World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Executive Board
Second regular session
Rome, 16–20 November 2026

Distribution: General
Date: 31 July 2026
Original: English

Agenda item 7
WFP/EB.2/2026/7-A/1/DRAFT
Operational matters – Country strategic plans
For decision

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (https://executiveboard.wfp.org).

Draft Burkina Faso country strategic plan (2027–2031)

Duration	1 January 2027–31 December 2031
Total cost to WFP	USD 801 700 500
Framework on accountability for results score	3.1

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Burkina Faso country strategic plan (2027–2031) (WFP/EB.2/2026/7-A/1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 801,700,500.

* 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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This country strategic plan (CSP) is aligned with the WFP strategic plan for 2026–2029 and is guided by humanitarian principles and WFP's approved policy framework.

WFP's strategic programmatic priorities and partnerships

1. According to the 2024 response and support plan for vulnerable populations (PRSPV[1]), 2.7 million people in Burkina Faso faced acute food insecurity (phase 3 or above on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) scale) in 2024, including 400,000 people in emergency conditions (IPC 4).[2]

2. In 2024, 19.6 percent of children under 5 were stunted and 9.8 percent were wasted.[3] In some areas, acute malnutrition reached emergency levels.

3. Women, children and displaced populations are the most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. Rural populations, persons with disabilities and households in hard-to-reach areas also face heightened vulnerability.

4. An independent evaluation of the CSP for Burkina Faso for 2019–2026 highlighted WFP's comparative advantages in its extensive field presence, operational reach and logistics capacity, which enable it to deliver food and nutrition assistance at scale, including in hard-to-reach and high-risk areas. WFP's investments in digitalized programme delivery, accountability systems and innovative access solutions reinforce its ability to deliver effective and efficient assistance in complex settings. Other distinct strengths are its technical expertise in food security and nutrition analysis, social protection, targeting and data management and its strong partnerships, which facilitate integrated programming aligned with national priorities.

5. This five-year CSP for Burkina Faso is designed to address immediate food and nutrition needs and reduce needs through support for recovery, resilience and self-reliance where conditions permit. WFP will promote geographic convergence, integrated programming and strong partnerships while strengthening capacities for nationally led responses.

6. Interventions are aligned with the country's national development plan for 2026–2030, which establishes national priorities related to food sovereignty, agricultural transformation and social protection, as well as the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and lessons from evaluations of previous CSPs.

7. The CSP integrates cross-cutting priorities relating to nutrition, equality and inclusion, protection and accountability to affected people, environmental sustainability, assurance and localization. WFP will mainstream assurance across the CSP through strengthened monitoring, oversight, accountability and risk management measures, thus helping to ensure the effective delivery of assistance and the responsible management of resources. Programmes will be informed by evidence, risk analysis and community feedback, ensuring that assistance is people-centred, safe, inclusive and adaptive. Particular attention will be given to the needs of women, girls, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, while local capacity will be strengthened and humanitarian principles reinforced throughout the implementation of the CSP.

8. WFP will work closely with government ministries and technical services, other United Nations entities, civil society organizations, local partners and international financial institutions to support humanitarian response, resilience building and systems strengthening. Placing particular emphasis on localization through capacity strengthening for local actors and decentralized institutions, WFP will deepen collaboration with the

[1] PRSPV stands for *Plan de réponse et de soutien aux populations vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et à la malnutrition*.

[2] This is a reduction from the 2023 PRSPV, which estimated that 3.4 million people were acutely food insecure.

[3] Plateformes nationales d'information pour la nutrition. 2024. *Enquête nutritionnelle nationale de 2024.*

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

9. Drawing on the United Nations common country analysis for Burkina Faso, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2027–2030 is built around three joint flagship programmes developed by the Government and the United Nations on stabilization, food sovereignty and the humanitarian–development–peace transition. WFP is a key contributor to the implementation of the latter two programmes.

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in Burkina Faso are able to meet their food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks

10. Under this CSP outcome, through activity 1, WFP will provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance to populations affected by crisis and will support them during the early recovery phase while working to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response capacity.

11. WFP will assist crisis-affected people, focusing on those facing IPC phase 3 or above conditions or sudden-onset emergencies. Where appropriate, anticipatory action and early response mechanisms will be used to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of support. WFP will also provide early recovery support to displaced, returning and resettled people.

12. Nutritionally adequate food assistance will be provided before, during and after crises in coordination with national authorities, notably the National Council for Emergency Relief and Recovery and the Ministry of Family and Solidarity, which are responsible for addressing the needs of vulnerable citizens. Targeted households will receive integrated food assistance and malnutrition prevention support for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP will ensure that communication on assistance modalities, targeting criteria and entitlements is transparent, while strengthening community feedback mechanisms to support adaptive programming.

13. WFP will support screening for acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP will advocate the provision of comprehensive healthcare and water, sanitation and hygiene services to ensure continuity of care. Nutrition interventions will address the specific needs of and barriers faced by women, men, girls and boys, including security constraints, social norms and caregiver burdens.

14. WFP will support government entities, notably the National Council for Food Security and the Ministry of Family and Solidarity, in strengthening preparedness and emergency response capacity through policy development, data collection, anticipatory action and index-based macroinsurance. Support will include integrating people-centred approaches into early warning systems, risk analysis and response planning to ensure that preparedness measures benefit the most vulnerable people.

15. Cross-cutting priorities under this outcome are nutrition, accountability to affected people and equality. WFP will deliver nutrition-sensitive food assistance and undertake malnutrition prevention activities while ensuring that assistance is provided safely, equitably and in accordance with the principles of inclusive participation and doing no harm. Community feedback mechanisms and transparent communication will strengthen accountability, while capacity strengthening for national institutions will support localization and more effective preparedness and response systems.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2031, food-insecure and at-risk populations have improved self-reliance, better levels of nutrition and diversified livelihoods and are more resilient to recurring shocks

16. Under this CSP outcome, through activity 2, WFP will provide integrated, nutrition-sensitive support to food-insecure and at-risk populations, building individual, household and community resilience while addressing malnutrition, with a view to reducing vulnerability and the need for humanitarian response over time.

17. WFP will provide an integrated package of resilience support comprising asset creation, value chain support and nutrition activities. The assets created will be related to soil conservation, reforestation and improved food access, with a focus on women and other disadvantaged people. Value chain support will include processing, market access, post-harvest loss reduction and microinsurance. Efforts to strengthen local value chains in food-insecure areas will improve access to diverse, locally produced, nutrient-dense foods.

18. Interventions will address supply and demand through scalable, locally appropriate solutions, including fortified staple foods, locally produced fortified foods, indigenous foods and complementary foods for children. WFP will progressively reduce reliance on imported specialized nutritious foods for addressing moderate acute malnutrition, promoting local solutions supported by home and community gardens, mothers' groups and local fortified food production. Social and behaviour change initiatives will promote healthy diets and improved maternal and child nutrition.

19. WFP will deepen partnerships with FAO and IFAD to deliver complementary packages of resilience interventions, enabling support beyond WFP's mandate and increasing programmatic impact and geographic convergence. WFP will also collaborate with other United Nations entities and research centres to incorporate innovations in value chains. In parallel, WFP will intensify policy dialogue and advocacy aimed at strengthening national ownership of the management of moderate acute malnutrition.

20. WFP will integrate protection risk analysis and mitigation measures into resilience programming to ensure that activities do not exacerbate tensions or expose participants to harm. The conditions and workload associated with receiving assistance will be designed to be realistic and equitable, particularly for persons with disabilities, women and caregivers. WFP will strengthen accountability through accessible community feedback mechanisms, transparent communication and regular dialogue with communities in order to enhance trust and programme relevance.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: By 2031, the Government is able to increase the quality, coverage and sustainability of nutrition-sensitive safety nets for the most vulnerable people

21. Under this CSP outcome, through activity 3, WFP will strengthen institutional capacity to address food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability through national safety nets, including school meal operations. WFP's approach will expand access to the national social protection system for the most vulnerable people while strengthening institutional capacity to deliver effective services.

22. WFP will support the expansion and operationalization of Burkina Faso's unified social registry in order to enhance the identification and targeting of vulnerable people and strengthen use of the registry during shocks. WFP will contribute to meeting basic needs through transfers and economic measures, including financial inclusion through village savings and loan associations, particularly for women. These interventions will support the implementation of the national social protection strategy and strengthen nationally led safety nets.

23. WFP will provide vulnerable children with daily locally sourced school meals, as well as take-home rations for upper-primary-school students. WFP will support the transition to a home-grown school feeding model by strengthening local capacity, production and procurement through school gardens, producer organizations and local markets. The transition to home-grown school feeding will contribute to the Government's commitments as a member of the School Meals Coalition and as set out in the national development plan for 2026–2030. Working with the Ministry of Education, other United Nations entities such as UNICEF and local partners, WFP will facilitate this transition by supporting school gardens, producer organizations and local markets and integrating its activities with water, sanitation and hygiene and nutrition interventions. These interventions will create safe learning environments, increase school attendance and improve nutrition outcomes, particularly for girls, and will be undertaken in the same geographic areas where integrated resilience packages are being implemented.

24. Activities under CSP outcome 3 will advance the cross-cutting priorities of protection, accountability and localization. WFP will support the integration of protection and assurance considerations into social protection systems and school meal programmes while promoting accountability within national institutions. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, and to strengthening national and decentralized capacity to deliver sustainable nationally led safety nets.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: The humanitarian community in Burkina Faso is enabled to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies

25. Under CSP outcome 4, WFP will provide on-demand services to the Government and the humanitarian community through activity 4, and air transport services to the humanitarian community through activity 5.

26. National and United Nations entities, as well as non-governmental organizations, will be able to obtain on-demand supply chain services and advisory solutions on a full-cost-recovery basis. Services will include procurement, logistics, warehousing and quality management. WFP will also offer data, telecommunications and other services. WFP may manage shared United Nations premises and light vehicle fleets.

27. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) will provide safe, reliable and cost-efficient air transport to remote locations for people and goods, ensuring access to vulnerable communities and facilitating medical relocations for United Nations and other humanitarian personnel. UNHAS coordinates with other humanitarian air service providers, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, to improve aviation safety and provides dedicated services on behalf of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations.

Prioritization approach

28. The CSP has been designed to position WFP in the intervention areas where the greatest impact is foreseen, while deprioritizing or moving away from activities with limited sustainability and funding prospects. Wherever conditions allow, support will progressively shift from time-bound unconditional assistance to early recovery support and tailored packages of resilience interventions that strengthen livelihoods and resilience at the individual, household and community levels. WFP will apply a people-centred approach and use protection-informed prioritization criteria, ensuring that resource prioritization decisions do not exacerbate inequality or exclusion and that assistance continues to reach the people facing the most severe food and nutrition insecurity.

29. If humanitarian conditions deteriorate further or funding shortfalls deepen, WFP will safeguard life-saving activities while prioritizing the depth of the assistance it provides over its breadth, focusing on the most vulnerable people in IPC phase 3 or above and ensuring the energy and nutrition adequacy of the rations it provides. WFP will concentrate its resources in specific geographic areas and will prioritize people who are vulnerable in multiple ways, including those in hard-to-reach or blockaded areas where few or no partners are able to operate. While a gradual reduction in unconditional assistance is foreseen over the course of the CSP, acute needs will persist in the short to medium term in areas where partners have limited or no capacity, notably in locations under blockade. Addressing this situation will require agility, adaptability and detailed scenario-based planning, as acknowledged in evaluations of previous CSPs. Strategic trade-offs will be systematically assessed, prioritizing the quality of assistance and aligning programme choices with WFP's comparative advantage, operational feasibility and potential impact.

Transition strategies

30. The CSP assumes that as security improves, humanitarian responses will gradually transition to resilience support and nationally led programmes. WFP therefore foresees a progressive reduction in unconditional assistance. The Government is expected to progressively assume responsibility for addressing protracted and chronic needs through annual response plans and strengthened safety nets, while increasingly leading early recovery and resettlement efforts. At the same time, WFP will maintain the operational capacity to respond to sudden-onset shocks. WFP will continue to advocate cost-sharing arrangements with the Government, including for emergency response, and greater government participation in supplementary feeding.

31. Resilience-building activities will be anchored in national policies and implemented under government leadership, with WFP and partners contributing and implementing scalable models. As the national social protection programme for the empowerment of poor and vulnerable households is operationalized and achieves greater maturity, WFP's support will evolve from direct implementation to technical and advisory assistance and capacity strengthening interventions. WFP also envisions the phase-out of school meal provision as schools and communities are empowered and canteens in zones with production deficits are absorbed into the national school meal programme.

ANNEX I

Summary line of sight of Burkina Faso country strategic plan

TABLE 1: SUMMARY LINE OF SIGHT OF BURKINA FASO COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN				
Impact	**Ending hunger**			
Focus area	**Crisis response**	**Resilience building**	**Resilience building**	**Crisis response**
CSP outcome	**CSP outcome 1:** Crisis-affected populations in Burkina Faso are able to meet their food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks	**CSP outcome 2:** By 2031, food-insecure and at-risk populations have improved self-reliance, better levels of nutrition and diversified livelihoods and are more resilient to recurring shocks	**CSP outcome 3:** By 2031, the Government is able to increase the quality, coverage and sustainability of nutrition-sensitive safety nets for the most vulnerable people	**CSP outcome 4:** The humanitarian community in Burkina Faso is enabled to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies
Activity	**Activity 1:** Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance to populations affected by crisis and support them during the early recovery phase, while strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacity.	**Activity 2:** Deliver integrated, nutrition-sensitive resilience packages and value chain support to food insecure and at-risk populations, building individual, household, and community resilience while addressing the immediate and underlying drivers of malnutrition.	**Activity 3:** Support capacity for the development of national social protection systems and the national school meals programme while providing nutritious school meals primarily from locally sourced ingredients.	**Activity 4:** Provide on-demand services to the Government and the humanitarian community.
				Activity 5: Provide air transport services to the humanitarian community.

ANNEX II

Country portfolio needs budget and cost breakdown by country strategic plan outcome *(USD)*

TABLE 2: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO NEEDS BUDGET *(USD)*							
CSP outcome	**Activity**	**Year 1 2027**	**Year 2 2028**	**Year 3 2029**	**Year 4 2030**	**Year 5 2031**	**Total**
1	1	113 091 586	101 121 467	94 048 291	89 381 075	83 410 424	**481 052 843**
2	2	23 024 636	23 243 183	24 990 378	23 189 049	22 425 689	**116 872 933**
3	3	19 205 688	16 015 468	15 038 276	13 219 327	11 959 731	**75 438 490**
4	4	18 027	18 052	18 082	18 248	18 314	**90 724**
	5	25 241 741	26 399 490	25 884 757	25 665 279	25 054 243	**128 245 510**
Total		**180 581 677**	**166 797 660**	**159 979 784**	**151 472 978**	**142 868 401**	**801 700 500**

TABLE 3: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (*USD*)					
	CSP outcome 1	**CSP outcome 2**	**CSP outcome 3**	**CSP outcome 4**	**Total**
Focus area	**Crisis response**	**Resilience building**	**Resilience building**	**Crisis response**	
Transfers	371 584 397	88 143 280	55 999 989	110 052 857	**625 780 523**
Implementation	51 876 963	14 687 682	10 430 178	2 863 781	**79 858 604**
Direct support costs	28 231 451	6 908 881	4 404 096	7 592 405	**47 136 832**
Subtotal	**451 692 811**	**109 739 843**	**70 834 263**	**120 509 043**	**752 775 960**
Indirect support costs	29 360 033	7 133 090	4 604 227	7 827 191	**48 924 540**
Total	**481 052 843**	**116 872 933**	**75 438 490**	**128 336 234**	**801 700 500**

ANNEX III

Beneficiaries by year

TABLE 4: BENEFICIARIES BY YEAR						
	2027	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**Total**
Total beneficiaries (without overlap)	1 189 282	1 056 358	1 072 817	1 140 001	1 101 430	**4 163 168**

ANNEX IV

Monitoring, evaluation, evidence and risk management

Evidence informing this country strategic plan

1. **Evidence:** The independent evaluation of the CSP for Burkina Faso for 2019–2026 and the evaluation of WFP's emergency response to the prolonged crisis in the Sahel and other countries of Central Africa (2018–2023) highlighted the need to maintain programme quality alongside emergency scale-up capacity and to ensure that assistance is delivered safely and with dignity.
    - **CSP design response:** WFP has strengthened its focus on protection and accountability to affected people so as to ensure that assistance is delivered in a safe and dignified manner. All activities are underpinned by socioeconomic analysis aimed at ensuring that the needs of women, men, girls, boys, persons with disabilities and vulnerable people are considered, as reflected in the fact that the country office was awarded WFP's corporate equality certification in 2026.
2. **Evidence:** Evaluations, audits and operational reviews have highlighted the importance of stronger assurance systems, operational oversight and risk management to support programme delivery in complex operating environments.
    - **CSP design response:** The CSP builds on strengthened digital systems, beneficiary identity management and partner oversight mechanisms while expanding the use of transparent, cost-efficient delivery modalities that support accountability and reduce operational and fiduciary risks.
3. **Evidence:** Operational experience since 2022 has shown that there is a need for more innovative and cost-efficient approaches to humanitarian access in insecure areas, including alternatives to high-cost air operations and strengthened access-risk management.
    - **CSP design response:** The CSP expands the use of innovative access solutions, partnership approaches and alternative monitoring modalities to maintain assistance in hard-to-reach areas while safeguarding humanitarian principles, programme quality, accountability mechanisms and staff safety.

Monitoring, evaluation and evidence generation arrangements

4. CSP implementation will be guided by continuous learning from process, output and outcome monitoring, including beneficiary feedback. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted with the Government and partners, aligned with national systems, UNSDCF reporting frameworks and minimum monitoring requirements. A comprehensive baseline, disaggregated by sex, age and disability, will be established in early 2027 through household surveys, secondary data and focus groups. Monitoring will remain responsive to the needs of women, men, girls and boys. WFP will strengthen its multilayered approach to monitoring through routine monitoring, independent verification and strategic reviews under a risk-based framework.
5. Field visits and partner reporting will be complemented by post-distribution monitoring and analysis of community feedback . Community feedback mechanisms will be strengthened through face-to-face support desks, field-level complaint committees and a process monitoring escalation system alongside the established toll-free hotline. In line with the accountability for results framework, programme design, implementation and monitoring will be informed by community engagement and evidence on the needs of vulnerable population groups. Feedback will also inform targeting reviews.

6. Digital tools such as remote vulnerability assessment and mapping, satellite imagery and WFP's School Connect platform will support monitoring in access-constrained areas, while the COMET and SugarCRM systems will ensure data quality. Mid-year and annual reviews, informed by post-distribution monitoring, will support evidence-based decision-making and course corrections.

7. In hard-to-reach areas, WFP will facilitate access missions through UNHAS, where feasible, and will use third-party monitoring to ensure regular collection of reliable food security and nutrition data. Drawing on partnerships with universities and research institutions, the country office will pursue thematic research and studies aligned with CSP priorities and based on identified evidence-related needs. A mid-term review will be conducted in 2028, a decentralized thematic evaluation in 2029, tentatively planned to cover activity 3, and an independent CSP evaluation in 2030.

Risk management and mitigation measures

8. Funding shortfalls may force the prioritization of life-saving assistance. WFP will mitigate this risk through strengthened partnerships and resource mobilization.

9. At an operational level, weak infrastructure and supply chains can delay emergency responses. To mitigate this risk, WFP will work with partners and the Government to strengthen national logistics capacity.

10. Insecurity continues to constrain humanitarian access, while displacement exposes vulnerable population groups to significant protection risks. WFP will strengthen access strategies with United Nations partners, ensure that assistance is safe and that those providing it are accountable, and uphold duty of care. WFP will also strengthen protection monitoring, community engagement, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse measures, and partner oversight.

11. Operating in insecure and hard-to-reach areas increases diversion and fiduciary risks. WFP will apply strict assurance, control and accountability measures. These will include minimum monitoring requirements, strengthened oversight of cooperating partners and the use of digital systems to enhance transparency and accountability in programme delivery.

12. Financial risks, including inflation and market volatility, will be monitored through regular market analysis and operational planning.

ANNEX V

Links to technical and related resources

More operational and budgetary information is available through the CSP data portal.[1]

[1] As mandated by the Executive Board-approved "Policy on Country Strategic Plans" (WFP/EB.2/2016/4-C/1/Rev.1).

Acronyms

CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
PRSPV	response and support plan for vulnerable populations
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework