WFP CSP 2019-2023

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.

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 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 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 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.

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
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
Contribution to strategic outcomes

SO1: Good coverage against emergency food needs – but continued food & 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 & services to partners widely appreciated - but outcomes not measured.
Conclusions

• CSP adapted to drastic evolution of context and enabled significant programme shift, despite initial delays owing to slow adjustments in capacity

• From 2021, WFP a major player of the emergency response, implementing and supporting humanitarian community, with a clear comparative advantage

• Targeting key to WFP effectiveness, but wealth of evidence still under-utilized

• Setbacks on resilience building, owing to crisis context, call for adapted approaches

• Further investments in accountability to affected populations, protection, conflict sensitivity, gender mainstreaming needed for more solid results against WFP ambitions

• Strategic shift redefined WFP’s relationships with national partners – implications were insufficiently clarified to national institutions, and reliance on local operators increased
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