

Distribution: General
Date: 21 October 2016
Original: English

Agenda Item 8
WFP/EB.2/2016/8-A/4
Projects for Executive Board Approval
For approval

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Budget Increases to Development Activities — Burkina Faso Country Programme 200163

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and related costs	40,867,309	3,740,980	44,608,290
Cash-based transfers and related costs	5,052,500	508,800	5,561,300
Capacity development and augmentation	1,752,127	445,827	2,197,954
Total cost to WFP	60,477,417	5,995,956	66,473,373

Gender marker code 2A
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 6 million for Burkina Faso country programme 200163, with a 12-month extension from 1 January to 31 December 2017 (WFP/EB.2/2016/8-A/4).

* 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.

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Nature of the Increase

1. This one-year extension of country programme 200163 maintains existing activities while the Government sets national priorities for the next development cycle and WFP transitions to a Country Strategic Plan, informed by a national zero hunger strategic review, by 31 December 2018.
2. Specifically, this budget revision will:
 - increase food transfers by 4,395 mt, valued at USD 2.8 million;
 - increase cash-based transfers (CBTs) by USD 480,000;
 - increase external transport, landside transport, storage and handling and other direct operating costs by USD 944,761;
 - increase capacity development and augmentation by USD 445,827; and
 - increase direct support costs by USD 908,090.

Justification for Extension-In-Time and Budget Increase

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The country programme contributes to food and nutrition security, particularly for women and children, through: i) meals in primary schools in the Sahel region, including support for girls' education; ii) food by prescription (FbP) for anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients receiving SuperCereal, vegetable oil and individual cash transfers; iii) support for prevention of chronic malnutrition through complementary feeding for children aged 6–23 months in the Sahel region, where malnutrition rates are highest; and iv) promotion of agricultural value chains through support for smallholder farmers, milk processing units and food fortification.
4. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200793 is responding to high levels of undernutrition and food insecurity through: i) treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6–59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF); ii) prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6–23 months; and iii) cash-based asset-creation activities for men and women. The PRRO also provides food and nutrition assistance to Malian refugees in Burkina Faso. Refugees at two camps in the Sahel region receive monthly general distributions combining food and cash-based transfers.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Reassessment

5. In early 2014, Burkina Faso's social stability was disrupted by political unrest. Following an uprising in October 2014, the Government was dissolved, the President resigned and a transition government was established until a new president was elected in November 2015. Municipal elections were held in May 2016. The Government has completed a new framework for development, the National Economic and Social Development Plan (2016–2020). The Government and the United Nations country team recommended extending the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to December 2017, to facilitate the alignment of UNDAF-associated development programmes with national priorities.
6. Cereal production for 2015/2016 is estimated at 4.5 million mt – 1.5 percent lower than the previous season and 1 percent higher than the five-year average;¹ 3.2 million people are at risk of food insecurity; and more than 656,000 – 20 percent of the food-insecure population – are unable to cover their households' basic food needs.² Cereals are available in local markets and food prices remain stable compared with last year, but prices have not returned to pre-crisis levels and food access remains challenging for poor households.

¹ Burkina Faso Food Security Forecasting Committee, National Food Security Forecast, March 2016.

² Government of Burkina Faso. *Communication Note: Harmonized Framework*, February 2016.

7. In April 2014, a mid-term external evaluation recommended that WFP refine targeting, improve partnerships and transfer responsibilities to the Government.³ In 2015, WFP supported a school meals workshop applying the Systems Approach for Better Education Results methodology, and provided the Ministry of National Education and Literacy with technical and financial support. The final report of the workshop called for development of a national school meals policy and accompanying legislation. The new National Economic and Social Development Plan integrates school meals into its strategy for human capital development.
8. In May 2016, WFP organized a high-level visit to the Center of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil for representatives from the ministries of education, agriculture, economy and finance, the private agriculture sector and women's associations advocating for girls' education. During the visit, the Government of Burkina Faso committed to developing a national policy for school meals and nutrition. A consultant will be appointed to work with a high-level task force on designing this policy, which will be submitted for legislative approval.
9. A Government-led pilot introducing dairy products into school meals began in May 2015. Breakfasts previously prepared from imported SuperCereal were replaced with fresh yogurt produced by small dairies run by local women's groups. Preliminary findings from an ongoing evaluation confirm the pilot's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, positive influence on education outcomes and beneficial impacts on milk processing units managed by women, on stock breeders and on beneficiaries.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

10. This 12-month extension will enable the country programme to concentrate geographical targeting and increase impact while preparing for hand-over to the Government and expanding partnerships with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, local associations and civil society.

Support to primary education

11. In response to resource constraints, WFP will now support school meals in only two of the four Sahel districts – Seno and Soum, where the yogurt pilot is ongoing. WFP will provide school meals twice a day to 70,000 primary students – 36,400 boys and 33,600 girls. To increase girls' enrolment and improve gender parity by encouraging parents to keep girls in school, 4,000 girls in the last two years of primary school will also receive monthly take-home rations of cereals.
12. The Government already provides school meals in 12 of the country's 13 regions, and will take over in the two Sahel districts that WFP no longer covers. WFP also provides the Government with technical support for planning and managing the national school meals programme, and promotes home-grown school feeding by engaging with communities for local food purchases that support agricultural value chains and food fortification.
13. In 2017, WFP will continue to support local, sustainable, women-led solutions to food insecurity and will explore opportunities for scaling up. WFP's purchases through the yogurt pilot have ensured predictable incomes for women members of dairy cooperatives, with positive impacts on the milk value chain and local economy. Women engaged in dairy production also report positive impacts on their lives, including empowerment. Given the high prevalence of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies in the region, WFP will add micronutrient powder to school meals.

Nutritional support to vulnerable groups

14. Complementary feeding will be maintained, but coverage will be reduced to the Sahel region, where stunting is above the critical threshold of 30 percent, reaching 47.9 percent in Oudalan district. Blanket feeding, which is currently provided in one village in Gnagna district through the PRRO, will be extended to the North and Sahel regions excluding Oudalan district where the country programme addresses chronic malnutrition. WFP will provide daily rations of 200 g of SuperCereal Plus to 2,000 children aged 6–23 months – 1,040 girls and 960 boys. To

³ Office of Evaluation (OEV) 2014. 2014. *External Evaluation of Burkina Faso Country Programme*, by C. Patat and H. Leturque. (OEV/2013/022).

encourage distribution through local shops, WFP will distribute vouchers for purchasing fortified flour for infants from shops supplied by WFP-supported local producers.⁴ A national firm, SODEPAL, will produce the flour using commodities sourced from food-surplus areas of the country.⁵

15. WFP will provide individual nutritional food supplements to 10,000 undernourished ART clients – 2,000 men and 8,000 women – in five urban centres where HIV prevalence is above the national average. Assistance will include rations of SuperCereal and vegetable oil to treat acute malnutrition, and a monthly CBT of USD 8 to complement and diversify daily food intake.⁶ After six months, beneficiaries will be either readmitted for additional treatment or referred to other services if anthropometric indicators have not improved.
16. Food assistance for children orphaned by AIDS and for treatment of MAM has been suspended because of funding constraints.

Promotion of enhanced agricultural value chains and local purchase

17. WFP will continue its local purchases of food to increase employment, develop sustainable livelihoods, strengthen the capacities of the Government and smallholder farmers' organizations, and enhance synergies with partners. WFP will strengthen the capacity of farmers' organizations through support for equipment and storage, training and exchange of lessons learned, including on access to credit and markets, negotiation and contracting skills, and storage, packaging and transport facilities.
18. The country programme will continue to collaborate with local processors of fortified flour for infants to increase production capacities; ensure the supply of quality food for prevention of undernutrition activities; and gradually reduce reliance on international suppliers. WFP will use Purchase for Progress to connect women producing beans and millet to the local fortification units. This activity will assist 40,000 smallholder farmers, members of smallholder farmers' organizations and producers of fortified foods, and will focus on empowering women producers.
19. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance for improving national food security mechanisms, including by strengthening the tools used for monitoring and assessing food and nutrition security at the national and household levels. WFP sub-offices will contribute to the revitalization of decentralized government entities for food and nutrition security. The country programme will continue to support the Government and other partners in preparing an annual response plan for mitigating food insecurity among the most vulnerable people. WFP will also assist the Government in designing a national database capturing information on food security initiatives implemented nationwide.

⁴ Local production improves the availability of infant flour while avoiding the delays associated with international importation.

⁵ SODEPAL meets nutrition and safety standards and can supply sufficient quantities to satisfy WFP's requirements. Its monthly production capacity exceeds 36 mt. WFP's support for the production of flour for infants includes establishing a quality assurance laboratory at the production site; nutritional, physico-chemical and microbial analyses are carried out by laboratories certified by WFP and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition.

⁶ CBTs promote the social inclusion of ART clients.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT AND ACTIVITY

Component and activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase January–December 2017			Revised		
		Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total
Component 1: Support to primary education										
School meals	Primary school students	335 230	294 770	630 000	36 400	33 600	70 000	371 630	328 370	700 000
Girls take-home rations	Primary school students	-	56 400	56 400	-	4 000	4 000	-	60 400	60 400
Component 2: Nutritional support for vulnerable groups										
TSF	Children under 5	98 196	102 204	200 400	-	-	-	98 196	102 204	200 400
	PLW	-	66 800	66 800	-	-	-	-	66 800	66 800
Complementary feeding	Children 6–23 months	14 400	15 600	30 000	960	1 040	2 000	15 360	16 640	32 000
FbP	ART clients	9 600	39 600	49 200	2 000	8 000	10 000	11 600	47 600	59 200
	AIDS orphans	10 800	12 000	22 800	-	-	-	10 800	12 000	22 800
Component 3: Support for the rural economy in the context of climate change										
Asset creation (suspended)	Smallholders	44 000	46 000	90 000	-	-	-	44 000	46 000	90 000
Component 4: Promotion of enhanced agricultural value chains and local purchases										
Smallholder farmers or members of farmers' and producer organizations and processors of fortified foods*		-	-	-	19 200	20 800	40 000	19 200	20 800	40 000
TOTAL		512 226	633 374	1 145 600	39 360	46 640	86 000	551 586	680 014	1 231 600
TOTAL without overlap		444 079	500 621	944 700	39 360	42 640	82 000	483 439	543 261	1 026 700

* Smallholder farmers and food processors do not receive food assistance and are defined as partners, not beneficiaries. They are therefore excluded from the total.

Food Requirements

TABLE 2: FOOD/CBT REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT				
Component and activity	Commodity/ CBT	Food requirements (mt)/CBT (USD)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Component 1				
School feeding and take-home rations	Food	33 366	3 729	37 095
Component 2				
Treatment of MAM – children 6–59 months	Food	4 356	-	4 356
Treatment of MAM – PLW	Food	1 726	-	1 726
Complementary feeding – children 6–23 months	Food	3 480	144	3 624
FbP – ART clients	Food	2 964	522	3 486
	CBT	-	480 000	480 000
Assistance to AIDS orphans	Food	2 531	-	2 531
Asset creation (suspended)	Food	2 328		2 328
	CBT	4 612 500		4 612 500
TOTAL	Food	50 751	4 395	55 146
	CBT	4 612 500	480 000	5 092 500

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	2 174	1 076 170	
Pulses	454	277 603	
Oil and fats	263	179 230	
Mixed and blended food	1 226	604 441	
Others	278	658 777	
Total food	4 395	2 796 220	
External transport		128 994	
Landside transport, storage and handling		716 325	
Other direct operational costs: food		99 442	
Food and related costs¹		3 740 980	
Cash-based transfers		480 000	
Related costs		28 800	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		508 800	
Capacity development and augmentation		445 827	
Direct operational costs			4 695 607
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			908 090
Total direct project costs			5 603 697
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ³			392 259
TOTAL WFP COSTS			5 995 956

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

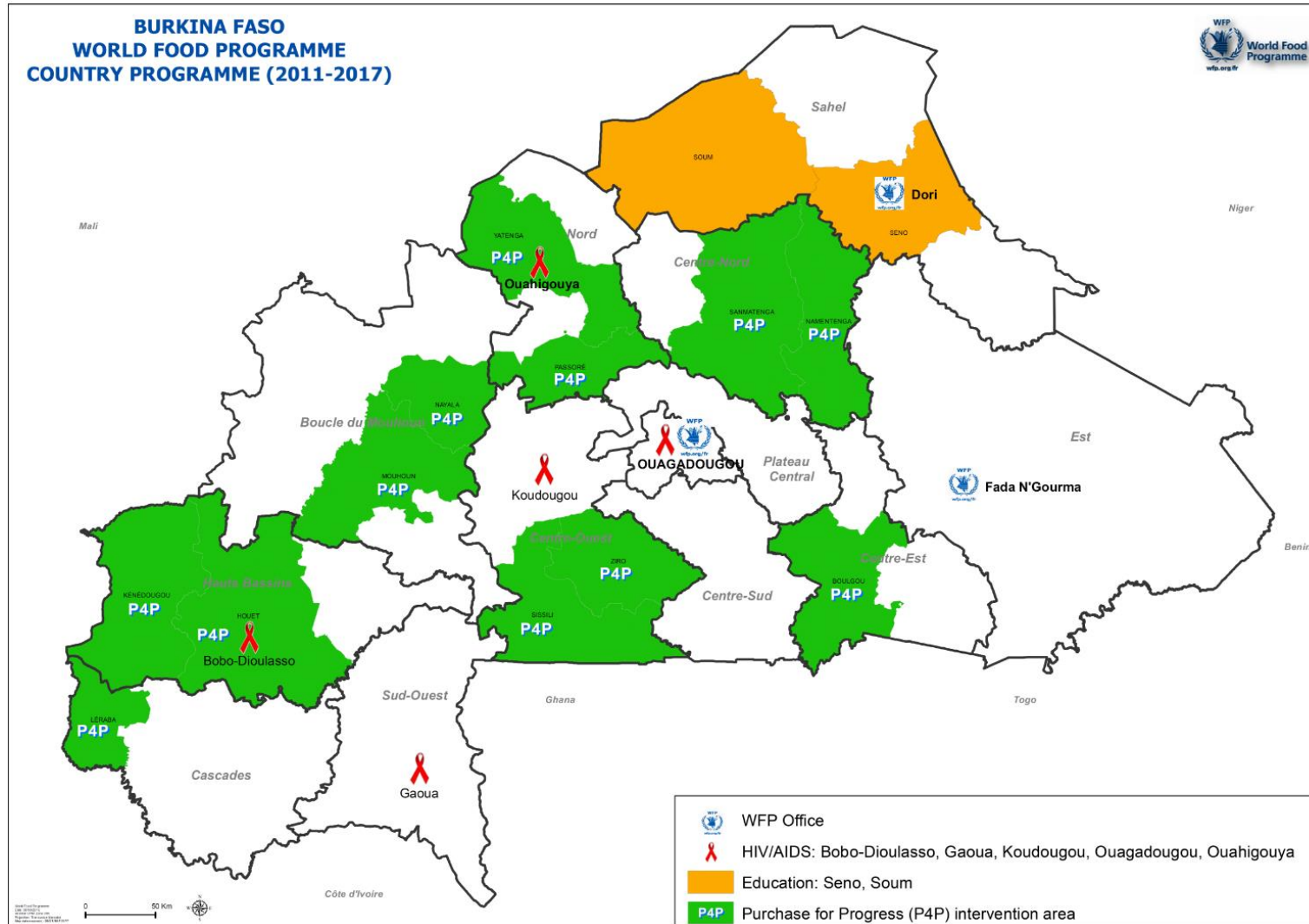
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	278 243
General service staff	167 423
Danger pay and local allowances	6 300
Subtotal	451 966
Recurring and other	141 004
Capital equipment	55 000
Security	50 000
Travel and transportation	110 120
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	100 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	908 090

ANNEX I-C

TRANSFER BY COMPONENT				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Food transfers (<i>mt</i>)	3 729	666	-	4 395
Food transfers (<i>USD</i>)	2 392 727	403 493	-	2 796 220
CBT (<i>USD</i>)	-	480 000	-	480 000
Capacity development and augmentation (<i>USD</i>)				445 827

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.

ANNEX II



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
CBT	cash-based transfer
FbP	food by prescription
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework