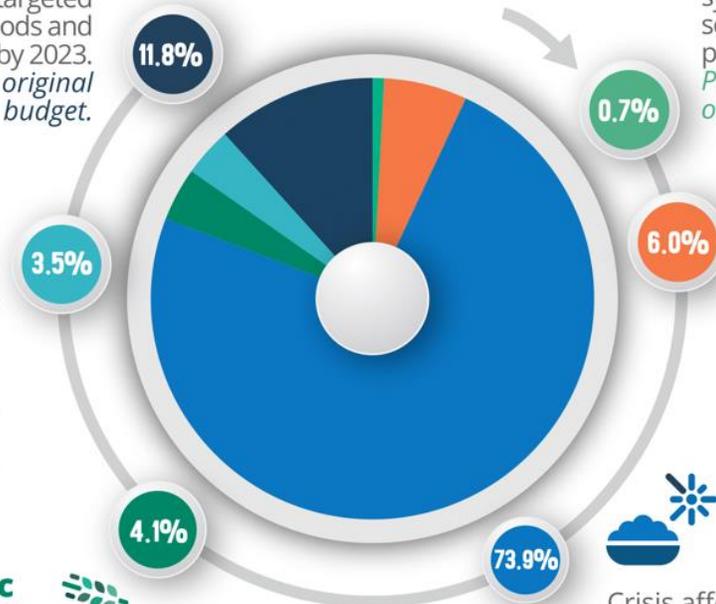
Vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year round.
Planned to represent 18.6% of the original budget.

Strategic outcome 2



Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round.
Planned to represent 26.1% of the original budget.

Strategic outcome budget as a percentage of the needs based plan of the last budget revision (BR07 October 2021)



Strategic outcome 5

National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023.
Planned to represent 1.5% of the original budget.

Strategic outcome 6

Humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.
The original budget did not allocate any funds to strategic outcome 6.

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.
Planned to represent 28.5% of the original budget.

Needs based plan



Original needs based plan

USD 172.8 MILLION



Last budget revision of the needs based plan

USD 1,300.3 MILLION

Allocated resources

USD 584.8 MILLION



45 PERCENT

Allocated resources versus the last budget revision needs based plan

Total expenditure

USD 403.7 MILLION

69 PERCENT
expenditure versus allocated resources

EVALUATION FINDINGS

Q1. Relevance & strategic focus



CSP adapted to sharp increase in humanitarian needs



Solid vulnerability analysis supported targeting



Insufficient anticipation of crisis-induced challenges – not integrated into resilience support



Modifications (Budget Revisions) not discussed sufficiently with partners



WFP partners recognize value addition to emergency response, including humanitarian access

Q2. Contribution to strategic outcomes



SO1: Good coverage against **emergency** food needs – but continued food and nutrition insecurity of crisis-affected populations.



SO2: 'Regular' **school feeding** programme results affected by conflict and adapted to the emergency context with some positive results



SO3: Mixed results on **nutrition**: prevention did not improve diets whereas blanket supplementary feeding gave positive results on Moderate Acute Malnutrition.



So4 and SO5: **Resilience-support** interventions expanded to 2021 and CCS remained in focus but both were negatively impacted by crises and had limited tangible results.



So6: Efforts to **facilitate access and services** to partners widely appreciated - but outcomes not measured

Q2. Attention to cross cutting issues



WFP invested to strengthen the protection of populations and PSEA, and its accountability to affected populations



Diversified feedback mechanisms are established, and awareness amongst populations still needs to increase



Gender lacked dedicated action plan for more transformative results



Some concrete steps to operationalize Triple Nexus - though effectiveness still unclear

Q3. Cost Efficient use of resources to contribute to CSP results



Growing use of cash-based transfers supported efficiency and reduced delays



Timely assistance to crisis-affected areas – supported by internal financing mechanisms



Delays from slow Internally Displaced Person registration and targeting misalignment with stakeholders



Targeting efficiency increased - digitalisation

Q4. Factors explaining performance



Initial supply and resourcing challenges largely mitigated through HQ/Regional Bureau capacity support



Resource mobilization efforts largely effective



Wealth of monitoring data – but not fully utilised to inform decision-making. Capacity strengthening efforts insufficiently monitored



Crises and insufficient dialogue on CSP changes impeded state institution partnerships



Diverse and localized Co-operating partners increased effectiveness; UN cooperation met diverse operational capacities



HR needs expanded – challenges for staff recruitment and retention

Conclusions



- CSP enabled strategic shift to emergency response.
- Since 2021, WFP a major player implementing emergency response at scale and supporting humanitarian community.
- Targeting key to WFP effectiveness - but wealth of evidence still under-utilized.
- Setbacks on resilience building – questions validity in context
- Strategic shift insufficiently communicated to national partners.
- WFP ambitions re: accountability, protection, conflict sensitivity, gender mainstreaming need more investment for results.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Continue investing in preparedness for future shocks
- 2 Promote triple Nexus approach, with priority to operational and technical support
- 3 Invest in partnerships and localization, with proactive communication and increased intra-UN consistency
- 4 Further Community Engagement efforts and gender and inclusion focus
- 5 Increase use of data, evidence and analysis for decision-making
- 6 Invest in human resources to facilitate implementation at scale