



BURKINA FASO

ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE MDGs

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER



ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE MDGs
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

August 2012

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AUGUST 2012

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APFNL	National Agency for Promoting Non-wood Forest Products [Agence de promotion des produits forestiers non ligneux]
ASAP	Agricultural Sector Adjustment Programme
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [Comité Inter états de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse au Sahel]
CNCN	National Nutrition Consultative Framework [Cadre national de concertation en matière de nutrition]
CNLES	National Committee for the Fight against the Effects of Drought [Comité National de Lutte Contre les Effets de la Sécheresse]
CNSA	National Food Security Council [Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire]
CONASUR	National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation [Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation]
CSLP	Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty [Cadres Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté]
DGDPA	General Directorate for the Development of Animal Products [Direction Générale de Développement des Productions Animales]
DGPER	General Directorate for the Promotion of the Rural Economy [Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rurale]
DGPV	General Directorate for Vegetable Productions [Direction Générale des Productions Végétales]
DN/MS	Nutrition Directorate of the Ministry of Health [Direction de la nutrition du Ministère de la santé]
DPSA	Directorate of Agricultural Forecasts and Statistics [Direction des Prévisions et des Statistiques Agricoles]
DYFAB	Project to Boost Farming Associations in Burkina Faso [Projet de dynamisation des filières agricoles au Burkina]
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IEPC	Livestock Rearing Initiative against Poverty and for Growth [Initiative élevage contre la pauvreté et pour la croissance]
INSD	National Institute for Statistics and Development [Institut National de la Statistique et du Développement]
MAF	Millennium Acceleration Framework
MAHRH	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishing Resources [Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutique]
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEF	Ministry of the Economy and Finance [Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances]

MPA	Minimum Package of Activities
NWFP	Non-wood Forest Product
PADAB II	Support Programme for Agricultural Development in Burkina Faso Phase II [Programme d'appui au développement de l'agriculture du Burkina Faso Phase II]
PCIME	Integrated Care for Childhood Diseases [Prise en Charge Intégrée des Maladies de l'Enfant]
PDSA	Improved Seeds Development Project [Projet de développement des semences améliorées]
PNGT II	National Land Management Programme Phase II [Programme national de gestion des terroirs phase II]
PNOCSUR	National Plan for Organizing and Coordinating Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation [Coordination des Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation]
PNSR	National Rural Sector Programme [Programme National du Secteur Rural]
PIIV	Development Project for Small-scale Village Irrigation [Projet de Développement de la Petite irrigation Villageoise]
PPP	Purchasing power parity
PROFIL	Project to Support Agricultural Organizations [Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles]
PRP	Upland Rice Project [Projet Riz Pluvial]
PSA/RTD	Food Security through Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands Project [Projet de Sécurité Alimentaire par la Récupération des Terres Dégradées]
PSNN	National Strategic Plan for Nutrition [Plan Stratégique National de la Nutrition]
PTFM/LCP	Multifunctional Platforms Programme for the Fight against Poverty [Plateforme multifonctionnelle pour la lutte contre la pauvreté]
RGA	General Agricultural Census [Recensement Général de l'Agriculture]
RGPH	General Population and Housing Census [Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat]
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SCADD	Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy [Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable]
SDR	Rural Development Strategy [Stratégie de Développement Rural]
SDR/WSC	Soil defence and restoration / Water and soil conservation
SIM	Market Information System [Système d'Information sur le Marché]
SISA	Food Security Information System [Système d'Informations sur la Sécurité Alimentaire]
SNSA	National Food Security Strategy [Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire]
SONAGESS	National Food Reserve Stock Management Company [Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire]
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme

FOREWORD

Ten years after the Millennium Declaration, many countries of the world are still experiencing difficulties in keeping the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on their desired course. That at least was the conclusion of the United Nations High-level Summit on the MDGs held in New York in September 2010. There has certainly been notable progress in numerous areas. However, trends suggest that the majority of developing countries will not be ready by 2015 without significant supplementary efforts. In response to this situation, the international community reaffirmed its adherence to the MDGs. There was a renewal of the commitment to implement specific actions by means of an action plan adopted for that purpose and focusing on facilitating achievement of the MDGs in 2015. Furthermore, those countries lagging behind in certain crucial areas were recommended to implement an MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF).

In the case of Burkina Faso, progress has been achieved during the past decade in the following areas especially: macroeconomic management, education, access to clean water, and matters concerning the fight against HIV/AIDS. In effect, the country achieved an actual growth of an average of 5.2 per cent per year over the period 2000 to 2009. The level of inflation was around 3 per cent which, given international standards, is reasonably controlled.

The rate of school enrolment more than doubled between 1990 and 2008 while the prevalence of HIV/AIDS fell sharply from 7.17 per cent in 1997 to 1.6 per cent in 2008. Nevertheless, delays were apparent in the fight against poverty and food insecurity, maternal and child health, and protecting the environment.

It was in this context that Burkina Faso has created an MDG Acceleration Framework based on MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. This MDG was selected on account of the apparent slow progress in eradicating poverty and hunger and also because of the positive effects which achieving it could have on the other MDGs. The present acceleration framework aims to support poor small producers of both sexes and to improve the nutrition situation of children and pregnant women. The ultimate aim is to improve the level of populations' incomes and to guarantee food and nutrition security. All of these will contribute to increasing access to education and the accessibility of health services.

This means, therefore, that the present acceleration framework, although based on MDG1, will contribute indirectly to improving the indicators for MDG2 (education), MDG4 (health of children and young people), MDG5 (maternal health), and MDG7 (ensuring a sustainable environment). That is why all forces must be mobilized for its implementation including government actors, technical and financial partners, together with the private sector, and NGOs and associations.

Ouagadougou, 26 April 2012

Minister of the Economy and Finance
Lucien Marie-Noel BEMBAMBA

UN Resident Coordinator of Burkina Faso
Pascal KARORERO

Before signing off, it is important to express the deep gratitude of the Government and United Nations System to all the stakeholders whose unflagging efforts have enabled the creation of this acceleration framework. Given the appropriateness of the solutions proposed within it, there is no doubt that its implementation will contribute greatly to achieving the country's development goals.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted in September 2000 in order to create "a fairer, more stable world without poverty"¹ by 2015. The assessment conducted on the occasion of the high level meeting on the MDGs, held five years before the deadline during the United Nations General Assembly of September 2010, revealed that there had been progress in implementing the MDGs. However, weaknesses were also brought to light. As such, it became necessary to consider ways of accelerating MDG achievement. To this effect, an MDG acceleration framework (MAF) was proposed by the United Nations. The MAF is intended as a targeting tool available to countries to make their interventions more effective in achieving the MDGs within the areas in which progress is felt to be too slow. In Burkina Faso, there has been notable progress in certain areas such as education, combating HIV/AIDS and access to clean water. Serious delays are apparent in some significant areas such as poverty and hunger, sanitation, maternal health and literacy.

The Government of Burkina Faso remains deeply committed through the objectives of its new strategy entitled Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD, Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable). In line with the objectives of the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), and given its vulnerability to climate shocks and the persistence of food insecurity, Burkina Faso has decided to concentrate on MDG1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, and especially on the food security and nutrition aspects.

The country continues to exhibit high levels of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Indeed, the most recent results of surveys of household living conditions show that 43.9 per cent of the population lived below the poverty threshold in 2009 compared with 43.5 per cent in 1994. In 2007, 31.7 per cent of children under the age of five were underweight compared with 34.3 per cent in 1998. During the same period, over 30 per cent of the population suffered from hunger. These data show that the situation has improved very little and that greater efforts are required.

Solutions have been proposed to improve the implementation of interventions. These have been prioritized according to their scope, the speed at which they produce results, sustainability and ease of implementation.

The proposed solutions are intended to do the following:

- (i) re-establish the productive potential of small producers' lands;
- (ii) improve fair access to appropriate inputs and to agricultural equipment;
- (iii) develop small-scale irrigation to help men and women small producers in vulnerable areas;
- (iv) develop rural roads;
- (v) develop infrastructures for preserving, storing and small-scale processing of food and dairy products;

(iv) develop priority non-wood forest products (NWFP);

(vii) develop individual units for short-cycle livestock rearing;

(viii) strengthen the organization of small agricultural and livestock producers;

(ix) strengthen advice support to small producers and livestock farmers;

(x) strengthen supervision for optimal nutrition and food-related social care for vulnerable groups in disadvantaged areas;

(xi) strengthen implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in caregiving organizations and in natural disaster situations;

(xii) promote good feeding habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC);

(xiii) improve the emergency intervention plan for food security and disaster management.

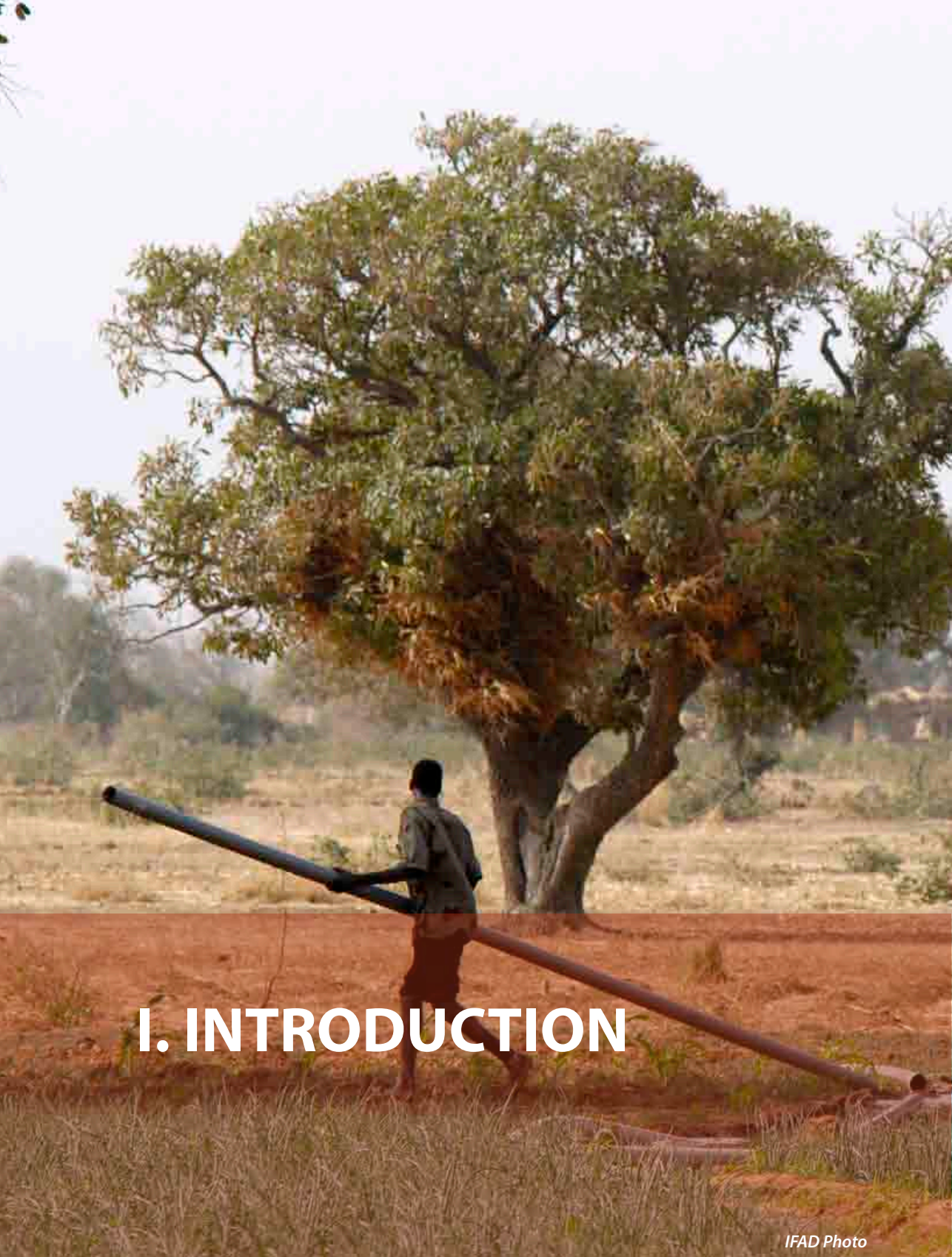
As a matter of priority, the selected interventions target the regions vulnerable to food insecurity and those most affected by malnutrition. However, some interventions will also cover those regions with a high output, with emphasis on facilitating exchanges. Implementation of the solutions proposed will require the mobilization of funding at a level of 156.35 billion CFA francs over the period of 2011 to 2015. Some 10 per cent

of these funds are already available. This funding will be provided by beneficiaries, the State, the private sector, technical and financial partners and civil society. Implementation should make it possible to guarantee food security to 200,000 poor households in the most vulnerable regions; to contribute greatly to combating malnutrition; and, finally, to enabling some 860,000 schoolchildren to receive a meal every day throughout the school year.

Monitoring and evaluation of this framework will be coordinated by the ministry responsible for the economy through the General Directorate for the Economy and Planning (Direction générale de l'économie et de la planification) which will have technical support from other actors involved in implementation. The United Nations System will give technical and financial support throughout the monitoring process.

The current MAF does not represent a departure from the sector strategies which are already in place and which made the current results possible. As such, the priority interventions are aligned with the orientations of the agricultural policy documents, especially those of the National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR, Programme National du Secteur Rural) which are intended to activate the Rural Development Strategy (SDR, Stratégie de Développement Rural). The priority interventions in the field of nutrition are largely drawn from the National Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSNN, Plan Stratégique National de la Nutrition).

¹ <http://www.globalpovertyproject.com/infobank/mdgs>



I. INTRODUCTION

IFAD Photo

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted by 189 countries at the United Nations Millennium Summit which took place in New York in September 2000. Their purpose is to create a fairer and more stable world by 2015. These goals are as follows. (1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender equality and empower women; (4) Reduce child mortality; (5) Improve maternal health; (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (7) Ensure environmental sustainability; (8) Develop a global partnership for development.

Five years from the deadline, progress remains unsatisfactory, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. This is despite the best intentions of the international community. While there has been progress in some sectors, this part of the world is currently one of the regions in which the likelihood of achieving the MDGs by 2015 remains very low if current trends continue. The following are among the factors that account for this situation: a growth rate that remains weak and inequitable; insufficient level of expenditure in the priority sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, health and access to clean water; and also problems of capacity at multiple levels including human, financial and institutional. Progress towards the MDGs in this part of the world requires fairer international trade but also a more significant reversal of the trend in Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Like most of the countries in the world, Burkina Faso has undertaken to achieve these goals by 2015. With the support of its development partners, the country is committed to implementing strategies in the sectors considered priorities such as education, health, clean water and agriculture. The strategic orientations for development established by the government encompass all the MDGs.

This is especially true of the major themes in the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (CSLP, Cadre Stratégique de Lutte Contre la Pauvreté), created in 2000 and revised in 2003. The Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD) resulted from the process of revising the CSLP. The strategy supplies the orientations which are intended to enable Burkina Faso to accelerate its socio-economic evolution and to provide better living conditions to its population by 2015. In addition to sharing a deadline, the SCADD objectives are aligned with the Millennium Goals.

In the rural sector, the Rural Development Strategy (SDR) for 2015, which is in line with the CSLP, was adopted in December 2003. Its goal is to ensure sustained growth in the rural sector with a view to contributing to the fight against poverty, to strengthening food security and to promoting sustainable development. Within the framework of the SDR, and in alignment with the SCADD, the National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR) is being finalized. This is a global programming framework. Strengthening food security, increasing the incomes of rural populations, sustainable management of natural resources, and the empowerment of rural populations as development actors are the greatest challenges in the PNSR.

The implementation of the CSLP through its Priority Actions Programme (PAP) provided a springboard to achieving the MDGs. After a decade of implementation, significant progress is apparent in certain sectors such as education, combating HIV/AIDS and access to clean water in the urban sector. Nevertheless, serious delays are apparent in very important areas such as reducing the incidence of poverty and hunger.

During the summit on the MDGs, 20 to 22 September 2010, it emerged from the analyses that these goals could be achieved simply by all the development actors undertaking to work together more efficiently. Commitments were renewed in order to accelerate achieving all of the MDGs. As such, in order to make the actors' interventions more effective, a new approach was proposed in the form of the Millennium Acceleration Framework (MAF) for the purpose of intensifying efforts to accelerate achieving the goals.

The MAF is a framework both for planning and prioritizing those interventions capable of accelerating progress in the short and medium term, and for coordinating efforts. It is also a framework for mobilizing national and international resources in favour of MDG acceleration initiatives at country level. This methodological approach is an ongoing process based on four stages:

- (i) identifying and prioritizing interventions which could enable acceleration of a chosen goal;
- (ii) identifying and prioritizing bottlenecks which hinder the implementation of these interventions;
- (iii) identifying and prioritizing solutions to remove these bottlenecks;
- (iv) monitoring and evaluation which should make it possible to oversee and report on the implementation of solutions.

The current MAF does not represent a departure from the sector strategies which are already in place and which made the current results possible. As such, the priority interventions are aligned with the orientations of the agricultural policy documents, especially those of the PNSR which are intended to activate the Rural Development Strategy.

The priority interventions in the field of nutrition are largely drawn from the National Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSNN).

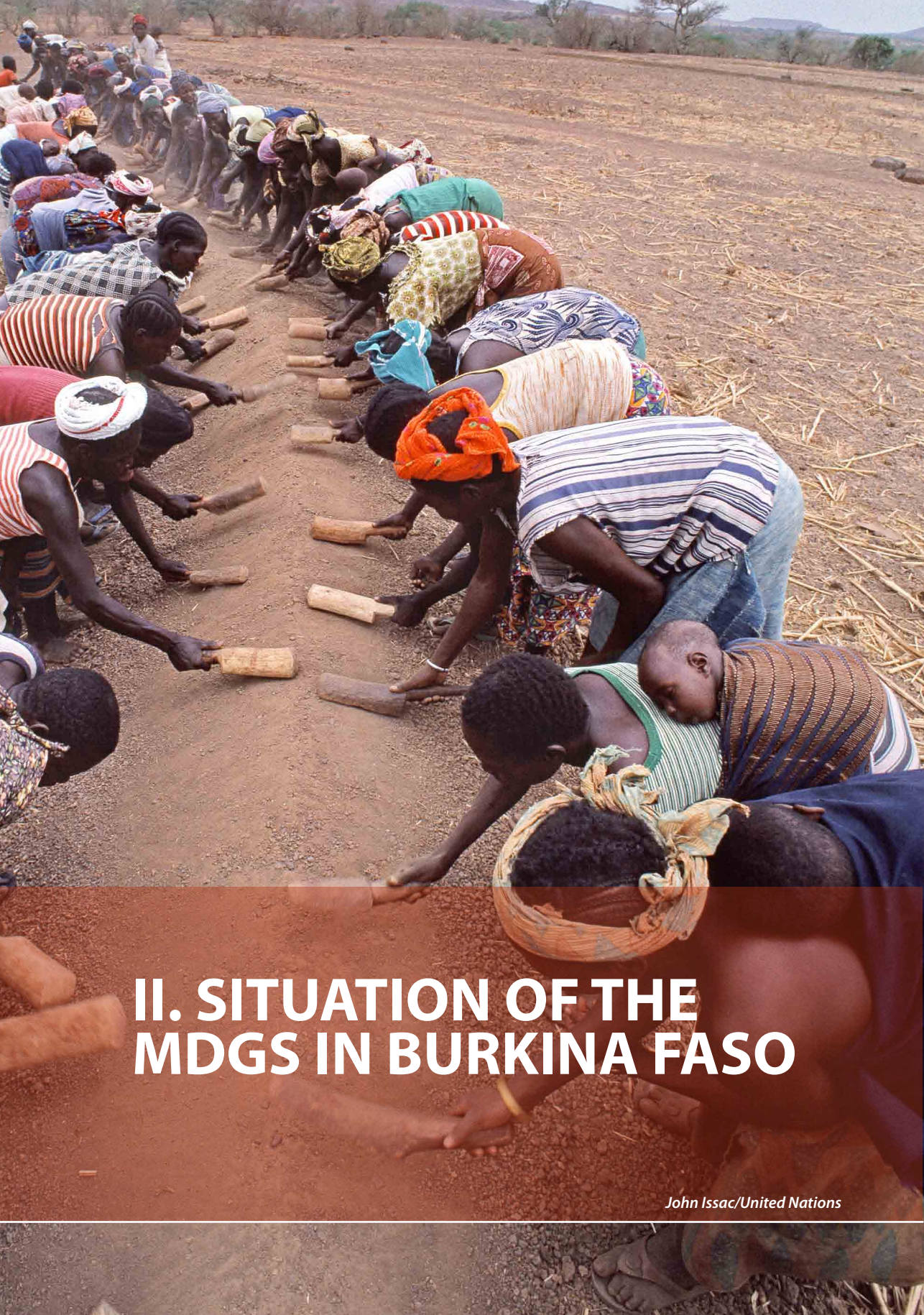
Burkina Faso has adopted the MAF approach which offers an opportunity for accelerating the MDGs. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is supporting Burkina Faso, together with the other Sahelian countries, in concentrating on the implementation of *MDG1, Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger*. This takes into account the vulnerability to climate shocks and the persistence of food insecurity in the country. Emphasis is on the targets *1A, Halve, between 1990 and 2010, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day in purchasing power parity (PPP) and 1C, Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger*.

As such, application of the MAF to Burkina Faso aims to accelerate the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. Specifically, it aims to contribute to guaranteeing food security to small producers, men and women, who are poor, and to combating malnutrition.

The present report is the product of a participatory process which involved numerous categories of actor with the aim of producing a shared vision of the priority interventions. The actors include the following: ministries responsible for agriculture, animal resources, the environment, health, nutrition and rural roads; professional farming organizations; and agencies of the United Nations System concerned with MDG1. Following the establishment of a working group including the actors named above, a first workshop was held from 8 to 12 November 2010, in Bobo-Dioulasso, on understanding the MAF process. This led to the identification of interventions, bottlenecks and solutions for removing those bottlenecks. The first version of the document was produced by consultants and a second workshop was subsequently held from 6 to 10 December in Ouagadougou. This provided an opportunity to develop the analyses leading to a review and prioritization of interventions, bottlenecks and chosen solutions.

Throughout the process, questions related to gender, the environment and human rights were at the centre of discussions.

The report is structured as follows. Following this introduction, the first part presents the situation of the eight MDGs in Burkina Faso. The second part takes stock of the interventions chosen to improve the productivity of men and women small agricultural producers in a sustainable manner. The third part analyses the bottlenecks which hinder the effective implementation of these interventions. The fourth part presents the short-term solutions which could allow the bottlenecks to be removed. The final part presents the action plan as well as the modalities for implementing the interventions.



II. SITUATION OF THE MDGS IN BURKINA FASO

John Issac/United Nations

2.1. PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXTS

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in the heart of West Africa, some 1000 km from the sea, with a surface area of 274,000 km². At the time of the General Population and Housing Census of 2006 (RGPH 2006), the population was 14,017,262. In 2009, it was estimated at 15,224,780 (INSD, 2010). This population is characterized by the proportion of women at 51.7 per cent; the fact that, at 77.3 per cent, it is predominantly rural; and its youth with 46.6 per cent under the age of 15.

As a Sahelian country with a semi-arid climate, it faces relatively difficult ecological conditions (FAO, 1999). The overall rainfall is scarce, irregular and unevenly distributed. The principal natural resources on which Burkina Faso bases the greater part of its economic and social development are as follows: land, water resources, pasture resources and forestry, wildlife and fishing resources. The report on the FAO study of natural forestry resources and plantations in Burkina Faso (*Les ressources forestières naturelles et les plantations au Burkina Faso*, FAO, 1999) shows that some 46 per cent of the land is vulnerable to the phenomenon of degradation. Features of this include removal of the vegetative cover, soil erosion and impoverishment, and the reduction and depletion of groundwater. Conditions for plant and animal production are becoming increasingly difficult and precarious. The consequences of this include, among others: famine, the inability of populations to obtain monetary incomes, and over-exploitation of renewable natural resources for their survival.

The economy of Burkina Faso is characterized by irregular growth dependent on the agricultural calendar which is in turn subject to the variability of agro-climate conditions. Since independence, the country has continually sought ways and means of achieving economic viability which is a

necessary condition for sustainable development. The first two decades after independence were marked by a low average annual growth rate of around 3.1 per cent. After this period, the implementation of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) and the Agricultural Sector Adjustment Programme (ASAP) achieved macroeconomic results. With the support of development partners, these programmes aimed to improve the management of public finances, to liberalize the national economy and to benefit from a greater openness to the outside world. The Gross Domestic Product growth rate increased to an average of 5 per cent between 1994 and 2000.

After the structural adjustment phase, as of 2000 the country adopted the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (CSLP) which constitutes the sole reference in terms of orientation for the country's development. Eight years after the implementation of the CSLP, it is apparent that the impact of the revised version is low. At the same time, it is also apparent that its implementation has indeed made some progress possible in terms of managing the economy. However, those successes did not facilitate full achievement of the quantitative development goals, specifically a strong growth rate and significant reduction in poverty. Consequently, Burkina Faso undertook the development of an Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD). This is a new strategic vision of development enabling the country to accelerate its socio-economic evolution and provide better living conditions for its people.

During the aforementioned period, economic activity was conducted in the shadow of some particularly damaging external events: the rise in oil prices, the fall in cotton rates, bad weather conditions, decrease in repatriation of savings etc. As a result, the rates of growth achieved were diminished and had limited impact on improving the incomes of the most disadvantaged populations.

2.2. SITUATION OF THE MDGS IN BURKINA FASO

In 2000, the 189 countries of the world that agreed on the Goals to be achieved at the start of this third millennium made the elimination of extreme poverty and hunger the first challenge to be overcome by 2015. Five years from the deadline, the likelihood of achieving the MDGs appears limited in numerous areas and above all in the area of eradicating poverty and hunger.

After a decade of implementing the MDGs (2000 to 2009), and with the support of its development partners, Burkina Faso has achieved notable progress in certain sectors such as education, combating HIV/AIDS and access to clean water in the urban sector. Nevertheless, serious delays are apparent in other, no less important, areas including reducing the incidence of poverty and hunger.

In effect, Burkina Faso is a Sahelian country characterized by mass poverty, lack of a coastline, scarcity of natural resources and vulnerability to external shocks such as the vagaries of the weather and fluctuations in the rates of primary materials. As such, food security and eradicating rural poverty are of major concern to the country. In the light of this situation, and given that eradicating poverty and hunger will facilitate an improvement in the capacity of households to have access to basic social services, implementing MDG1 provides a springboard for achieving the other MDGs. In this way, MDG1 represents a strategic objective which deserves a concentration of efforts within the dynamic of the MAF approach.

The overall situation of the implementation of the eight MDGs in Burkina Faso is presented in Matrix No. 1. The analysis below concentrates on MDG1. The targets and relevant indicators of MDG1 appear in Box 1.

Box 1: Reminder of Goal No. 1 of the MDGs and its relevant indicators within the present MAF

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day by purchasing power parity

Indicator 1.1. Proportion of the population living with an annual income below the national poverty line

Indicator 1.2. Poverty gap ratio

Indicator 1.3. Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption

Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age by percentage

Indicator 1.9. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption by percentage

2.2.1. TARGET 1A. HALVE, BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015, THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IS LESS THAN A DOLLAR A DAY BY PURCHASING POWER PARITY (PPP)

Indicator 1.1. Proportion of the population living with an annual income below the national poverty line

The results of the Integrated Survey on Household Living Conditions 2009-2010 (INSD, 2010) show that 43.9 per cent of the population of Burkina Faso live below the poverty threshold which is considered to be 108,454 CFA francs per person per year. As such, poverty rates show a fall of 2.5 percentage points in comparison with the situation of 2003 when the threshold was 82,672 CFA francs and the figure was 46.4 per cent. These figures show that the level of economic growth achieved during this period of mechanization and the redistribution of its output did not facilitate a significant reduction in the incidence of poverty.

There are significant disparities in the distribution of poverty across the regions. With an estimated incidence of 17.3 per cent, the Centre Region appears to be the least poor. Conversely, poverty is rife in the regions of the North (68.1 per cent) and East (62.2 per cent) and in the Boucle du Mouhoun (56 per cent). An analysis based on residential sector shows that poverty is essentially rural where it affects 50.7 per cent of populations compared with 19.9 per cent in the urban sector.

The data available on distribution by gender show that poverty affects women more: 47.1 per cent compared with 45.7 per cent of men in 2003.

Without robust measures to reverse the trend, the chances of achieving the target would be seriously diminished. The linear projection based on observations since 1994 indicates that the incidence of poverty would stand at around 41.7 per cent in 2015 against a target of 22.25 per cent.

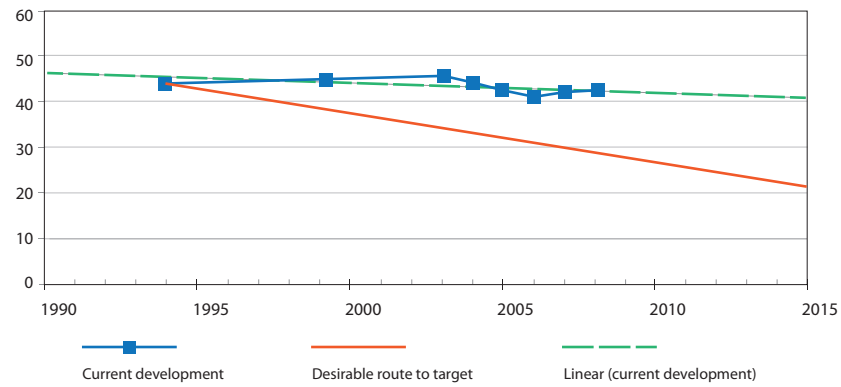
Indicator 1.2. Poverty gap ratio

In addition to the situation of mass poverty of populations, the poverty gap ratio increased between 1998 and 2003. This presents problems in terms of distributing the benefits of the growth.

If current trends were to continue, the poverty gap ratio could reach 15.6 per cent in 2015 against the initial target of 6.95 per cent.

GRAPH 1:

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION LIVING WITH AN ANNUAL INCOME BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE



Source: Country MDG status report, Burkina Faso 2010

Indicator 1.3. Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption

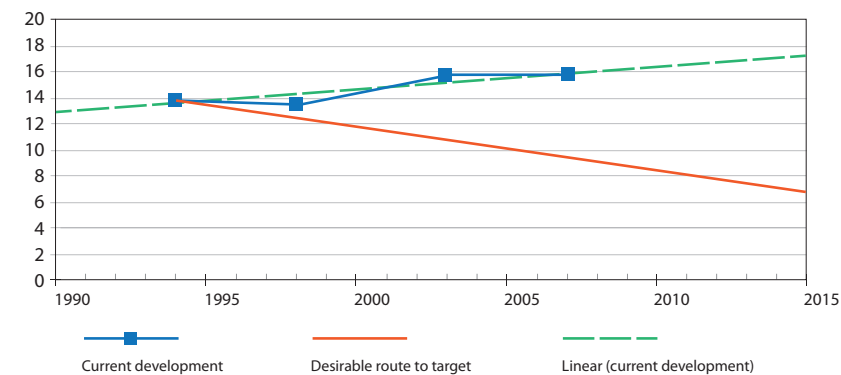
Efforts in the fight against poverty are also assessed according to the "Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption". The low level of participation recorded in consumption by the poor is indicative of the persistence of social inequalities, especially among women and young people. The share in national consumption by the poorest 20 per cent fell between 1994 and 2003.

On the basis of current trends, it is predicted to reach 7.9 per cent by 2015 against a target of 13.2 per cent.

Food represents the biggest source of expense for poor households.

GRAPH 2:

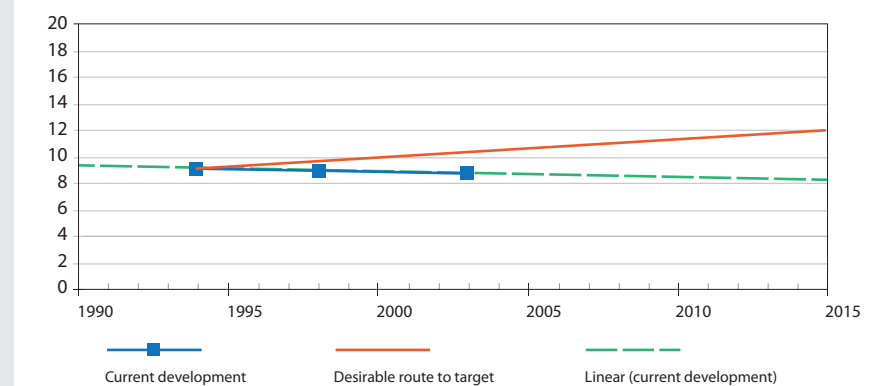
EVOLUTION OF THE POVERTY GAP RATIO



Source: Country MDG status report, Burkina Faso 2010

GRAPH 3:

SHARE OF THE POOREST QUINTILE IN NATIONAL CONSUMPTION



Source: Country MDG status report, Burkina Faso 2010

2.2.2. TARGET 1C. HALVE, BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015, THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER FROM HUNGER

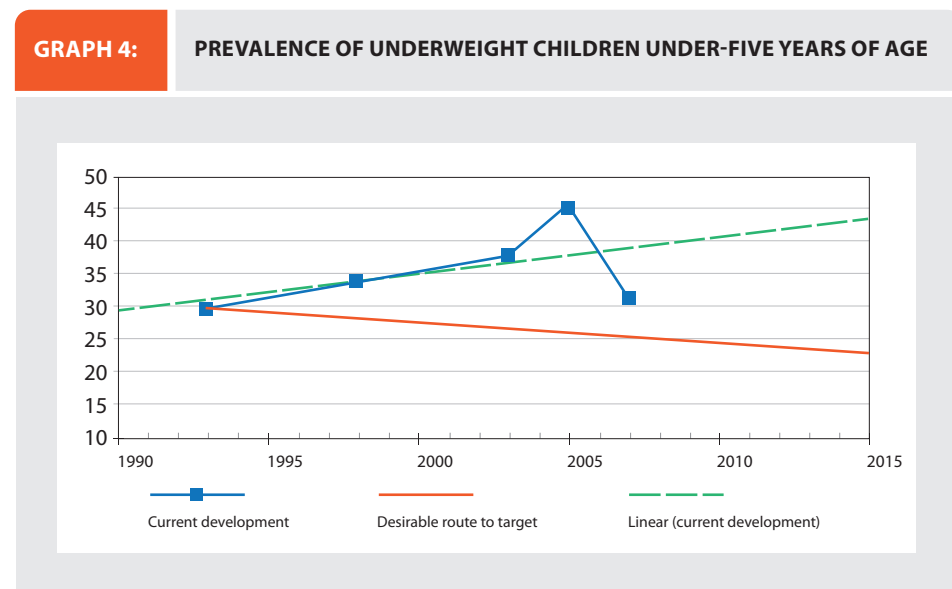
The phenomenon of malnutrition is real in Burkina Faso, especially in the rural sector. Children and pregnant and lactating women are the most vulnerable.

Indicator 1.5. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age

The prevalence of underweight children under five years of age increased from 34.2 per cent in 1998 to 38 per cent in 2003. It peaked at 46.1 per cent in 2005 owing to a lack of rainfall and a fall in production in certain regions of the country. It then began a downward trend reaching 31.7 per cent in 2007. Projections show that *on the basis of current trends, the rate could reach 43.65 per cent in 2015 against a target of 28.65 per cent.*

This poor nutrition situation of children is more pronounced in the rural sector than in the urban sector. In general, the regions most affected are the North, the Sahel, the South West, the Centre North and the East. These generally present rates above the national average.

In regions with low production, such as the North and the Sahel, this poor feeding of children can be linked to the low production levels. However, in most of the other regions, it is linked to poor feeding practices and to socio-cultural factors.



Source: Country MDG status report, Burkina Faso 2010

Indicator 1.6. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

According to the FAO (quoted in DGPER, 2009), the prevalence of undernutrition is defined as the proportion of the population whose consumption is below the minimum food energy requirement. This has been established as 2500 kcal per person per day. Cereals, the primary source of nutrition for populations, contribute over 73 per cent to food energy availability. The incidence of energy poverty is closely related to the agricultural calendar. As such, from 46.5 per cent in 2003, the rate rose in 2004 before falling to 33.27 per cent in 2006.

Vulnerable populations are those which are most exposed to the risks of food crises (cf map of deficient areas). These communities are exposed either because of their weak capacity to respond or because the strategies implemented to deal with these risks are ineffective. *If current trends continue, the indicator rate would reach 36.64 per cent in 2015 against a target of 13.34 per cent.*

The possibilities of achieving the various MDG1 targets are remote as the following table shows.

LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING MDG1 IN BURKINA FASO GIVEN THE CURRENT RATE OF PROGRESS

MDG	Targets	Possibility of achieving
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1A. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day by purchasing power parity (PPP)	Unlikely
	1B. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Potentially achievable
	1C. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Unlikely

Source: Country MDG status report, Burkina Faso 2010

TABLE 1: SITUATION OF THE MDGS IN BURKINA FASO

Goals MDG	Targets	Indicators	Reference		Current rate		MDG target in 2015
			Year	Rate	Year	Rate	
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day by purchasing power parity (PPP)	1.1 Proportion of population with less than one dollar a day in purchasing power parity (PPP) by percentage	1994	44.5	2009	43.9	22.25
		1.2 Poverty gap ratio by percentage	1994	13.9	2008	14.10	6.95
		1.3 Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption by percentage	1994	8.8	2009	4.01	13.2
	Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed by percentage	1994	5.3	2007	3.80	10.6
		1.5 Proportion of urban population employed out of total active urban population by percentage	1994	84.4	2003	86.20	100
	Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.6 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age by percentage	1993	29.5	2007	31.70	14.70
		1.7 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption by percentage	1990	46.6	2006	32.80	13.34
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Gross school enrolment rate by percentage	1990	30	2009	74.80	100
		2.2 Net school enrolment rate by percentage	1994	33.7	2009	57.40	100
		2.3 Completion rate for primary schooling by percentage	1996	23.7	2009	45.90	100
		2.4 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men, by percentage	1990	15%	2007	39.30	40
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 3A: 3A Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Equality ratio	1990	0.62	2009	0.91	1
		3.2 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament by percentage	1992	1.9	2009	12.70	50
Goal 4: Reduce mortality in children under five years old	Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per thousand)	1993	204.5	2006	142	62.3
		4.2 Infant mortality rate (per thousand)	1993	107.6	2006	91.77	35.8
		4.3 Proportion of one year old children immunised against measles by percentage	1990	49.3%	2008	97.60	100
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 births live births	1993	566	2006	307.3	141.50
		5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by percentage	1993	41.5%	2009	70.70	100
	Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate by percentage	1993	8%	2008	27.90	45
		5.4 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) by percentage	1997	55.8%	2008	95.10	100

Source: Country MDG status report, Burkina Faso 2010

Goals MDG	Targets	Indicators	Reference		Current rate		MDG target in 2015
			Year	Rate	Year	Rate	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and begin to reverse the current trend	Target 6A: Have halted, by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS and begun to reverse the current trend	6.1 HIV/AIDS prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	1997	7.17%	2008	1.30	0.77
		6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex by percentage	2005	56.8%	2009	69.60	100
		6.3 Proportion of the population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS by percentage	2004	2.4	2009	24.90	100
	Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.4 Proportion of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	2003	1.4%	2009	47	100
	Target 6C: Have halted, by 2015, malaria and other major diseases and begun to reverse the current trend	6.5 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping with insecticide-treated bednets	2001	12.4%	2005	23.17	100
		6.6 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	2000	13.6%	2007	19.40	-
		6.7 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	2000	60.3%	2007	72.12	90
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source by percentage		1993	18.3%	2007	66.3%	87	
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 7A: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.9 Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility	2000	20.47%	2007	39.2	57 - 54
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Target 8B: In cooperation with the private sector, make available to all the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	1990	27.8%	2009	6.6%	-
		8.15 Fixed telephone line per 100 inhabitants	2000	0.2	2009	1	-
		8.16 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2000	0.26	2009	24.70	-

Source: Country MDG status report, Burkina Faso 2010



III. STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

IFAD Photo

According to the FAO: "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." Food security therefore involves four essential elements: availability, accessibility, stability and consumption of food. The food security situation in Burkina Faso is briefly presented below in terms of these elements.

3.1 FOOD SECURITY IN BURKINA FASO

3.1.1. THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Food availability

This is determined by:

- **internal production** largely comprising i) agricultural products, including cereals (millet, sorghum, maize, rice and fonio), the contribution of cash crops (cotton, groundnuts, sesame and soya),

other subsistence crops (cowpeas, earth peas, yam, potato and manioc), and fruits and vegetables; ii) non-cultivated products (shea nut and néré); iii) livestock products (meat, milk and eggs); iv) forest products (non-wood forest products); v) fishing products;

- **commercial imports** including cereals (rice, wheat and maize), animal products (milk, eggs), fruit and vegetables, and vegetable oils;

● **food aid**: it is difficult to have an overview of the current situation as the various information sources do not give clear indications of quantities, types of product, categories of food aid, donors and how food aid is used.

As cereals contribute around 73 per cent to caloric intake in feeding, they represent an important indicator in food security. The cereals balances that are established annually, based on a standard consumption of 190 kg of cereals per person per year, provide a basis for analyzing food security. This analysis indicates that national production met the overall needs of the population for ten of the 12 years between 1997 and 2008 (cf table below).

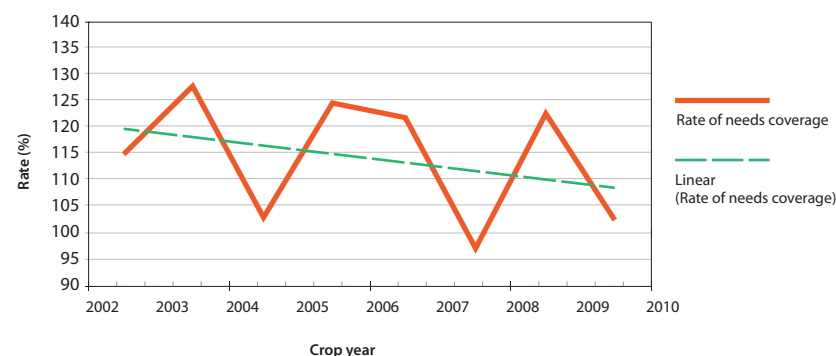
Trends in the cereals balance from 1997 to 2008 (tonnes)				
Crop years	Availability	Needs	(+) Excess / (-) Deficit	Ratio %
1997-1998	1 945 600	2 105 100	-159 800	92
1998-1999	2 463 100	2 118 400	+344 700	116
1999-2000	2 625 800	2 183 300	+442 700	120
2000-2001	2 198 600	2 280 700	- 82 000	96
2001- 2002	2 851 800	2 366 300	+485 500	121
2002- 2003	3 015 700	2 468 800	+547 000	122
2003-2004	3 250 758	2 483 048	+996 736	131
2004-2005	2 714 764	2 520 934	+430 181	107
2005-2006	3 111 131	2 617 366	+704 527	119
2006-2007	3 328 009	2 676 937	+970 925	124
2007-2008	3 117 757	2 874 958	+242 799	108
2008-2009	4 213 256	3 513 256	+717 000	120
Yearly average	2 783 911	2 426 895	+447 570	115

Source: DSAP/DGPSA/MAHRH

A more detailed analysis of the changing rates of coverage of national cereal needs between 2002 and 2010 shows that the country became less and less successful at meeting its cereal needs through its own production (Graph No. 5). This situation can be explained by climate factors that were increasingly unfavourable to a largely rainfed production system; by the inability of producers to adapt to changing climates; and by the low production capacity in the dry season, among other factors.

Policies for managing this volatility have a two-fold aim: firstly, more stable production through management of water resources, crop diversification and training for producers in climate change adaptation measures; and secondly, better management of food security by boosting the existing food security plan.

GRAPH 5: CHANGING RATES OF NATIONAL CEREAL NEEDS COVERAGE BETWEEN 2002 AND 2010



Source: Compiled on the basis of data taken from the INSD website on 12 December 2010 (Changing rates of cereal needs coverage in relation to overall production)

Food accessibility

This is closely linked to supply and is affected by numerous factors: natural, social, economic and physical. However the most important factors are economic and physical. Economic access basically depends on the level of incomes.

These are generally low, especially in vulnerable areas or areas at risk. Physical access depends on the geographical distribution of populations, road conditions, means of transport and storage, and the information system in use (MAHRH, 2008).

Food stability

Food stability is affected by situations in which certain localities are cut off and particularly by demand that cannot be met on account of poverty. These factors are combined with low levels of production. This situation means that the stability of the food supply is precarious. This causes certain types of shortage. Assessing food stability is also hampered by the lack of information owing to insufficient statistics and the absence of a global food balance. Nevertheless, for cereals, this state of affairs is mitigated by the availability of the annual cereals balance as trends can be observed over time. Fluctuations in market prices are also an indicator of the stability of food availability. Their annual patterns show difficult hunger gaps occurring around the months of July, August and September.

3.1.2. FOOD USE: CONSUMPTION STRUCTURE AND NUTRITION SITUATION

In terms of consumption structure, the contribution of cereals – i.e. sorghum, millet, maize and rice – to total energy intake is around 73 per cent. The contribution of animal products is 4 per cent. Groundnuts contribute around 7 to 10 per cent. The contribution of roots and tubers remains low, at around 1 per cent. Overall, and according to FAOSTAT figures for 2007, it appears that, since 1990, the available calories per inhabitant per day has been above the generally accepted standard of 2500 kcal. In effect, for the years 2003 to 2005, availability levels were as follows: 2670 kcal in 2003, 2637 kcal in 2004, and 2593 kcal in 2005.

The nutrition situation in Burkina Faso is characterized by chronic undernutrition of which the specific manifestations are: strong prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition as well as increased prevalence of certain specific nutritional deficiencies, in particular iron, iodine and vitamin A. In effect, 18 per cent of women of childbearing age are malnourished and 15.5 per cent of newborns have low birth weights, according to the supplementary analysis of the nutrition situation in Burkina Faso, May 2006.

These deficiencies in vitamin A, iron and iodine represent a serious public health problem in the country. Anaemia affects 91.5 per cent of children aged between six and 59 months; 68 per cent of pregnant women; and 53.7 per cent of women of childbearing age. Despite the implementation of a national iodination policy, as of 1996, and the compulsory sale of iodized salt, only 48 per cent of households have access to adequately iodized salt. Vitamin A deficiency is endemic in certain areas: 13 per cent of pregnant women suffer night blindness and supplementation remains low (EDS, 2003). Malnutrition appears among the youngest children at a very early stage. The causes are multiple and multisectoral, and both food-related and non-food related in type (UNICEF conceptual framework, 1998). The direct determinants are: inappropriate feeding in terms of quantity and/or quality and recurrent illnesses. These determinants are themselves influenced by underlying factors such as the food insecurity of households, problems in accessing healthcare, and a lack of hygiene and sanitation (Source WFP).

3.1.3. COUNTRY VULNERABILITY TO FOOD INSECURITY IN VULNERABLE AREAS

3.1.3.1. VULNERABILITY TO FOOD INSECURITY

In general, vulnerability is the likelihood of a household or an individual experiencing a worsening of their situation due to the effect of any risks or shocks to which they are exposed. For Burkina Faso, and especially for grassroots populations, the risks include: the vagaries of the climate, especially drought, and flooding, locust plagues, disease, rising fuel costs, rising prices of inputs, rising prices of food products etc.

According to the 2003 WFP study, non-vulnerable rural households produce 60 per cent of what they consume and use only 28 per cent of their incomes for acquiring food. However, vulnerable households, especially men and women small producers, produce only 40 per cent of what they consume and spend 59 per cent of their incomes on acquiring food.

In terms of the position of households in respect of the market for food staples, there are two types of situation: (i) non-farming households as net consumers (urban consumers), representing an estimated 18 per cent of the total population; (ii) farming households in a cereal shortage situation: in the rural sector, the rate of poverty is 50.7 per cent. However, not all poor households are vulnerable to food insecurity in the same way. According to the WFP study, the incidence of vulnerability to food insecurity in the rural sector is thought to be 39.7 per cent.

Self-sufficiency in meeting cereal needs helps to avert the vulnerability of agriculture to external phenomena, climate factors especially, from one year to the next.

As such, the dependence of agriculture on rainfall means that food security based on self-sufficiency in meeting food needs is not always guaranteed. The rate of self-sufficiency in meeting needs through household production is largely influenced by the economic situation of the crop year. Non-self sufficient households represented 35.2 per cent in 2006: a decrease in respect of the three preceding years.

Vulnerability and poverty in the livestock sector were described within the framework of the IEPC study based on the analysis of production and livestock systems. Among the different types of vulnerability that cause poverty in the rural sector, droughts and climate crises have the greatest impact and also determine the production strategies of livestock farmers. However, there are other factors such as access to pasture resources, including water resources, and access to markets, services and inputs. On this basis, the production systems for livestock activities considered especially vulnerable in situations of serious insecurity are, in order of priority, those of subsistence crop and short-cycle livestock farmers.

Factors such as the level of integration of women in the market economy, and their level of education and access to information and training and to property ownership, influence food and nutrition security and constitute causes of vulnerability. Considering that it is women, above all, who are responsible for children in terms of feeding, hygiene, health and nutrition, the correlation between their socio-economic situation and that of children is obvious.

3.1.3.2. VULNERABLE AREAS

According to the study by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS, Comité Inter états de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse au Sahel), entitled *Le profil de la sécurité alimentaire au Burkina*, [Profile of food security in Burkina Faso] of 2007, areas of general vulnerability (at risk areas) account for 17 provinces situated in four regions. These are structurally deficient and have limited possibilities for income generation (cf Map No. 1). The regions are the North, the Sahel, the Centre North and the East. The Centre East and South West regions also contain isolated areas of vulnerability owing to low levels of diversification of income sources as well as socio-cultural factors.

In addition to these chronically undersupplied regions, there are areas in which temporary flooding occurs, often in July and August, and the longterm poverty found in peri-urban areas.

The population affected each year numbers around 1,100,000 persons of whom around 1 million are in the Sahelian regions of the north. In the vulnerable areas, populations derive incomes from attempts at adapting and diversifying activities. In addition to humanitarian aid, there are other routes to food security. These include income-generating activities such as market gardening, short-cycle livestock rearing, small businesses and selling NWFP; as well as migrations to gold-bearing sites, urban centres and neighbouring countries.

Map: Vulnerable areas (at risk areas)



Source: CILSS, 2007

3.1.4. THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY

The great droughts of the 1970s led to a succession of famines in 1972-1973, 1983-1984 etc. Subsequently, the government became more involved in questions of food security and took a series of measures which included, at national level, creating the National Committee for the Fight against the Effects of Drought (CNLES, Comité National de Lutte Contre les Effets de la Sécheresse); and, at regional level, a commitment to the creation of CILSS in order to mobilize international aid. These initiatives were certainly very useful in their time. However an absence of consistency and synergies meant that it was only possible to manage very limited aspects of food security. It was necessary to wait for the appearance of the structural adjustment programmes in the 1990s for the country to adopt an approach of using policies and strategies of a more global nature in managing food security. As a result, the Food Security Pilot Scheme based on cereals was created in December 1997.

To facilitate the creation and adoption of the National Food Security Strategy (*SNSA, Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire*), the National Food Security Council (*CNSA, Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire*) was created. This is a new plan of a more universal and consistent nature. It is a consultative structure which monitors SNSA implementation and related short-term and structural activities.

This consultative structure is supported by operational bodies concerned with food aid including:

- the National Food Reserve Stock Management Company (SONAGESS, Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire) created in 1994 with the aim of enabling the State to deal with unforeseen food crises.

The general purpose is to contribute to food security in Burkina Faso as a cereal policy tool. In order to fulfil this purpose, the main task of SONAGESS is to manage the National Reserve Stock at an agreed level of 35,000 physical tonnes of cereals and financial reserves equivalent to the value of 25,000 tonnes of cereals. Given the difficulties in mobilizing this reserve, the State has instituted the Intervention Stock with a level of 10,000 tonnes of cereals and a more flexible mobilization mechanism. In addition to these reserves, SONAGESS is responsible for managing a cereal Market Information System (SIM, *Système d'Information sur le Marché*);

- the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR, *Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation*) created in March 1993, it comprises some 15 ministerial departments and NGOs. Its internal organization is decentralized down to village level. Its role is focused on managing natural disasters in Burkina Faso. The main tasks assigned to it when it was created are as follows: implementing the National Plan for Organizing and Coordinating Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (PNOCSUR, *Plan National d'Organisation et de Coordination des Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation*) in case of disaster; coordination, monitoring and creation of programmes for mitigating the effects of disasters in national territory; training of provincial administrative personnel in the field of disaster prevention and management; education and awareness raising among the public on natural disaster prevention and management;

- the Food Security Information System (SISA, *Système d'Informations sur la Sécurité Alimentaire*) and its Early Warning System (EWS) linked to the Directorate of Agricultural Forecasts and Statistics (DPSA, *Direction des Prévisions et des Statistiques Agricoles*) which is now part of DGPER.

Generally speaking, operational difficulties have been noted in the national reserve plan. These have been linked to the inflexible conditions for mobilizing the SNSA, the inadequacy of the Intervention Stock, and the poor storage capacity in the areas in need. Operational failures have also been noted in the national Early Warning System.

3.2. SELECTION OF INTERVENTIONS

The MDG Acceleration Framework is a combination of interventions which are expected to facilitate accelerating the achievement of the goal to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. The interventions are directed towards targets 1A and 1C. The interventions identified are largely in line with the orientations of the National Rural Sector Programme and the National Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSNN). They are intended to enable small producers and poor livestock farmers to achieve food security and to increase their incomes, and also to combat malnutrition in the vulnerable areas where the selected interventions will be largely concentrated. Agriculture in Burkina Faso is largely practised in small family holdings, numbering around 800,000, of between 3 to 6 ha at most. Small producers work poor plots of less than 2 ha. In general, they lack agricultural equipment, or what they have is adequate. Their poor capacity for using inputs makes them more vulnerable to climate vagaries. This is subsistence farming based on cereals – sorghum, millet, maize, fonio and rice – and on cowpeas. At national level, these crops alone occupy over 88 per cent of cultivated land surfaces. Cultivable areas are estimated at 9 million hectares: around 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country. The surface area is extensive and characterized by its low levels of productivity.

The land is essentially rainfed as only 24,000 ha, approximately, are irrigated out of a potential irrigable area of 233,500 ha. Serious physical, technical and socio-economic constraints limit the vegetable production output.

These include:

- climate deterioration which has negative effects on crops strictly dependent on rainfall;
- land degradation and low fertility of soil due to erosion, over-exploitation without adequate organic restitution and numerous other anthropogenic activities;
- limited technical capacity of actors associated with inadequate advice support and difficulties in accessing technical innovations: special note should be taken of the inadequacy of supervision of producers as a result of ageing staff who, in addition, are diminishing in number year on year without the private sector taking up the slack;
- low level of use of agricultural inputs linked to difficulties in access: this is apparent in very low yields; with regard to fertilizers, it should be noted that less than 30 per cent of cultivated land is treated with organic manuring and the average level of fertilizer use, such as NPK and urea, is only 9 kg per hectare nationally; improved varieties of seeds are used in only around 11.3 to 15 per cent of cultivated land; small producers in the area at risk do not use fertilizers on cereals, sorghum and millet, for reasons of economic accessibility, nor do they use improved varieties of seeds for reasons of availability and security the limited plant health care coverage encourages the proliferation of certain harmful infestations on crops;
- low level of equipment use among producers associated with problems that are largely economic: low incomes, little State funding, difficulty of accessing credit due to absence, or inadequacy, of financial products designed for financing agricultural activities;

- insufficient cultivable land in certain regions and the insecurity of property associated with the combined effect of demographic pressure and unregulated management of the rural property sector due to the lack of effective application of the various property reforms which have been passed; poor organization of producers, especially in terms of farming networks, which reduces commercial opportunities and has a negative effect on the incomes of the principal actors in such networks;
- difficulties in preserving and storing associated with the availability of appropriate infrastructures and technologies;
- poor processing associated with lack of appropriate equipment and the limited market for processed local products compared with rival imported products.

There are two principal characteristics of livestock rearing: firstly, the existing livestock are numerically significant and diversified; and secondly, the extensive cultivation system which aims to adapt to the seasonal and year-to-year variation of pasture resources. There is a distinction between traditional and improved systems. Traditional systems are characterized by low levels of zootechnical and veterinary inputs and the non-existence of adapted habitats. Traditional systems cover transhumant systems and the extensive sedentary systems which include the sedentary agro-pastoral system, the system of rearing in pastoralist areas, traditional pig systems and traditional poultry systems. Improved systems are semi-intensive systems which benefit from a certain number of investments enabling livestock to maximize their potential. Their focus is, above all, commercial. These systems include cattle and sheep fattening, semi-intensive dairy production, intensive dairy production, modern pig rearing and modern poultry rearing.

One of the major characteristics of livestock rearing in Burkina Faso is its low productivity due to:

- vulnerability of productions to climate vagaries;
- organizational weakness and lack of professionalism among actors;
- insecurity of pastoralist land owing to the loss of pasturage estimated at 5 per cent annually;
- feeding problems due to the deficit in the feed and nutrition balance of the dry season, with poor mobilization of natural feed by livestock farmers, and to difficulties in accessing agro-industrial by-products (AIBP) on account of their high cost;
- animal health problems linked to poor vaccine coverage for certain diseases and animal species and the persistence of infectious and parasitical diseases;
- limited technical capacity of actors associated with deficiencies in the advice support systems and difficulties in accessing technical innovations;
- low levels of State funding and difficult access to credit due to the lack, or inadequacy, of financial products designed for financing livestock rearing activities.

To recap, the nutrition system is characterized by:

- children being underweight and deficient in iodine, vitamin A and iron; the most affected groups are children under five years old, pregnant women and lactating mothers;
- uneven distribution of available food at national level; eight regions are severely affected: the North, Sahel, East, South-West, Centre West, Central Plateau, Centre East and Centre North; seven of these eight regions are facing a structural food deficit; despite the availability of food, the South West remains affected by malnutrition in vulnerable groups due to inappropriate feeding practices, socio-cultural factors, and the transfer of agricultural production to other regions by the displaced non-indigenous population;
- lack of supplementary foods for children;
- price of staples beyond the reach of vulnerable groups including women, children and PLHIV;
- problems linked to the quality of food and the very limited diversity of feeding practices;
- inappropriate breastfeeding and weaning practices.

Diagnostic analysis of the situation by the different actors in vegetable production, animal production and health and nutrition has resulted in the identification of an impressive number of interventions in various fields, see Annex 4: tables of interventions proposed by the three working groups.

After detailed analysis and consideration of these proposed interventions, the Ouagadougou workshop selected seven priority areas and 13 priority interventions. These are presented below.

1. Sustainable intensification of vegetable productions

Two interventions have been selected in this priority area. These are:

i) restoring productive potential using proven techniques for soil defence and restoration, and water and soil conservation (SDR/WSC) to benefit men and women small producers in areas vulnerable to food insecurity. This intervention is vital for the sustainable intensification of vegetable productions in the North and Sahel regions of the country in which 46 per cent of agricultural lands are estimated to be degraded. It should be noted that specialist technologies for land recuperation have existed since the 1970s. Other technologies have been implemented, either by rural dwellers or by institutions. All of these facilitate high yield productions on lands which were severely degraded.

ii) improving equitable access to adapted inputs – seeds and mineral and organic fertilizers – and agricultural equipment for men and women small producers. Sustainable growth of productivity and production can only be achieved through intensification of production. This, in itself, requires appropriate use of inputs – improved varieties of seeds, organic manure, fertilizer and pesticides – and equipment. However, it is recognized that small producers, men and women, in vulnerable areas do not have access, or have difficulty accessing, these inputs and equipment. It is therefore necessary to take measures to improve conditions of access to inputs and equipment for small producers.

2. Control and management of water

The country's potential irrigable land is estimated at 233,500 ha. In 2004, the MAHRH assessed managed surface areas at 32,258 ha. Of these, 12,058 ha represented large operations and 3000 ha medium-sized, with 10,000 ha accounting for small-scale irrigation and 7200 as low-lying land, i.e. not needing irrigation. Managed low-lying land today represents a surface area of 8000 ha. However, the surface area of land used for seasonal cultivation has changed considerably. In comparison with MAHRH estimates of 2004, the average worked area is put at around 20,000 ha. Of this, 42.5 per cent of cultivated surface areas involve full water management; 30 per cent are low-lying lands; and 22.5 per cent use small-scale irrigation.

In order to cover the deficit in cereal production among small producers in vulnerable areas, the *development of small-scale irrigation* must be promoted. The results obtained with the small-scale village irrigation programme, in place since 2001, show that small-scale control and management of water can contribute significantly to combatting poverty and hunger.

3. Developing infrastructures for creating access

Access to food is the second component of food security. In order to facilitate a better exchange of food staples between regions with a surplus and those with a shortage, it is vital to open access to the different areas of production and, especially, areas of consumption. *The development of rural roads* is one of the important interventions of this MAF. This intervention aims to strengthen the efforts made every year to improve access. It should be able to do so in the short and medium term.

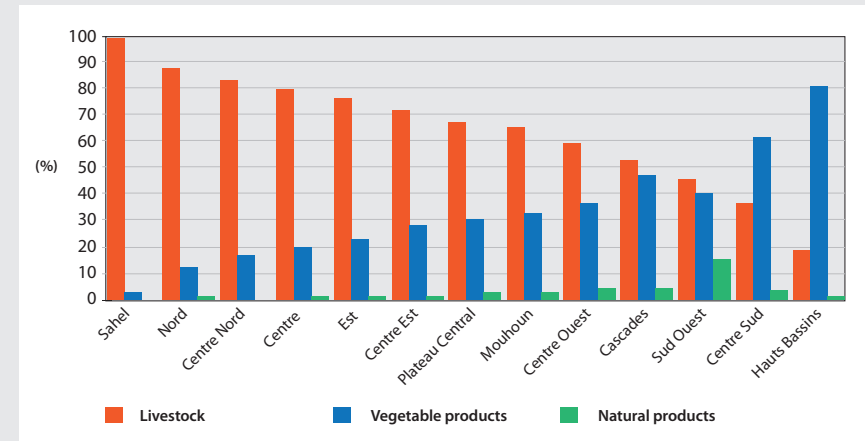
However, consultations will be necessary with local communities and the ministry responsible for accessibility in order to select the routes for rehabilitation, or future creation, in each vulnerable region and in certain regions with surplus production such as Boucle du Mouhoun and Hauts Bassins. Furthermore, development of food exchanges between these areas requires the strengthening of facilities for the storage and preservation of food products.

4. Diversification of income sources

In areas of chronic deficiency, income-generating activities enable populations to survive. The diversification of income sources in these areas is therefore of the highest importance in ensuring food security and poverty reduction. Non-self sufficient households undertake various activities in order to meet their food needs. These largely involve livestock rearing, market gardening, selling non-wood forest products and, finally, small-scale processing of food and dairy products.

Livestock rearing, principally poultry and small ruminants, is the first option for poor populations to obtain the necessary incomes for purchasing cereals during difficult periods as the graph below shows.

GRAPH 6: CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTS TO THE PURCHASE OF FOOD ITEMS



Source: DGPER, 2009

Some households are effectively able to acquire the foods necessary for their survival by using their stocks of poultry and small livestock. However, a large number of non-self sufficient farming households are unable to practise this type of livestock rearing on account of their extreme poverty. It is therefore necessary to encourage the *development of individual short-cycle livestock units – for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters – in order to help men, women and young small producers*. This intervention has already been successfully implemented on a small scale through different projects and NGOs.

A large range of non-wood forest products features in the diets of populations, especially in the rural sector and in those periods known as hunger-gaps. However, beyond this direct contribution to the diet, the role of non-wood forest products in terms of incomes for populations, especially women, is considered difficult to quantify accurately in the absence of national statistics.

In the West of the country, the sale of NWFP contributed a share of approximately 16 to 27 per cent in the incomes of women (Lamien and Vognan, 2004, quoted by APFNL, 2009) An intervention through the *commercialization of priority NWFP*, with the current vogue for consuming these products and the institution of the National Agency for Promoting Non-wood Forest Products (APFNL, Agence nationale de promotion des produits forestiers non ligneux), represents an important opportunity for many rural households to obtain supplementary incomes in order to guarantee their food security.

5. Organization of actors and advice support for small producers and livestock farmers

With the application of the Structural Adjustment Programme measures, the partial withdrawal of the State from the system of disseminating farming knowledge has gradually reduced the capacities of the advice support intervention to assist producers. This situation is exacerbated by the poor organizational capacities of producers, and especially small producers. Achieving all the interventions mentioned above requires a *strengthening of the organizational capacities of small producers of crops and livestock together with a strengthening of supervision and advice support to assist those men and women small producers.*

6. The fight against malnutrition in vulnerable persons and improving the food, in quantity and quality, of the population

Nutritional quality is an important element in food security. According to the analyses cited above, malnutrition is a real and widespread phenomenon in Burkina Faso. Children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers are the most vulnerable. Nutrition is understood within the present MAF as:

- strengthening supervision, optimal feeding and nutrition-based social care for vulnerable groups including children up to five years of age, school-age children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in disadvantaged areas;
- strengthening implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in care-giving organizations and in natural disaster situations;
- promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC);

7. Managing natural disasters and emergency situations

Like the majority of Sahelian countries, in recent years Burkina Faso has experienced disasters, including drought and flooding, which thwart progress in terms of the fight against hunger. Compounding the chronic food deficit experienced in a large number of provinces, such disasters are becoming more common. As a result, the situation in these provinces is seriously exacerbated and some are plunged into precarious food situations. The floods which the country has experienced, especially the floods of 1 September 2009, highlight the need for an effective response and management system in these emergency situations. Analyses show that the current management plan for these crises contains difficulties in operations and capacity. It is therefore appropriate to improve the emergency intervention plan for food security in order to avoid undermining progress.

Table 2, below, sets out the various priority interventions by priority area.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

Priority MDG and targets	Indicators	Priority interventions (Areas)	Priority interventions selected
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Indicator 1.1. Proportion of the population living with an annual income below the national poverty line	Sustainable intensification of vegetable production	1. Restoring productive potential of degraded lands using proven SDR/WSC techniques to benefit men and women small producers in areas vulnerable to food insecurity 2. Improving equitable access to adapted inputs, such as seeds and mineral and organic fertilizers, and agricultural equipment for men and women small producers
		Control and management of water	3. Developing small-scale irrigation to help men and women small producers in vulnerable areas
Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day by purchasing power parity (PPP)	Indicator 1.8. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	Developing infrastructures for improved access	4. Developing rural roads
		Diversification of income sources	5. Developing infrastructures for preserving, storing and small-scale processing of food and dairy products 6. Developing priority non-wood forest products (NWFP) 7. Developing individual short-cycle livestock units for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters, in order to help men, women and young small producers
Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition	Indicator 1.9. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Organization of actors and advice support for small producers and livestock farmers	8. Strengthening organization among small agricultural and livestock producers 9. Strengthening advice support to small producers and livestock farmers
		The fight against malnutrition in vulnerable persons and improving the food, in quantity and quality, of the population	10. Strengthening supervision, optimal feeding and nutrition-based social care for vulnerable groups including children up to five years of age, school-age children, and pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in disadvantaged areas 11. Strengthening implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in care-giving organizations and in natural disaster situations 12. Promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC)
		Managing natural disasters and emergency situations	13. Improving the emergency intervention plan for food security

The table below shows how the priority interventions are in line with the Rural Development Strategy and its operating programme:

The National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR) and the National Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSNN).

Priority interventions selected	Alignment of interventions with the PNSR and National Nutrition Strategy selected
1. Restoring productive potential of degraded lands using proven SDR/WSC techniques to benefit men and women small producers in areas vulnerable to food insecurity	Programme for sustainable management of water and soils and for land security in the rural sector, and programme for sustainable development of farming and fishing products
2. Improving equitable access to adapted inputs, such as seeds and mineral and organic fertilizers, and agricultural equipment for men and women small producers	Programme for the sustainable development of farming and fishing products
3. Developing small-scale irrigation to help men and women small producers in vulnerable areas	Programme for the sustainable development of agricultural hydraulics
4. Developing rural roads	<i>Transport sector programme</i> , ² programme to promote the rural economy
5. Developing infrastructures for preserving, storing and small-scale processing of food and dairy products	Programme to promote the rural economy, and programme to improve competitiveness and business start ups in animal products
6. Developing priority non-wood forest products (NWFP)	Programme to improve forestry and wildlife production in the context of climate change, and national strategy to promote non-wood forest products
7. Developing individual short-cycle livestock units for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters, in order to help men, women and young small producers	Programme for growth in animal productivity and productions, and programme to improve forestry and wildlife production in the context of climate change
8. Strengthening the organization of small agricultural and livestock producers	Programme for sustainable development and agricultural hydraulics, and programme for growth in animal productivity and productions
9. Strengthening advice support to small producers and livestock farmers	Programmes to support the three ministries responsible for rural development and the SNSA
10. Strengthening supervision, optimal feeding and nutrition-based social care for vulnerable groups including children up to five years of age, school-age children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in disadvantaged areas	SO 1 of the PSNN: Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age from 38% to 25% by 2015
11. Strengthening implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in care-giving organizations and in natural disaster situations	SO 4 of the PSNN: Strengthening the provision of services in the field of nutrition in health training
12. Promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC)	SO 3 of the SNN: Strengthening the fight against chronic non-transmissible diseases linked to nutrition
13. Improving the emergency intervention plan for food security	Food and nutritional security programme of the PNSR

² This is a programme of the Ministry for Infrastructure and Accessibility



IV. IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF BOTTLENECKS

IFAD Photo

Agriculture in Burkina Faso is generally limited in its output by the constraints set out in the analyses above. Specifically, in the case of the interventions in this MAF, efforts need to be made to remove the bottlenecks in place in order to facilitate acceleration. Identification and analysis of bottlenecks in this process make it possible to detect the reasons why measures proposed previously were unable to facilitate acceleration of achieving the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. A constraint is defined as “an immediate obstacle which hinders the implementation of interventions and which can be eliminated”. In general, any obstacle to achieving the targets can be detected in this way. However, emphasis has been placed on those constraints which are the direct causes of delays and which can be rectified in the short term. As such, the exercise makes it possible to identify, and above all, prioritize the bottlenecks which limit the impact of interventions or prevent them from being implemented.

4.1 RE-ESTABLISHING THE PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL OF SMALL PRODUCERS' LANDS

Restoration of degraded lands is an activity which requires a certain level of investment and intensive labour force use. Despite several years of interventions in the form of soil restoration projects and programmes in disadvantaged regions, this activity is still hampered by *low levels of community mobilization around SDR/WSC activities; weak intervention capacities of bodies responsible for recuperating degraded lands* due to the limited allocation of financial resources to such programmes; and *limited accessibility for small producers to SDR/WSC materials and equipment*.

All of these bottlenecks are exacerbated by *the lack of a national strategy for the recuperation of degraded lands* which does not allow coordination and monitoring of interventions in this field.

4.2 IMPROVING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADAPTED INPUTS AND FARMING EQUIPMENT FOR MEN AND WOMEN SMALL PRODUCERS

In Burkina Faso, agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers, are used mainly in cotton production. Since the world food crisis of 2008, the Government of Burkina Faso has provided support for cereal producers in the acquisition of inputs such as fertilizers and seeds. However, numerous obstacles prevent the objectives of this operation being achieved.

- Limited financial access to mineral fertilizers, improved seeds and good quality equipment despite the subsidies; for example, despite the 50 per cent subsidy on fertilizers, and the fact that the quantities available are clearly not sufficient to cover needs, every year there is leftover stock because the prices are still high;
- Limited availability of adapted inputs and equipment in the production areas; in addition to being unable to cover needs, especially in the case of improved seeds, the current system of distributing inputs is limited to provincial level which makes access difficult for populations in isolated rural areas;
- Difficulties in compost production associated with difficulties in accessing kits for establishing manure pits and acquiring growth promoters, e.g. prestressed concrete, Compost-plus;
- Governance failures in the input distribution mechanism: producers have little understanding of their responsibilities in the input supply scheme.

4.3 DEVELOPING SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION TO HELP MEN AND WOMEN SMALL PRODUCERS IN VULNERABLE AREAS

Currently, the principal barriers to implementing this intervention are associated with:

- difficulties in mobilizing and allocating financial resources for small-scale irrigation activities; since the end of the project to develop small-scale village irrigation, there has been a reduction in funding for this area; promises made during the roundtable on small-scale irrigation, organized by Burkina Faso, have not been kept;
- Low levels of accessibility of small producers to small-scale irrigation facilities: small producers are most often excluded from facilities by selection criteria inappropriate to their situations;
- Insufficient technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation; the “project approach” used thus far in implementing this intervention has not enabled sustainable capacity strengthening of the State services responsible for small-scale irrigation;
- Failure to respect the rules regarding the use of facilities by small producers.

4.4 DEVELOPING RURAL ROADS

This intervention is currently facing budgetary constraints related to the limited financial capacity of the State and the high costs of building rural roads in order to provide access to the different areas of production and areas at risk of food insecurity.

4.5 DEVELOPING INFRASTRUCTURES FOR PRESERVING, STORING AND SMALL-SCALE PROCESSING OF FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Three bottlenecks prevent the full implementation of this intervention:

- limited access to appropriate equipment and technologies owing to their cost;
- high energy costs which limit initiatives to create processing units;
- poor organization of milk collection which makes the supply unreliable in terms of meeting the needs of processors and discourages their intervention in production areas; Processors prefer to use imported milk which is more easily available.

4.6 DEVELOPING PRIORITY NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NWFP)

The current vogue for consuming NWFP in cities is an opportunity for communities to diversify their income sources, assuming that they can organize themselves in commercializing these resources. Nevertheless, *limited access to appropriate storage, preservation and processing technologies* as well as *lack of organization among actors* constitute serious constraints in developing NWFP. These are still considered by some as wild products which do not require any particular attention.

4.7 DEVELOPING INDIVIDUAL SHORT-CYCLE LIVESTOCK UNITS TO BENEFIT SMALL PRODUCERS - MEN, WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

This intervention is currently being implemented successfully. However, it remains restricted to a very limited number of areas owing to the weak capacities of the implementing bodies. The current low level of diversification in the range of species; limited accessibility of zootechnical and veterinary inputs, such as vaccines and food, on the part of small producers; and their poor understanding of animal health also represent major constraints in this intervention.

4.8 STRENGTHENING THE ORGANIZATION OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

The weak organizational capacities of small producers, and especially their lack of ownership of the issues and interests of their organization, constitute the barriers to implementing this intervention.

4.9 STRENGTHENING ADVICE SUPPORT TO SMALL PRODUCERS AND LIVESTOCK FARMERS

The current system of supervision and advice support for producers contains weaknesses linked to inadequate human resources, in terms of quantity and quality, and insufficient work resources for the bodies responsible for this activity. It is apparent that staff of the ministries responsible for rural development are now ageing and their numbers are reducing year on year without the private sector or rural organizations taking up the slack.

4.10 STRENGTHENING SUPERVISION, OPTIMAL NUTRITION AND FOOD-RELATED SOCIAL CARE FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS

A series of bottlenecks is hampering the implementation of this intervention. Firstly, poor allocation of resources to nutrition-related activities is apparent: the part of the budget allocated to the National Nutrition Directorate, and particularly that part intended to promote enriched local food products and awareness raising about the consumption of food rich in micronutrients, is still insignificant in terms of the overall budget allocated to the Ministry of Health. Insufficient capacities in qualified human resources – this directorate has only seven nutritionists – also constitute a barrier to promoting nutrition-related activities.

Furthermore, good quality school meals are not available throughout the year or in all schools.

Food supplements for malnourished children under five years of age and pregnant or lactating women are insufficient to cover all the needs. This limited allocation could be due to insufficient synergy of activities among the actors in the nutrition sector. Indeed, the National Nutrition Consultative Framework (CNCN, Cadre national de concertation en nutrition), established in 2002, is no longer operational and does not facilitate the coordination of actors' activities. Furthermore, malnutrition is encouraged to take root by the low levels of screening at community level and in health centres. Inappropriate feeding practices resulting from food prohibitions and taboos sometimes deprive children and pregnant and lactating women of good sources of protein and micronutrients. Finally, low levels of involvement of the beneficiary communities in nutrition activities can be observed: the beneficiary communities do not participate in taking decisions that affect them, and lack of knowledge of high nutritional value foods seems widespread.

4.11 STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINIMUM PACKAGE OF ACTIVITIES (MPA) FOR NUTRITION IN CARE-GIVING ORGANIZATIONS AND IN NATURAL DISASTER SITUATIONS

MPA implementation in health centres is limited by two constraints. Firstly, there are the weaknesses in the allocation of resources due to the training of health workers and the supervision and scope of the MPA and programme of Integrated Care for Childhood Diseases (PCIME, Prise en Charge Intégrée des Maladies de l'Enfant). Secondly, there is the poor functioning of the monitoring mechanism for the PCIME programme and implementation of the nutrition MPA by trained health workers.

4.12 PROMOTING GOOD FOOD HABITS AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES (IEC/BCC)

Successful steering of this activity requires measures to rectify the current lack of a national communications plan for nutrition as well as the lack of understanding of the rules of hygiene and sanitation among communities, especially rural communities.

4.13 IMPROVING THE EMERGENCY INTERVENTION PLAN FOR FOOD SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

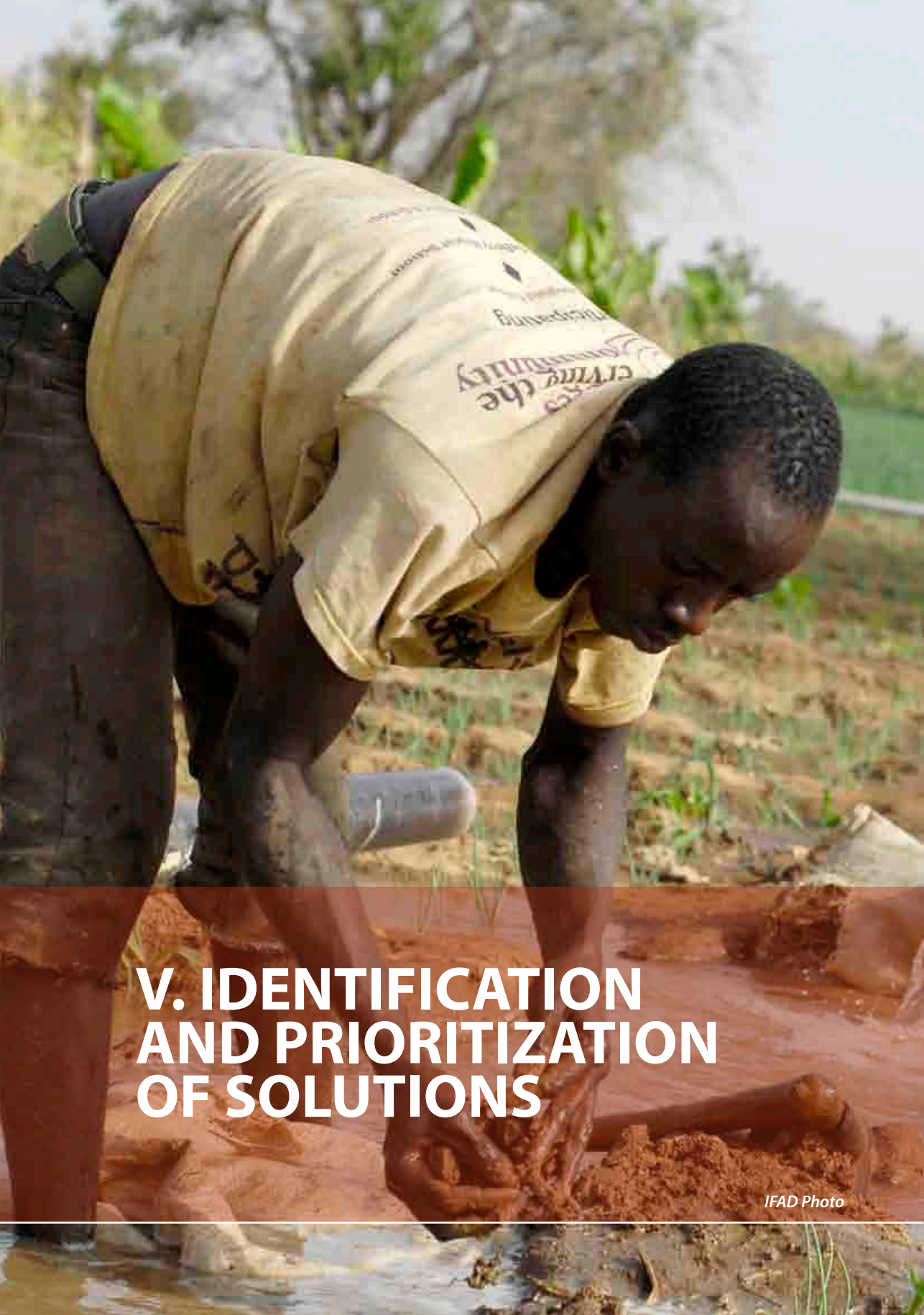
The aforementioned food security plan contains operational and capacity-based weaknesses. Mobilizing the SNSA requires a national cereal deficit of at least 5 per cent. However, a situation that is acceptable on a global level may hide disparities to the detriment of vulnerable areas. Furthermore, the Intervention Stock capacities do not enable the needs of vulnerable communities to be met satisfactorily. The Early Warning System which ought to facilitate early identification of the "centres of food insecurity" is experiencing operational difficulties.

Table 3 summarizes the priority bottlenecks according to intervention.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF BOTTLENECKS SPECIFIC TO PRIORITIZED INTERVENTIONS

Prioritized interventions	Policy and planning	Budget and funding		Service provision	Service use
Restoring productive potential of degraded lands using proven SDR/WSC techniques to benefit men and women small producers in vulnerable areas	Lack of a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands	Insufficient allocation of resources to land restoration programmes		Limited capacity to intervene (areas of coverage) of State bodies and of degraded land rehabilitation projects and programmes	Limited community mobilization around SDR/WSC activities Limited financial accessibility for small producers to SDR/WSC materials and equipment
Improving equitable access to adapted inputs, such as improved seeds and mineral and organic fertilizers, and to agricultural equipment for men and women small producers	Governance failure in input distribution mechanism			Limited availability of adapted inputs for production of cereals other than rice and maize, and of equipment in vulnerable areas	Limited financial accessibility for small producers, due to high costs, to mineral fertilizers, improved seeds and good quality equipment Difficulties in producing compost: acquiring kits to create manure pits, and acquiring phosphates and growth promoters in Burkina Faso
Small-scale water management for small producers, especially for small-scale irrigation in vulnerable areas		Difficulties in mobilizing and allocating financial resources		Insufficient technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation	Failure to respect the rules regarding the use of facilities by small producers Limited accessibility for small producers to small-scale irrigation facilities
Developing rural roads				Limited financial capacity of the State to improve accessibility to different areas of production and areas at risk of food insecurity	
Developing infrastructures for preserving, storing and small-scale processing of food and dairy products				Limited availability of support service provision for processing and preservation of food and dairy products	Limited access to appropriate technologies for storage, preservation and processing, i.e. equipment, energy, infrastructures etc. Limited access to energy services in the rural sector for processing needs (food and dairy products) Poor organization of milk collection
Developing priority non-wood forest products					Poor organization of actors Limited understanding of techniques and limited access of small producers to equipment for processing, preservation and storage of NWFP
Developing individual short-cycle livestock units for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters, in order to benefit poor small producers, especially women		The availability of financial resources remains the principal condition for implementing this intervention		Low level of coverage of vulnerable areas by programmes underway Limited diversification in the range of species	Limited access of small producers and livestock farmers to short-cycle livestock rearing products for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters Limited accessibility to zootechnical and veterinary inputs, i.e. foods and vaccines Limited understanding of livestock health by small producers

Prioritized interventions	Policy and planning	Budget and funding		Service provision	Service use
Strengthening the organization of small agricultural and livestock producers					Limited organizational capacities of small producers Limited ownership of organizational issues by small producers
Strengthening advice support for small agricultural and livestock producers				Insufficient personnel, in quality and quantity, and weakness in intervention methods	
Strengthening supervision, optimal feeding and nutrition-based social care for vulnerable groups including children up to five years of age, school-age children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in vulnerable areas	Insufficient synergy of actions among different actors in the nutrition sector	Insufficient allocation of financial resources to benefit educational and nutritional health bodies		Limited screening of cases of malnutrition at community level and in health centres Insufficient capacities in terms of qualified personnel and equipment at the Nutrition Directorate	Limited involvement of beneficiary communities: non-participation of beneficiary communities in the decision making process
Strengthening implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in care-giving organizations and in natural disaster situations	Poor functioning of the monitoring mechanism for the PCIME and MPA strategy	Limited allocation of resources for training health workers and monitoring the MPA/PCIME			
Promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC)	Lack of a national communications plan for nutrition				Lack of understanding of hygiene and sanitation rules
Improving the emergency response system for food security	Inflexible conditions for mobilizing the SNSA			Limited intervention stock limited functionality of the emergency response system for food security	



V. IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF SOLUTIONS

IFAD Photo

The current rate of progress in implementing the MDGs in Burkina Faso will not allow the goal of halving extreme poverty and hunger to be achieved by 2015. Nevertheless, there are some areas in which the investments have produced satisfactory results. It is therefore vital to be able to capitalize on the achievements and the problems solved in order to accelerate achieving MDG1. The actors in the country's rural development should also take inspiration from the experiences of other countries which have achieved satisfactory results in this area.

The priority interventions have been selected within the acceleration framework for achieving MDG1 in Burkina Faso. The obstacles to their full implementation have been identified. Therefore, at this stage, it is a case of finding the most likely solutions to the obstacles encountered. A solution is defined as "a short-term measure which removes an obstacle encountered and produces a quick impact on the ground". Solutions are intended to ensure that interventions are implemented successfully.

The exercise has made it possible to identify and prioritize these solutions according to scope, speed at which they produce results, sustainability and feasibility of implementation.

5.1 RE-ESTABLISHING THE PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL OF SMALL PRODUCERS' LANDS

This intervention will make it possible to recover a total surface area of 300,000 ha in the North, Sahel and Centre North regions, benefiting 500,000 men and women small producers distributed over some 100,000 households, based on 3 ha per household. Implementation of this intervention will be effected through:

- participatory creation of a national strategy for rehabilitating degraded lands in line with the National Rural Sector Programme, currently being finalized; this should facilitate better acquisition and management of resources for rehabilitating degraded lands and better use of technologies in terms of ecosystems;
 - awareness raising among populations so that all households feel involved;
 - food-based support similar to the Food for Work scheme;
 - acquisition of 12 heavy duty vehicles, four per region;
 - supply of small SDR/WSC equipment kits under community management: one kit per ten households of a total of 10,000 kits.
- Provisions must be made to ensure that rehabilitation techniques and technologies in use take agro-economic conditions into account.

5.2 IMPROVING FAIR ACCESS TO ADAPTED INPUTS AND TO AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

The government began the operation in support of input acquisition – improved seeds and fertilizer – for the benefit of cereal producers in 2008. The operation has permitted some spectacular results among the crops involved, especially for rice in which national production has doubled in the space of two crop years.

This intervention will affect *one million* small producers of cereals – sorghum, millet and market garden crops – distributed among 200,000 households in the regions of the North, Sahel, Centre North, East and Centre East. It will be implemented through:

- a 50 per cent subsidy on fertilizers – 100 kg of fertilizer per household for five years – and free distribution of improved varieties of cereals – 15 kg per household, two times, over five years, nevertheless, it will be necessary to pay particular attention to the poorest who are often unable to acquire these inputs even with the subsidy;
- deployment of inputs at rural community level;
- a 75 per cent subsidy on agricultural items – ploughs and carts – for the benefit of 56 per cent of households which lack equipment, some 112,000 households;
- 75 per cent subsidizing of composting kits – cement for creating pits and prestressed concrete – for the benefit of all these poor households.

5.3 DEVELOPING SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION TO HELP MEN AND WOMEN SMALL PRODUCERS IN VULNERABLE AREAS

It is estimated that over 45,000 households practise small-scale irrigation in the vulnerable areas but that these are not the poorest. This intervention should enable 45,000 poor households to practise this activity on an average surface area of 0.125 ha, that is to say a total of 5625 ha under management. Implementation of this intervention will be effected through:

- advocacy for mobilizing the resources necessary for rehabilitating 100 facilities and managing 5625 ha, 25 per cent in cash or in kind, with high levels of involvement of beneficiary com-

munities to increase provision;

- strengthening technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation;
- awareness raising among actors and monitoring and control of the use of facilities.

5.4 DEVELOPING RURAL ROADS

Creating rural roads is very costly in terms of State resources. Therefore it is necessary to be able to mobilize external resources for the implementation of a good advocacy strategy. By 2015, this intervention should allow construction of 300 km of rural roads per year, a total of 1500 km, in the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, the main cereal production region, and the North, Sahel and East.

5.5 DEVELOPING INFRASTRUCTURES FOR PRESERVING, STORING AND SMALL-SCALE PROCESSING OF FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The multifunctional platforms programme for the fight against poverty (PTFM, programme plateformes multifonctionnelles pour la lutte contre la pauvreté) has shown that it possible to inspire development at village level. Given these very encouraging results, a new phase of the programme has just been launched. As such, by 2015, this programme should have successfully enabled 25 new villages or rural settlements to benefit from these facilities in vulnerable regions and, as a matter of priority, in the Sahel in order to encourage development of food, and especially milk, processing.

In the Sahel, milk collection units will be built and equipped close to production areas. Organizations of actors directly involved will first be created in each rural settlement: a total of 23 collection units with 23 operational milk producing organizations.

5.6 DEVELOPING PRIORITY NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NWFP)

The experiences of NWFP processing in recent years and the level of demand shows that these products represent a market share that could create income sources for rural populations. The most important point is being able to guarantee the quality of these products. Implementation of this intervention will be effected throughout the country through:

- support for the private sector in implementing five NWFP processing units per province, a total of 225 units, with the aim of increasing the commercial value of the products;
- the 50 per cent subsidy for the acquisition of preservation and processing equipment for these products to benefit 800 groups of women;
- the organization of actors; implementation of NWFP management structures in at least 10 per cent of villages with 800 villages covered;

5.7 DEVELOPING INDIVIDUAL UNITS FOR SHORT-CYCLE LIVESTOCK

Given the results achieved by this intervention in the fight against poverty and food insecurity in the areas covered, it is important to replicate it in vulnerable areas so that households that are not self-sufficient through cereals can put it into practice and obtain the incomes necessary for

their survival during hunger gap periods. This intervention will affect 100,000 households, some 500,000 small producers, in the vulnerable areas. The intervention will be implemented by making sets of animals available to small producers. The set is generally composed of one male and four females, in the case of small ruminants; two sows and a boar for pigs; ten local variety hens and two improved cockerels for poultry; and finally a male and four females for grasscutters. Depending on the reproductive cycle of each species, at some point the beneficiary reimburses the cost of the number of animals received. This should then make it possible to give animals to other beneficiaries. The current situation of livestock rearing as practised by small producers in Burkina Faso is characterized by limited levels of health coverage. As such, prior conditions must be established so that the animals provided to each small producer are healthy, free of parasites and vaccinated. The beneficiaries must undertake to ensure proper health protection for the animals that they receive, with vaccinations and parasite treatment.

For the purpose of safeguarding the livestock of the small producers who already practise this subsistence livestock farming, it is necessary to undertake a national vaccination campaign, subsidized at 75 per cent, for three months against Newcastle disease. This affects 25 million birds. A subsidy of 75 per cent on the different vaccines and parasite treatments for small livestock – sheep, goats and pigs – will be implemented in vulnerable areas.

5.8 STRENGTHENING THE ORGANIZATION OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

The results of the most recent General Agricultural Census (RGA, Recensement général de l'agriculture), of 2006 to 2010, show a low level of adherence to producers' organizations among rural households in vulnerable areas: less than 33 per cent at national level. However, the organization of small producers is a condition of their full integration into networks (DGPER, 2009). Within the current MAF, all interventions, especially those concerning agro-pastoral productions and commercialization of NWFP, require a certain level of organization among small producers. In land rehabilitation, organization is even more important as this intervention requires the mobilization of a large labour force. In the practice of livestock rearing, forming an organization makes it possible to combine forces in the fight against animal diseases and also to benefit from added value in commercialization. Commercializing NWFP comes under the responsibilities of the APFNL. In this field, it is important for the actors to be organized and informed about best practice in harvesting in order to conserve the resource. Awareness raising activities will therefore be integrated into all the other interventions regarding the issues and benefits of forming organizations for small producers. These efforts should enable capacity building of 500 rural organizations over the period.

5.9 STRENGTHENING ADVICE SUPPORT TO SMALL PRODUCERS AND LIVESTOCK FARMERS

The SAPs limited the recruitment of supervisors in the rural development sector. One way to improve the supervision of small producers is through strengthening the operating capacities of the ministries responsible for rural development through support for recruitment. This involves training technicians, specifically 250 and 250 women for the MAHRH, and 125 men and 125 women for each of the other two ministries; and strengthening the working resources with 1000 two-wheeled vehicles and 200 fully-functional computers.

5.10 STRENGTHENING SUPERVISION, OPTIMAL NUTRITION AND FOOD-RELATED SOCIAL CARE FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS

Obtaining results in the field of nutrition requires a certain stability in the interventions. In view of the bottlenecks, this intervention will be implemented in the regions of the North, the Sahel, the Centre North, the East and the South West. This will be effected as follows:

- improved functioning of the consultation framework for actors and partners in the field with regular meetings of the framework to enable harmonization of perspectives and distribution of efforts;

- budgeting for good quality school canteens for all the schools in disadvantaged regions so that there is coverage for the whole year: 861,000 pupils across 4883 schools;
- social care for malnourished pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers through the use of enriched foods and local products;
- screening for cases of malnutrition in the target regions and social care for those suffering from malnutrition;
- recruitment and training of personnel in techniques relevant to the Minimum Package of Activities for nutrition;
- implementation of social network activities, with money transfer, and extending and strengthening microcredit activities;
- high level of beneficiary participation with their involvement in decision making;
- strengthening of awareness raising to reduce socio-cultural obstacles;
- information about high nutritional value food items through media broadcasts.

5.11 STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINIMUM PACKAGE OF ACTIVITIES (MPA) FOR NUTRITION IN CARE-GIVING ORGANIZATIONS AND IN NATURAL DISASTER SITUATIONS

In view of the obstacles present, the solutions proposed by actors in nutrition in order to accelerate this intervention are as follows: increasing budgetary allocation for training health workers in the PMA/PCIME; supervision at the level of health-related training; and improving the monitoring mechanisms for the PCIME and PMA.

5.12 PROMOTING GOOD FOOD HABITS AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES (IEC/BCC)

Promoting good feeding practices should facilitate behaviour change in the field of nutrition. It is therefore necessary to accelerate adopting a national nutrition communications plan and, above all, putting it into practice. It will then be necessary to conduct awareness raising broadcasts on understanding the rules of hygiene and sanitation for tackling poverty in households.

5.13 IMPROVING THE EMERGENCY INTERVENTION PLAN FOR FOOD SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The analyses presented above show areas of malfunction in the emergency intervention plan. These are coupled with the low Intervention Stock which does not allow the needs of vulnerable populations to be met satisfactorily. It is therefore necessary to:

- strengthen the Early Warning System and the CONASUR plan;
- raise the level of the Intervention Stock from its current level of 10,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes;
- make the SNSA conditions of usage more flexible.

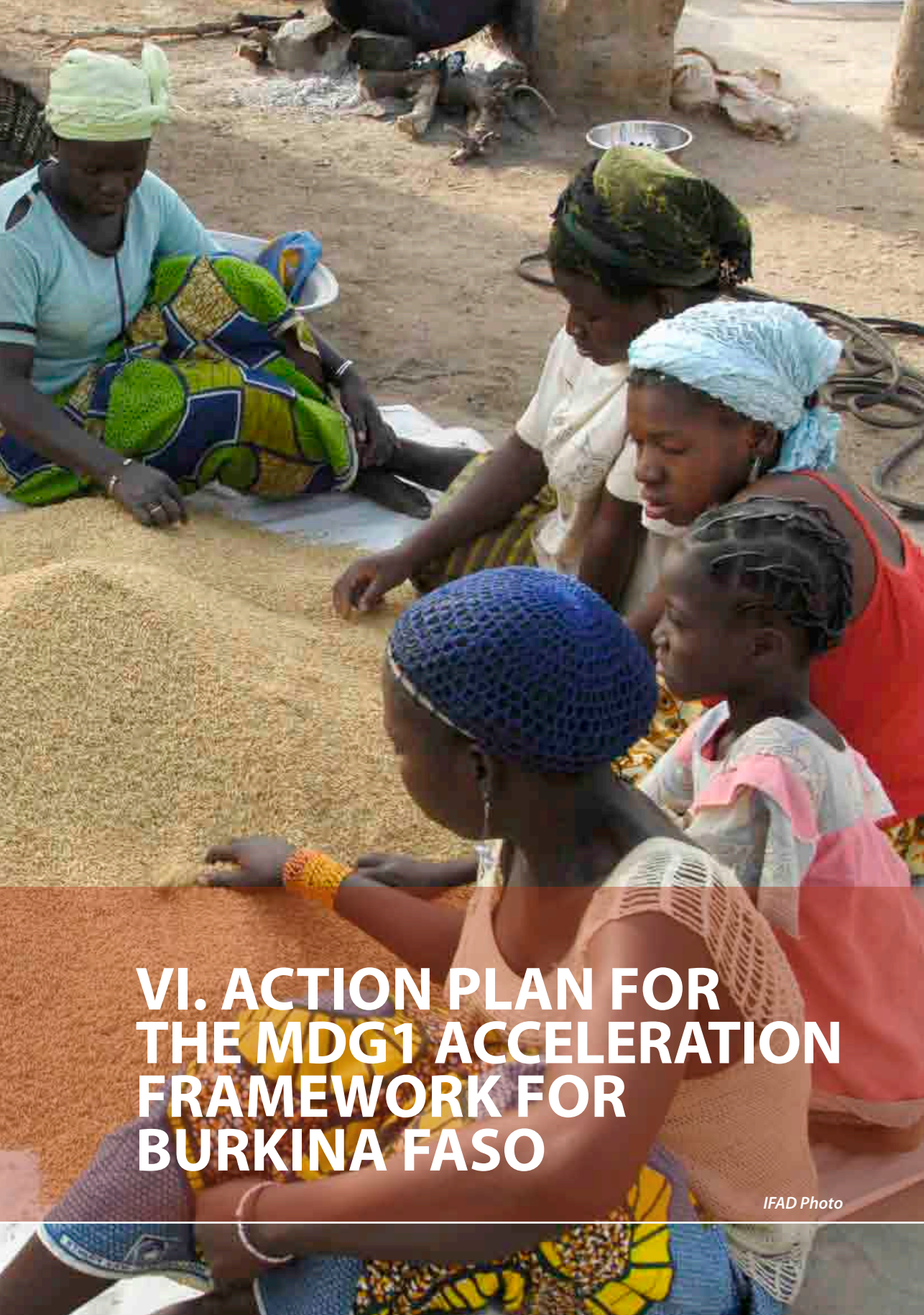
TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF AGREED SOLUTIONS

MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks		Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Potential implementation partners
I1. Restoring productive potential of degraded lands using proven SDR/WSC techniques to benefit men and women small producers in areas vulnerable to food insecurity	Lack of a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands		Creating a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands	DGPV, PNGT, PSA/RTD, PTF, MEF, SP/CPSA
	Limited community mobilization around SDR/WSC activities		Awareness raising among populations	DRAHRH, NGOs, PNGT, PSA/RTD, DGPV, PTF, MEF
	Limited intervention capacity of State bodies and degraded land rehabilitation projects and programmes		Use of food-related support programmes like Food For Work	WFP, PNGT, PSA/RTD, PTF, NGOs
	Limited accessibility for small producers to SDR/WSC materials and equipment		Strengthening the pool of heavy machinery for rehabilitating degraded lands through the acquisition of 12 heavy machines, i.e. four per region	DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF, PSA/RTD
I2. Improving equitable access to adapted inputs, such as improved seeds and mineral and organic fertilizers, and agricultural equipment for men and women small producers	Limited financial accessibility to mineral fertilizers, improved seeds and good quality equipment due to high costs		Making SDR/WSC small equipment kits available under community management	PNGT, PSA/RTD, DGPV, PTF, MEF, NGOs, SOS SAHEL
			Extending the fertilizer subsidy to small producers' crops – millet and sorghum – in areas with chronic food deficit	MAHRH, MEF, FAO, AfDB, other PTF
			Strengthening the subsidy on improved seeds for small producers' crops – millet and sorghum – in areas with chronic food deficit	MAHRH, MEF, FAO, AfDB, other PTF
	Limited availability of adapted inputs and equipment in production areas		Subsidizing agricultural equipment for five years to benefit small producers	MAHRH, MEF, FAO, AfDB, other PTF
			Deploying inputs at rural community level	DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF, DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF, NGOs
			Subsidizing composting kits at 75 per cent to benefit all households	
Governance failures in the input distribution mechanism		Ensuring greater involvement of rural organizations in input distribution operations		
I3. Developing small-scale irrigation to help men and women small producers in vulnerable areas	Failure to respect the rules regarding the use of facilities		Strengthening management capacities of facilities management committees	MAHRH, MEF, DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF, NGOs, PNGT, PAFASP, PRP, PDRD, IFAD
			Ensuring effective monitoring in the application of facilities management rules	
	Difficulties in mobilizing and allocating financial resources		Advocacy for mobilization of resources to benefit small-scale irrigation	
	Limited financial accessibility for small producers to small-scale irrigation facilities		Rehabilitating existing developments and facilities in order to extend provision	
			Developing low-cost facilities with heavy involvement of beneficiary populations	
Insufficient technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation		Strengthening technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation	MAHRH, MEF, FAO, AfDB, other PTF	

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks		Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Potential implementation partners
14. Developing rural roads	Limited financial capacity of the State to improve accessibility to different areas of production and areas at risk of food insecurity		Advocacy for mobilization of resources to improve rural roads	MAHRH, MEF, FAO, AfDB, other PTF
			Building new roads and strengthening the maintenance plan for rural roads in areas of shortages	World Bank, PNGT
15. Developing infrastructures for preserving, storing and small-scale processing of food and dairy products	Limited access to appropriate technologies for storage, preservation and processing, i.e. equipment, energy, infrastructures etc.		Extending the implementation of multifunctional platforms in areas of food shortages while reducing the contribution of beneficiaries	PTFM, MEF, IFAD, UNIDO
	High cost of energy			
	Poor organization of milk collection		Building and equipping milk collection centres close to dairy farming operations and encouraging small milk producers to form organizations	DGDPA, MCPEA
16. Developing priority non-wood forest products (NWFP)	Limited access of small producers to equipment for processing, preservation and storage of NWFP		Subsidizing acquisition of equipment for preserving, storing and processing NWFP for the benefit of small producers, women especially	APFNL, UNDP, Oxfam
			Encouraging the private sector to create processing units in order to increase the commercial value of NWFP	
	Poor organization of actors		Strengthening the existing organizations and encouraging creation of appropriate organizations for different sectors, targeting small producers	
17. Developing individual short-cycle livestock units for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters, in order to help men, women and young small producers	Low level of coverage in vulnerable areas by this intervention		"Duplicating" this intervention in the vulnerable areas	FAO, DGDPA, Oxfam, PDES
	Diversification currently limited in the range of species		Adapting the range of species to the needs of beneficiaries allowing beneficiaries to choose the animal species, taking into account their preferences and capacities	FAO, PDES, PADAB II
	Limited accessibility of small producers to zootechnical and veterinary inputs, i.e. foods and vaccines		Organizing a national vaccination campaign against Newcastle disease, subsidized at 75 per cent for three years	DGSV, PTF
			Subsidizing various vaccines and parasite treatments at 75 per cent to benefit small producers of small livestock such as sheep, goats and pigs	DGSV, PTF
	Limited understanding of livestock health on the part of small producers		Providing refresher training to livestock technicians and training them in communication techniques to provide better support to small livestock producers	MRA, PTF
			Running information, communication and training campaigns to benefit small livestock producers	DGDPA/MRA, PTF
18. Strengthening the organization of small agricultural and livestock producers	Limited organizational capacities of small producers		Strengthening the organizational capacities of small producers through awareness raising and adapted training	MAHRH, MRA, MECV, PTF

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks		Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Potential implementation partners
I9. Strengthening advice support to small producers and livestock farmers	Insufficient human resources, in terms of quality and quantity, and working resources		Strengthening staff capacities of the ministries responsible for rural development by recruiting and training 1000 agents	MAHRH, MRA, MECV, PTF
			Strengthening the working resources of the ministries responsible for rural development	
			Providing computers for the monitoring units of the ministries responsible for rural development	
I10. Strengthening supervision, optimal feeding and nutrition-based social care for vulnerable groups including children up to five years of age, school-age children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in disadvantaged areas	Insufficient financial resources for educational and nutritional health bodies		Increasing the budgetary allocation for nutrition-related bodies and budgeting for good quality school meals for all the schools in disadvantaged regions throughout the year	MEBA, WFP, CRS, Plan Burkina, Unicef
			Extending social care for malnourished pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers through the use of enriched foods and local products	UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA
	Insufficient synergy in actions among actors in the nutrition sector		Improving the functioning of the National Nutrition Consultation Framework (CNCN)	DN/MS, WFP, UNPA, UNICEF, WHO
	Limited screening of cases of malnutrition at community level and in health centres		Extending screening for cases of malnutrition in target regions and social care for those suffering from malnutrition	
	Inadequate capacities in terms of qualified human resources		Training staff in techniques relevant to the Minimum Package of Activities in nutrition	
	Limited financial accessibility of households to care services		Implementing social network activities, including monetary transfer, and promoting microcredit	
Limited involvement of beneficiary communities		Including more beneficiaries by involving them in decision making		
I11 Strengthening implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in care-giving organizations and in natural disaster situations	Limited allocation of resources for training health workers and for monitoring and extending MPA/PCIME to all health centres		Increasing budgetary allocation for training health workers in PMA/PCIME and supervision at health centre level	DN/MS, WFP, UNPA, UNICEF, WHO
			Improving the PCIME and MPA monitoring mechanism	
	Poor functioning of the monitoring mechanism for the implementation of PCIME and the nutrition MPA strategy by trained health workers		Planning and budgeting for monitoring activities at district level	
I12 Promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC)	Lack of a national communications plan for nutrition		Accelerating the adoption of a communications plan and putting it into operation	DN/MS, WFP, UNPA, UNICEF, WHO
	Lack of understanding of hygiene and sanitation rules		Awareness raising broadcasts on understanding hygiene and sanitation rules	
I13. Improving the emergency intervention plan for food security and disaster management	Poor functioning of the emergency intervention plan		Strengthening the early warning system and CONASUR plan	DGPER, PTF
	Limited intervention stock		Increasing the intervention stock from 10,000 tonnes	MAHRH, SONAGESS
				Making conditions for activating the SNSA more flexible



VI. ACTION PLAN FOR THE MDG1 ACCELERATION FRAMEWORK FOR BURKINA FASO

IFAD Photo

6.1 MAF FUNDING

The MAF process provides the opportunity to harmonize the efforts of the government of Burkina Faso with those of its partners in order to accelerate progress towards achieving the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and, especially, hunger by 2015. Funding for the rural sector is largely provided by external sources: 80 per cent of sector resources. Mobilization of the technical and financial partners of Burkina Faso around this framework will be vital for its implementation.

Implementation of the present MAF will require a sum of **156.35 billion** FCA francs over the next five years. The majority of the solutions proposed are new or build on others. Around 10 per cent of these are currently being mobilized through projects and programmes currently underway in the areas targeted according to their deadlines. The funding plan is presented below.

In terms of effects or impact, MAF implementation should make it possible to guarantee food security for 200,000 poor households, around two million persons, in the regions most vulnerable to food insecurity. It will contribute enormously to the fight against malnutrition in children under five years of age and in pregnant and lactating women in the target regions. Furthermore, over the next five years, 861,000 primary school pupils will benefit from at least one good quality meal a day throughout the school year.

Mobilizing the resources necessary to halve the proportion of the population of Burkina Faso suffering hunger and malnutrition will also require efforts on the part of the beneficiaries, the State at central and local level, the private sector, technical and financial partners and also civil society organizations.

6.2 MAF IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING-EVALUATION PLAN

Successful implementation of this MAF requires regular monitoring and periodic evaluations in order to facilitate the necessary adjustments. For this purpose, a monitoring evaluation plan will be put in place. It will be steered by the General Directorate for the Economy and Planning of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and will involve all the other relevant actors: the ministries responsible for agriculture, animal resources, the environment and health; UNDP and technical and financial partners; the private sector and civil society organizations. This plan must be coordinated with that of the SCADD. It will also enjoy strong ongoing support from UNDP.

The MAF will be subject to joint annual reviews of all stakeholders and a halfway review, between March and August 2013, before the 2015 deadline. Results-based management is the basic principle for the implementation of the interventions. Information activities will be undertaken in order to guarantee the visibility of MAF activities, capitalizing on and publicizing best practice.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Needs (x1000)	29 686 017	36 076 850	34 840 350	31 794 183	23 948 350	156 345 750
Acquired (x1000)	11 352 500	3 861 500	661 500	61 500	0	15 937 000
GAP (Funding to be found) (x1000)	18 333 517	32 215 350	34 178 850	31 732 683	23 948 350	140 408 750

TABLE 5: FUNDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERVENTIONS

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks	Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Total cost (in billions)	Acquired	Partner	GAP
I1. Restoring productive potential of degraded lands using proven SDR/WSC techniques to benefit men and women small producers in areas vulnerable to food insecurity	Lack of a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands	Creating a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands	30 000			10 000
	Limited community mobilization around SDR/WSC activities	Awareness raising among populations	15 000	10 000	PADRGK (AfDB) PSA/RTD (WADB)	5 000
		Use of food-related support programmes like Food For Work	500 000			500 000
	Limited capacity to intervene of State bodies, and of degraded land rehabilitation projects and programmes	Strengthening the pool of heavy machinery for rehabilitating degraded lands through the acquisition of 12 heavy machines, i.e. four per region	576 000	100 000	PSA/RDT (WADB), PDS (AfDB)	476 000
	Limited accessibility for small producers to SDR/WSC materials and equipment	Providing SDR/WSC small equipment kits under community management	1 500 000		PNGT2 (BM), PDRD (IFAD, OPEP, WADB), PICOFA (IFAD, AfDB)	1 500 000
I2. Improving equitable access to adapted inputs, such as improved seeds and mineral and organic fertilizers, and agricultural equipment for men and women small producers	Limited financial accessibility to mineral fertilizers, improved seeds and good quality equipment due to high costs	Extending the fertilizer subsidy to small producers' crops (millet and sorghum) in areas with chronic food deficit	28 000 000		PAPSA (WB)	28 000 000
		Strengthening the subsidy on improved seeds for small producers' crops (millet and sorghum) in areas with chronic food deficit	3 000 000	2 100 000	Project Food Security, (EU, FAO) PDSA (JICA)	900 000
		Subsidizing agricultural equipment for five years to benefit small producers	3 360 000			3 360 000
	Limited availability of adapted inputs and equipment in production areas	Deploying inputs at rural community level	500 000			500 000
	Difficulties in producing compost due to difficulties in accessing kits to create manure pits and in acquiring phosphates in Burkina Faso	Subsidizing composting kits at 75 per cent to benefit all households	1 300 000	1 000 000	PNGT2 (WB), PDRD (IFAD, WADB, OPAP), PICOFA (IFAD, AfDB)	300 000
	Governance failures in the input distribution mechanism	Greater involvement of rural organizations in input distribution operations	Not available			-
	I3. Developing small-scale irrigation to help men and women small producers in vulnerable areas	Failure to respect the rules regarding the use of facilities	Strengthening management capacities of facilities management committees	125 000	50 000	PICOFA (IFAD), AfDB
Ensuring effective monitoring in the application of facilities management rules			5 000			5 000
Difficulties in mobilizing and allocating financial resources		Advocacy for mobilization of resources to benefit small-scale irrigation	Not available			-
Difficulties in mobilizing and Limited financial accessibility of small producers to small-scale irrigation facilities		Rehabilitation of existing developments and facilities in order to extend provision	2 000 000	500 000	PADRGK, PICOFA, PDRD, PIAME (FAO, Venezuela)	1 500 000
		Developing low-cost facilities with heavy involvement of beneficiary populations	5 625 000	150 000	PDRGK, PIAME, PPB	5 475 000
Insufficient technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation		Strengthening technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation	75 000			75 000

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks	Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015		Total cost (in billions)	Acquired	Partner	GAP
I4. Developing rural roads	Limited financial capacity of the State to improve accessibility to different areas of production and areas at risk of food insecurity	Advocacy for mobilization of resources to improve rural roads		Not available			-
		Building new roads and strengthening the maintenance plan for rural roads in areas of shortages		13 500 000	1 500 000	PADAB II, PPB	12 000 000
I5. Developing infrastructures for preserving, storing and small-scale processing of food and dairy products	Limited access to appropriate technologies for storage, preservation and processing, i.e. equipment, energy, infrastructures etc.	Extending implementation of multifunctional platforms in areas of food shortages while reducing the contribution of beneficiaries		250 000	225 000	PN/PTFM-LCP	25 000
	High cost of energy						
	Poor organization of milk collection	Building and equipping milk collection centres close to dairy farming operations and encouraging small milk producers to form an organization		161 000	150 000	DYFAB, PADAB II	11 000
I6. Developing priority non-wood forest products (NWFP)	Limited access of small producers to equipment for processing, preservation and storage of NWFP	Subsidizing acquisition of equipment for preserving, storing and processing NWFP for the benefit of small producers, women especially		400 000	150 000	APFNL, UNDP, EU	250 000
		Encouraging the private sector to create processing units in order to increase the commercial value of NWFP		225 000	220 000	APFNL, UNDP, EU	5 000
	Poor organization of actors	Strengthening the existing organizations and encouraging the creation of appropriate organizations for different sectors aimed at small producers		240 000	100 000	APFNL, UNDP, EU	140 000

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks	Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015		Total cost (in billions)	Acquired	Partner	GAP
17. Developing individual short-cycle livestock units for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters, in order to help men, women and young small producers	Low level of coverage by this intervention in vulnerable areas	"Duplicating" this intervention in the vulnerable areas		6 500 000	1 000 000	PROFIL	5 500 000
	Low level of coverage by this intervention in vulnerable areas	Adapting the range of species to the needs of beneficiaries allowing beneficiaries to choose the animal species, taking into account their preferences and capacities		Not available			-
	Limited accessibility for small producers to zootechnical and veterinary inputs, i.e. foods and vaccines	Undertaking a national vaccination campaign against Newcastle disease, subsidized at 75 per cent for three years		4 500 000			4 500 000
		Subsidizing various vaccines and parasite treatments at 75 per cent to benefit small producers of small livestock such as sheep, goats and pigs		3 000 000			3 000 000
	Limited understanding of livestock health by small producers	Providing refresher training for livestock technicians and training them in communication techniques to provide better support to small livestock producers		100 000			100 000
		Running information, communication and training campaigns to benefit small livestock producers					
18. Strengthening the organization of small agricultural and livestock producers	Limited organizational capacities of small producers	Strengthening the organizational capacities of small producers through awareness raising and adapted training		1 000 000			1 000 000
19. Strengthening advice support to small producers and livestock farmers	Insufficient human resources, in terms of quality and quantity, and working resources	Strengthening the staff capacities of the ministries responsible for rural development by recruiting and training 1000 agents		1 000 000			1 000 000
		Strengthening the working resources of the ministries responsible for rural development		1 500 000			1 500 000
		Providing computers for the monitoring structures of the ministries responsible for rural development		100 000			100 000

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks	Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015		Total cost (in billions)	Acquired	Partner	GAP
I10. Strengthening supervision, optimal feeding and nutrition-based social care for vulnerable groups including children up to five years of age, school-age children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in disadvantaged areas	Insufficient financial resources for educational and nutritional health bodies	Increasing the budgetary allocation for nutrition-related bodies and budgeting for good quality school meals for all the schools in disadvantaged regions throughout the year		58 117 500	8 027 000	Projet cantine Scolaire, WFP, CRS, Plan Burkina	50 090 500
		Extending social care for malnourished pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers through the use of enriched foods and local products		1 381 000	655 000	WFP	726 000
	Insufficient synergy of actions among actors in the nutrition sector	Improving the functioning of the National Nutrition Consultation Framework (CNCN)		50 000			50 000
	Limited screening of cases of malnutrition at community level and in health centres	Extending screening for cases of malnutrition in the target regions and social care for those suffering from malnutrition		250 000			250 000
	Insufficient capacities in terms of qualified human resources	Training staff in techniques relevant to the Minimum Package of Activities in nutrition		250 000			250 000
	Limited financial accessibility of households to care services	Implementing social network activities, including monetary transfer, and promoting microcredit		500 000			500 000
	Limited involvement of beneficiary communities	Including more beneficiaries by involving them in decision making		Not available			-
I11 Strengthening implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in care-giving organizations and in natural disaster situations	Limited allocation of resources for training health workers and for monitoring and extending MPA/PCIME to all health centres	Increasing budgetary allocation for training health workers in PMA/PCIME and supervision at health centre level		547 000			547 000
		Poor functioning of the monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the PCIME and nutrition MPA strategy by trained health workers	Improving the PCIME and MPA monitoring mechanism		100 000		
		Planning and budgeting for monitoring activities at district level		Not available			-
I12 Promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC)	Lack of a national communication plan for nutrition	Accelerating the adoption of a communications plan and putting it into operation		Not available			-
	Lack of understanding of hygiene and sanitation rules	Awareness raising broadcasts on understanding hygiene and sanitation rules		50 000			50 000
I13. Improving the emergency intervention plan for food security and disaster management	Poor functioning of the emergency intervention plan	Strengthening the early warning system and CONASUR plantonnes		300 000			300 000
	Limited intervention stock	Increasing the intervention stock from 10,000 tonnes		1 500 000			1 500 000
		Making conditions for activating the SNS more flexible		Not available		MAHRH, SE/CNSA, PTF	-
Total cost of solutions				142 132 500	15 937 000		126 195 500
Monitoring evaluation (10%)				14 213 250			14 213 250
MAF global budget				156 345 750	15 937 000		140 408 750

TABLE 6: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING-EVALUATION SCHEDULE

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks	Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Implementation plan					Responsibility for implementation
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Restoring productive potential of degraded lands using proven SDR/WSC techniques to benefit men and women small producers in areas vulnerable to food insecurity	Lack of a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands	Creating a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands	■					SP/CPSA, PNGT, DGPV, PTF, MEF, PSA/RTD, PICOFA
	Limited community mobilization around SDR/WSC activities	Awareness raising among populations	■	■	■	■	■	DRAHRH, DGPV, NGOs, FNGN, PDRGK, PSA/STD
		Using food-related support programmes like Food For Work	■	■	■	■	■	WFP, FNGN, PSA/RTD
	Limited capacity to intervene of State bodies, and of degraded land rehabilitation projects and programmes	Strengthening the pool of heavy machinery for rehabilitating degraded lands through the acquisition of 12 heavy machines, i.e. four per region	■	■				DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF, PS/RTD
Limited accessibility for small producers to SDR/WSC materials and equipment	Providing SDR/WSC small equipment kits under community management	■	■	■	■		PNGT, PSA/RTD, DGPV, PTF, MEF, NGOs, SOS SAHEL	
Improving equitable access to adapted inputs, such as seeds and mineral and organic fertilizers, and agricultural equipment for men and women small producers	Limited financial accessibility to mineral fertilizers, improved seeds and good quality equipment due to high costs	Extending the fertilizer subsidy to small producers' crops (millet and sorghum) in areas with chronic food deficit	■	■	■	■	■	MAHRH, MEF, FAO, AfDB, other PTF
		Strengthening the subsidy on improved seeds for small producers' crops (millet and sorghum) in areas with chronic food deficit		■	■	■		
		Subsidizing agricultural equipment for five years to benefit small producers	■	■	■	■	■	
	Limited availability of adapted inputs and equipment in production areas	Deploying inputs at rural community level	■	■	■	■	■	DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF,
	Difficulties in producing compost due to difficulties in accessing kits to create manure pits and in acquiring phosphates in Burkina Faso	Subsidizing composting kits at 75 per cent to benefit all households		■	■	■	■	DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF, NGOs
	Governance failures in the input distribution mechanism	Ensuring greater involvement of rural organizations in input distribution operations	■	■	■	■	■	DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF,
Developing small-scale irrigation to help men and women small producers in vulnerable areas	Failure to respect the rules regarding the use of facilities	Strengthening management capacities of facilities management committees	■	■	■	■	■	
		Ensuring effective monitoring in the application of facilities management rules	■	■	■	■	■	DRAHRH, DGPV, PTF, NGOs
	Difficulties in mobilizing and allocating financial resources	Advocacy for mobilization of resources to benefit small-scale irrigation	■	■				
	Limited financial accessibility of small producers to small-scale irrigation facilities	Rehabilitation of existing developments and facilities in order to extend provision	■	■	■			PNGT, PAFASP, PRP, PDRD, IFAD
		Developing low-cost facilities with heavy involvement of beneficiary populations	■	■	■			PNGT, PAFASP, PRP
Insufficient technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation	Strengthening technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation	■	■	■			MAHRH, MEF, FAO, AfDB, other PTF	

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks	Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Implementation plan					Responsibility for implementation	
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Developing rural roads	Limited financial capacity of the State to improve accessibility to different areas of production and areas at risk of food insecurity	Advocacy for mobilization of resources to improve rural roads	■	■				MAHRH, MEF, FAO, AfDB, other PTF	
		Building new roads and strengthening the maintenance plan for rural roads in areas of shortages	■	■	■	■		World Bank, PNGT	
Developing infrastructures for preserving, storing and small-scale processing of food and dairy products	Limited access to appropriate technologies for storage, preservation and processing, i.e. equipment, energy, infrastructures etc.	Extending the implementation of multifunctional platforms in areas of food shortages while reducing the contribution of beneficiaries	■	■	■	■		PN/PTFM/LCP, MEF, IFAD, UNIDO	
	High cost of energy								
	Poor organization of milk collection	Building and equipping milk collection centres close to dairy farming operations and encouraging small milk producers to form an organization	■	■	■			DGDPA, MCPEA	
Developing priority non-wood forest products (NWFP)	Limited access of small producers to equipment for processing, preservation and storage of NWFP	Subsidizing acquisition of equipment for preserving, storing and processing NWFP for the benefit of small producers, women especially		■	■			APFNL, UNDP, EU	
		Encouraging the private sector to create processing units in order to increase the commercial value of NWFP		■	■			APFNL, UNDP	
	Poor organization of actors	Strengthening existing organizations and encouraging creation of appropriate organizations for different sectors aimed at small producers	■	■	■			APFNL, UNDP, Oxfam	
Developing individual short-cycle livestock units for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters, in order to help men, women and young small producers	Low level of coverage in vulnerable areas by this intervention	"Duplicating" this intervention in the vulnerable areas		■	■	■	■	FAO, DGDPA, Oxfam, PDES	
	Diversification currently limited in the range of species	Adapting the range of species to the needs of beneficiaries allowing beneficiaries to choose the animal species, taking into account their preferences and capacities		■	■	■	■	FAO, PDES, PADAB II	
	Limited accessibility for small producers to zootechnical and veterinary inputs, i.e. foods and vaccines	Undertaking a national vaccination campaign against Newcastle disease, subsidized at 75 per cent for three years			■	■	■		DGSV, PTF
		Subsidizing various vaccines and parasite treatments at 75 per cent to benefit small producers of small livestock such as sheep, goats and pigs			■	■	■		DGSV, PTF
	Limited understanding of livestock health by small producers	Providing refresher training to livestock technicians and training them in communications techniques to provide better support to small livestock producers		■	■	■			MRA, PTF
		Running information, communication and training campaigns to benefit small livestock producers		■	■	■	■	■	DGDPA/MRA, PTF

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks	Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Implementation plan					Responsibility for implementation
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Strengthening the organization of small agricultural and livestock producers	Limited organizational capacities of small producers	Strengthening the organizational capacities of small producers through awareness raising and adapted training						MAHRH, MRA, MECV, PTF
Strengthening advice support to small producers and livestock farmers	Insufficient human resources, in terms of quality and quantity, and working resources	Strengthening the staff capacities of the ministries responsible for rural development by recruiting and training 1000 agents						MAHRH, MRA, MECV, PTF
		Strengthening the working resources of the ministries responsible for rural development						MAHRH, MRA, MECV, PTF
		Providing computers for the monitoring units of the ministries responsible for rural development						MAHRH, MRA, MECV, PTF
Strengthening supervision, optimal feeding and nutrition-based social care for vulnerable groups including children up to five years of age, school-age children pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in disadvantaged areas	Insufficient financial resources for educational and nutritional health bodies	Increasing the budgetary allocation for nutrition-related bodies and budgeting for good quality school meals for all the schools in disadvantaged regions throughout the year						MEBA, WFP, CRS, Plan Burkina, Unicef, Projet Cantine scolaire
		Extending social care for malnourished pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers through the use of enriched foods and local products						UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, DN/MS
	Insufficient synergy of actions among actors in the nutrition sector	Improving the functioning of the National Nutrition Consultation Framework (CNCN)						DN/MS, WFP, UNPA, UNICEF, WHO
	Limited screening of cases of malnutrition at community level and in health centres	Extending screening for cases of malnutrition in the target regions and social care for those suffering from malnutrition						
	Insufficient capacities in terms of qualified human resources	Training staff in techniques relevant to the Minimum Package of Activities in nutrition						
	Limited financial accessibility to care services for households	Implementing social network activities, including monetary transfer, and promoting microcredit						
	Limited involvement of beneficiary communities	Including more beneficiaries by involving them in decision making						
Strengthening implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in care-giving organizations and in natural disaster situations	Limited allocation of resources for training health workers and for monitoring and extending MPA/PCIME to all health centres	Increase budgetary allocation for training health workers in PMA/PCIME and supervision at health-centre level						DN/MS, WFP, UNPA, UNICEF, WHO

Priority interventions selected	Prioritized bottlenecks	Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Implementation plan					Responsibility for implementation
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC)	Poor functioning of the monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the PCIME and nutrition MPA strategy by trained health workers	Improving the PCIME and MPA monitoring mechanism	■	■				DN/MS, WFP, UNPA, UNICEF, WHO
		Planning and budgeting for monitoring activities at district level	■	■	■	■	■	
	Lack of a national communications plan for nutrition	Accelerating the adoption of a communications plan and putting it into operation	■					
	Lack of understanding of hygiene and sanitation rules	Awareness raising broadcasts on understanding hygiene and sanitation rules	■	■				
Improving the emergency intervention plan for food security and disaster management	Poor functioning of the emergency intervention plan	Strengthening the early warning system and CONASUR plan	■	■	■	■	■	DGPER, EU, UNDP
	Limited intervention stock	Doubling the intervention stock level from 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes	■	■	■	■	■	MAHRH, SONAGESS, BM, ARD, IFAD, AfDB, WFP
	Inflexibility in mobilizing reserve stock	Making conditions for activating the SNS more flexible	■					MAHRH, PTF involved



ANNEXES

IFAD Photo

ANNEX 1:

REFERENCES AND SOURCES OF DATA

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ANNEX 2:

MAF PREPARATION PROCESS AND LESSONS LEARNED

	Preparatory phase	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Principal activities	Meeting of two ministers (MEF and MAHRH) to present the process		First workshop in Bobo-Dioulasso, 8-12 November Creation of first version of document Second workshop in Ouagadougou, 6-10 December 2010 Creation of a second version of the document		
	Identification of structures for involvement and creation of working group, 2 November 2010	Identification of different intervention likely to facilitate achievement of MDG1	Identification of bottlenecks and prioritization through interventions	Identification and prioritization of solutions to bottlenecks	Outline of monitoring evaluation system
Organizations involved	UNDP, DGEP	DGEP, UNDP, SP/CPSA, DEP/MAHRH, DEP/MRA, DEP/MECV, DGDPA, DN/MS, MS, CPF	DGEP, UNDP, SP/CPSA, DEP/MAHRH, DEP/MRA, DEP/MECV, DGDPA, DN/MS, MS, CPF	DGEP, UNDP, SP/CPSA, DEP/MAHRH, DEP/MRA, DEP/MECV, DGDPA, DN/MS, MS, CPF	UNDP, consultants
Strong points on which to capitalize	Firm commitment of ministers	Awareness of the constraints in different areas by members of the working groups			
Weak points to correct		Members of the group tended to want to select all the possible actions which could contribute	Confusion between sector bottlenecks and constraints in different fields	Limited availability of data for quantifying proposed solutions, especially those related to nutrition	
		NOT ENOUGH TIME			
Lessons learned	The process is very valuable but appeared a little complicated for the members of the different groups				

ANNEX 3:

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZING SOLUTIONS

Priority interventions selected	Prioritised bottlenecks		Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Criteria for prioritizing solutions	
				Scope	Feasibility
I1. Restoring productive potential of degraded lands using proven SDR/WSC techniques to benefit men and women small producers in areas vulnerable to food insecurity	Lack of a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands		Creating a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands		
	Limited community mobilization around SDR/WSC activities		Awareness raising among populations	Will affect 500,000 small producers	Capacities available
	Limited capacity to intervene of State bodies, and of degraded land rehabilitation projects and programmes		Using food-related support programmes like Food For Work		
	Limited accessibility for small producers to SDR/WSC materials and equipment		Strengthening the pool of heavy machinery for rehabilitating degraded lands through the acquisition of 12 heavy machines, i.e. four per region	Will cover all the seriously degraded area	Often difficult to have heavy machines supplied
I2. Improving equitable access to adapted inputs, such as improved seeds and mineral and organic fertilizers, and agricultural equipment for men and women small producers	Limited financial accessibility to mineral fertilizers, improved seeds and good quality equipment due to high costs		Providing SDR/WSC small equipment kits under community management	Around 200,000 households will use them	Already effected by several bodies
			Extending the fertilizer subsidy to small producers' crops (millet and sorghum) in areas with chronic food deficit		
			Strengthening the subsidy on improved seeds for small producers' crops (millet and sorghum) in areas with chronic food deficit		
	Limited availability of adapted inputs and equipment in production areas		Subsidizing agricultural equipment for five years to benefit small producers		Cost and mobilization of the necessary funding
	Difficulties in producing compost due to difficulties in accessing kits to create manure pits and in acquiring phosphates in Burkina Faso		Deploying inputs at rural community level		Linked to the viability of roads and availability of methods of transport
	Governance failures in the input distribution mechanism		Subsidizing composting kits at 75 per cent to benefit all households		
I3. Developing small-scale irrigation to help men and women small producers in vulnerable areas	Failure to respect the rules regarding the use of facilities		Ensuring greater involvement of rural organizations in input distribution operations		
			Strengthening management capacities of facilities management committees		
	Difficulties in mobilizing and allocating financial resources		Ensuring effective monitoring in the application of facilities management rules		
			Advocacy for a mobilization of resources to benefit small-scale irrigation		
	Limited financial accessibility for small producers to small-scale irrigation facilities		Rehabilitating existing developments and facilities in order to extend provision		
Insufficient technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation		Developing low-cost facilities with heavy involvement of beneficiary populations			
		Strengthening technical and financial capacities of support structures for small-scale irrigation			

Priority interventions selected	Prioritised bottlenecks		Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Criteria for prioritizing solutions	
				Scope	Feasibility
14. Developing rural roads	Limited financial capacity of the State to improve accessibility to different areas of production and areas at risk of food insecurity		Advocacy for mobilization of resources to improve rural roads		
			Building new roads and strengthening the maintenance plan for rural roads in areas of shortages		
15. Developing infrastructures for preserving, storing and small-scale processing of food and dairy products	Limited access to appropriate technologies for storage, preservation and processing, i.e. equipment, energy, infrastructures etc.		Extending the implementation of multifunctional platforms in areas of food shortages while reducing the contribution of beneficiaries		
	High cost of energy				
	Poor organization of milk collection		Extending the implementation of multifunctional platforms in areas of food shortages while reducing the contribution of beneficiaries		
16. Developing priority non-wood forest products (NWFP)	Limited access of small producers to equipment for processing, preservation and storage of NWFP		Subsidizing acquisition of equipment for preserving, storing and processing NWFP for the benefit of small producers, women especially		
			Encouraging the private sector to create processing units in order to increase the commercial value of NWFP		
	Poor organization of actors		Strengthening existing organizations and encouraging creation of appropriate organizations for different sectors aimed at small producers		
17. Developing individual short-cycle livestock units for poultry, small ruminants, pigs and grasscutters, in order to help men, women and young small producers	Low level of coverage in vulnerable areas by this intervention		"Duplicating" this intervention in the vulnerable areas		
	Diversification currently limited in the range of species		Adapting the range of species to the needs of beneficiaries allowing beneficiaries to choose the animal species, taking into account their preferences and capacities		
	Limited accessibility for small producers to zotechnical and veterinary inputs, i.e. foods and vaccines		Undertaking a national vaccination campaign against Newcastle disease, subsidized at 75 per cent for three years		
			Subsidizing various vaccines and parasite treatments at 75 per cent to benefit small producers of small livestock such as sheep, goats and pigs		
	Limited understanding of livestock health by small producers		Providing refresher training to livestock technicians and training them in communication techniques to provide better support to small livestock producers		
			Running information, communication and training campaigns to benefit small livestock producers		
18. Strengthening the organization of small agricultural and livestock producers	Limited organizational capacities of small producers		Strengthening the organizational capacities of small producers through awareness raising and adapted training		

Priority interventions selected	Prioritised bottlenecks		Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Criteria for prioritizing solutions	
				Scope	Feasibility
I9. Strengthening advice support to small producers and livestock farmers	Insufficient human resources, in terms of quality and quantity, and working resources		Strengthening the staff capacities of the ministries responsible for rural development by recruiting and training 1000 agents		
			Strengthening the working resources of the ministries responsible for rural development		
			Providing computers to the monitoring units of the ministries responsible for rural development		
I10. Strengthening supervision, optimal feeding and nutrition-based social care for vulnerable groups including children up to five years of age, school age children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women in disadvantaged areas	Insufficient financial resources for educational and nutritional health bodies		Increasing the budgetary allocation for nutrition-related bodies and budgeting for good quality school meals for all the schools in disadvantaged regions throughout the year	Scope: high impact on interventions. Speed: immediate impact. Sustainability: medium term (5 years).	Governance: heavy involvement of MEBA. Capacity: good capacity for planning and implementation. Availability of funds: probably through the State and partners.
			Extending social care for malnourished pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers through the use of enriched foods and local products	Scope: high impact on interventions, reduction in duplication and clashes, strong synergy. Speed: medium impact. Sustainability: medium term (5 years).	Governance: strong potential for coordination by the Ministry of Health. Capacity: good capacity for planning and implementation. Availability of funds: probably through the State and partners.
	Insufficient synergy of actions among actors in the nutrition sector		Improving the functioning of the National Nutrition Consultation Framework (CNCN)	Scope: high impact on interventions and resolution of potential problems. Speed: medium impact. Sustainability: medium term (5 years).	
	Limited screening of cases of malnutrition at community level and in health centres		Extending screening for cases of malnutrition in the target regions and social care for those suffering from malnutrition		
	Insufficient capacities in terms of qualified human resources		Training staff in techniques relevant to the Minimum Package of Activities in nutrition		
	Limited financial accessibility to care services for households		Implementing social network activities, including monetary transfer, and promoting microcredit	Scope: high impact on income growth. Speed: immediate impact. Sustainability: medium term (5 years).	Governance: strong government involvement. Capacity: good capacity for planning and implementation. Availability of funds: probably through the State and development partners.
	Limited involvement of beneficiary communities		Including more beneficiaries by involving them in decision making		

Priority interventions selected	Prioritised bottlenecks		Priority solutions for acceleration 2011-2015	Criteria for prioritizing solutions	
				Scope	Feasibility
I11 Strengthening implementation of the Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) for nutrition in care-giving organizations and in natural disaster situations	Limited allocation of resources for training health workers and for monitoring and extending MPA/PCIME to all health centres		Increasing budgetary allocation for training health workers in PMA/PCIME and supervision at the level of health-related training	Scope: high impact on interventions. Speed: medium impact. Sustainability: medium term (5 years). PMA/PCIME and supervision at the level of health-related training	
	Poor functioning of the monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the PCIME and nutrition MPA strategy by trained health workers		Improving the PCIME and MPA monitoring mechanism	Scope: high impact on interventions; Speed: medium impact, Sustainability: medium term (5 years)	Governance: strong government involvement. Capacity: good capacity for planning and implementation. Availability of funds: at the Central an district level probably by the State and development partners
			Planning and budgeting for monitoring activities at district level		
I12 Promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC/BCC)	Lack of a national communications plan for nutrition		Accelerating the adoption of a communications plan and putting it into operation	Scope: high impact on interventions, reduction in duplication and clashes, strong synergy. Speed: medium impact. Sustainability: long term (5 years).	Governance: strong potential for coordination by the Ministry of Health. Capacity: good capacity for planning and implementation. Availability of funds: probably the State and partners.
	Lack of understanding of hygiene and sanitation rules		Awareness raising broadcasts on understanding hygiene and sanitation rules		
I13. Improving the emergency intervention plan for food security and disaster management	Poor functioning of the emergency intervention plan		Strengthening the early warning system and CONASUR plan		
	Limited intervention stock		Increasing the intervention stock from 10,000 tonnes		
			Make conditions for activating the SNS more flexible		

ANNEX 4:

**RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM THE FIRST WORKSHOP:
THE SELECTED INTERVENTIONS ARE THE RESULT OF PRIORITIZATION AND CONSENSUS
AMONG THE VARIOUS ACTORS.**

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS	PRIORITY BOTTLENECKS		PRIORITY OPTIMAL SOLUTIONS
Small-scale management of water	Insufficient infrastructure and equipment		Rehabilitation of existing developments and facilities Development of low cost facilities with contributions from beneficiaries
	Insufficient staff efficiency		Strengthening technical capacities in water management and appropriate use of facilities
Rehabilitation of degraded lands with the help of CES-AGF tested techniques: half moon, assisted natural regeneration, Zai, subsoil tillage, land scarification etc	Accelerated degradation of productive potential of lands in areas of chronic food deficit		Rehabilitation of degraded lands with the help of mechanization works, e.g. subsoil tillage and scarification, to benefit small producers
Intensification of vegetable production through integrated management of soil fertility and promotion of the use of inputs and agricultural equipment	Difficulties in acquiring suitable equipment and in supplying agricultural inputs		Improving accessibility of inputs and agricultural equipment to benefit small producers through subsidies and adapted credit schemes
	Insufficient staff efficiency		Strengthening technical capacities of small producers for the purpose of sustainable intensification of vegetable production
Development of infrastructures for accessibility, processing, storage and preservation of food products	Lack of good quality rural roads		Management of rural roads in order to provide access to areas at risk and strengthening of the maintenance plan for rural roads serving the vegetable production network
	Insufficient and unsuitable infrastructure for storage, preservation and processing of agricultural products		Developing adapted infrastructures and disseminating appropriate technologies for storage, preservation and processing of agricultural products
Promoting IGA to benefit women and young people	Weakness in the provision of services in the field of IGA		Strengthening and increasing existing funds and the microfinance scheme
			Implementing guarantee funds to facilitate access to financial services to benefit women and young people in peri-urban areas and in areas of chronic shortages
Commercialization, development and promotion of priority NWFP, especially those based on balanites, néré, tamarind, shea, wild plum, baobab, liane goïne (Landolphia heudelotii), honey, gums and resin	Limited access of small producers to equipment for processing, preservation and storage of NWFP		Subsidizing acquisition of equipment for processing, preservation and storage of NWFP to benefit small producers, especially women in areas of chronic food shortage Encouraging the private sector to create processing units in order to increase the commercial value of NWFP
	Poor organization of actors		Strengthening and increasing existing funds and the microfinance scheme
	Limited use of appropriate techniques for harvesting, processing and preserving NWFP		Training for actors and dissemination of appropriate technologies
	Low level of knowledge of the benefits and properties of NWFP		Allocating research grants for research topics focusing on knowledge of substances and on the nutritional, therapeutic and socio-cultural properties and benefits of NWFP
Commercialization, development and promotion of priority NWFP, especially those based on balanites, néré, tamarind, shea, wild plum, baobab, liane goïne (Landolphia heudelotii), honey, gums and resin	Insufficient quality and quantity of instructors and service providers		Improving the advice support scheme taking into account the contribution of non-State actors including farmers' professional organizations, associations and NGOs
	Low level of adoption of innovations disseminated		Optimizing the communications plan and making the results of research available, also awareness raising and training for producers in adopting the techniques disseminated through demonstrations and field schools

ANIMAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE PRODUCTION

INTERVENTIONS	PRIORITISED BOTTLENECKS		SOLUTIONS FOR ACCELERATING PROGRESS
Providing breeding stock of improved breeds of small ruminants and pigs to men, women and young small producers in order to improve their productivity	Limited allocation of resources		Working to incorporate the development of small-scale livestock rearing into the SCADD action plans as a government priority in the fight against poverty
	Limited availability of improved breeds – few operational breeding centres for improved breeds		Importation of improved breeds Boosting existing centres and implementing new centres for cultivating improved breeds and distributing them in the regions, according to the sector being promoted
	Limited acceptability of services owing to the demands of caring for these animals		Campaigns for training, communication and information Free provision of breeding pairs of these improved species for the first year to target livestock farmers, i.e. poor producers including women and young people
Strengthening health protection of small livestock rearing operations in general with emphasis on vaccination against Newcastle disease to benefit traditional poultry rearing	Limited access to vaccines: high cost and lack of availability of vaccines		Widespread poultry vaccination campaigns for three years against Newcastle disease, with special emphasis on the poor: men, women and young people Subsidizing various vaccines and parasite treatments on a decreasing basis (75 per cent in the first year) for small livestock such as sheep, goats and pigs
	Limited knowledge of livestock rearing techniques		Refresher training for livestock technicians including training in communication techniques Running information, communication and training campaigns to benefit small livestock producers
Implementing micro-credit systems suitable for small-scale livestock rearing	Poorest not included in the current funding mechanism – high interest rates, inappropriate deferment periods, guarantees required		Capitalizing on the experiences of providing funding for small-scale livestock operations through projects and programmes as well as microfinance structures in order to be able to establish, in a participatory manner, modalities and conditions for the general integration of this activity into microfinance systems
Ensuring better commercialization of dairy products	High energy costs: electricity for powering preservation equipment		Promoting the use of solar energy for powering this equipment Extending the national programme of multifunctional platforms to milk collection points Promoting the bio digester programme for pasteurizing milk
	Absence of collection points		Building and equipping milk collection points of varying capacities in small settlements and provinces
Implementing a system of effective fish restocking in bodies of water	Insufficient information, education and communication about the service		Widespread information, education and communication campaign Undertaking a fish restocking operation for bodies of water in a consultative fashion with the beneficiaries so that they take responsibility for managing the resource
	Absence of the involvement of private sector actors in service provision		Involving private sector actors in transportation and distribution of fish eggs under the control of the State and beneficiaries
Strengthening the organization of small livestock farmers in order to facilitate access to funding, health protection and commercialization of livestock products	Limited ownership of organizational issues by small producers		Widespread information and training campaign on the benefits of organization
Creating at least three breeding centres to produce breeders of species that are already cultivated – grasscutters, Gambian pouched rats, porcupines – in order to promote the wildlife sector	Lack of funding from the State budget		Involving the private sector in establishing these centres by providing support for them
	Lack of knowledge of the activity among populations		Undertaking pilot rearing schemes of these species in a participatory manner with the target population

NUTRITION

INTERVENTIONS	PRIORITISED BOTTLENECKS		SOLUTIONS FOR ACCELERATING PROGRESS
Monitoring and nutrition-based social care for children up to five years of age, school-age children, and pregnant and lactating women	Insufficient coordination of activities among partners		Improving the functioning of the CNCN: holding regular meetings, synergy of activities through interventions in consultation with partners
	Shortcomings in nutrition-based social care for school-age children, screening for cases of malnutrition and community level and the use of fortified foods and local foods in social care services to malnourished pregnant and lactating women		Intensification of screening for malnutrition at community level, in line with the transition plan at national level
			Extending social care of malnourished pregnant and lactating women through the use of fortified foods and local foods: establishing a plan for coverage at national level
			Improving the quality of school meals in disadvantaged areas
	Insufficient provision of school meals to cover the whole school year		Budgeting for school meals for all schools in disadvantaged regions throughout the year
			Making school meals available in all schools in disadvantaged regions throughout the whole school year
Optimal feeding of newborns and young children	Reduction in support activities, such as IEC, training and supervision, for breastfeeding and supplementary feeding		Creation/revision of training modules
			Boosting support activities, such as IEC, training, supervision, for breastfeeding and supplementary feeding
	Low incomes of very poor households		Implementing social network activities: money transfer etc.
			Extending and strengthening microcredit activities (IGA)
	Precarious nutrition state of breastfeeding women		Awareness raising among breastfeeding women in a precarious nutrition state
			Provision of fortified foods to breastfeeding mothers
	Insufficient financial resources for better promotion of enriched foods or for further awareness raising about foods enriched with micronutrients		Budgeting for communications activities
			Allocating sufficient resources for such activities
	Poor coverage of vitamin A supplements for post-partum women		Sufficient provision in all Health and Social Care Centres (CSPS, Centre de Santé et de Promotion Sociale) of vitamin A for post-partum women
	Availability of salts that have not been properly iodized and of oils not enriched with vitamin A and often not suitable for consumption in certain households		Intensification of communications activities
Strengthening implementation of the nutrition MPA in care giving organizations	Insufficient funding resources for training and supervising health workers		Budgeting and better management of resources
	Poor monitoring of the implementation of the PCIME and nutrition MPA strategy by trained health workers		Improving the mechanism for monitoring the PCIME and PMA and planning and budgeting of monitoring activities at district level
Development and implementation of community-based activities	Insufficient funding resources for training, equipping and supervising community workers		Advocacy for mobilizing resources / sufficient allocation of financial resources
	Insufficient provision of community services		Advocacy for mobilizing resources / sufficient allocation of financial resources
Promoting good food habits and healthy lifestyles (IEC)	Communications plan for nutrition not adopted		Accelerating the updating and adoption of the communications plan; mobilization of financial resources

