

# Burkina Faso

## COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO

METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

This country profile, commissioned by The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Inclusive Green Growth), gives a snapshot of what is happening in the closely related themes Food & Nutrition Security, Water and Climate and Renewable Energy in Burkina Faso. It provides basic statistics on Burkina Faso's performance on key indicators and indexes, but also analyses relevant national policies, current donor interventions, and the main trends on the abovementioned themes. Combined with an overview of Dutch support to Burkina Faso, this profile ends by suggesting possible priority result areas for The Netherlands.

In total, 12 countries profiles have been made, plus one regional profile for the Sahel.



CHAD	EGYPT	IRAQ
JORDAN	LEBANON	NIGER
NIGERIA	SENEGAL	SOMALIA
SUDAN	TUNESIA	SAHEL REGION

COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

# Metrics



## BURKINA FASO, FACTS

Government	Population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unitary semi-presidential republic</li> <li>President: Roch Marc Christian Kaboré</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018 estimate 19,751,651</li> <li>Prospect 2050 43,207,000</li> <li>Density 64 / km<sup>2</sup> (137th)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Official language:</b> French</p> <p><b>Religion:</b> Islam (61%), Christianity (23.2%), traditional indigenous (15.3%)</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Total 274,200 km<sup>2</sup> (74th)</p>	<p><b>GDP (PPP) 2017 estimate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total \$ 38.758 billion</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP (nominal) 2014 estimate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total \$ 14,192 billion</li> <li>Per capita \$ 729</li> </ul>

## GENERAL INDICATORS

<p><b>UN Human Development Index</b> 188 countries: 1st = best opportunities for development</p> <p>#185</p>	<p><b>Anti-corruption and Accountability</b> 100 = strongest policies and practices</p> <p>#57</p>	<p><b>World Bank ESMAP Electrification Index</b> population with access to electricity</p> <p>19%</p>
<p><b>World Bank Doing Business Index</b> 100 = most conducive environment for business</p> <p>66.6</p>	<p><b>Gender Inequality Index</b> 188 countries: 1st = smallest gender divide</p> <p>#146</p>	<p><b>ND GAIN Index</b> 181 countries: 1st = least climate change vulnerable, and best ready to improve resilience</p> <p>#164</p>

## FOOD NUTRITION SECURITY INDEXES

<p><b>Global Hunger Index (IFPRI)</b> Range 0 – 100: 0 = no hunger</p> <p>27.6</p>	<p><b>Global Food Security Index (Economist)</b> 113 countries: 1st = best food security</p> <p>#102</p>	<p><b>Land Management Index (UNCCD)</b> 180 countries: 1st = most sustainable land governance</p> <p>#161</p>
--	--	---

## WATER INDEXES

<p><b>FAO AquaStat</b> Variation per capita internal renewable water resources</p> <p>21.6%</p>	<p><b>World Bank Drinking Water Index</b> population using at least basic drinking water services</p> <p>54%</p>
---	--



# Government policies



**Burkina Faso experiences low and variable rainfalls, land degradation, deforestation and desertification. Despite the harsh climate, Burkina Faso's agriculture sector generates roughly a third of the country's GDP and employs 80 percent of the population. A multi-sectoral National Nutrition Policy (PNN) has been revised in 2016. It is operationalised through a costed Strategic Multi-Sectoral Plan for Nutrition 2016–2020<sup>1</sup>.**

The overall objective of the National Water Policy (2016) is to contribute to the sustainable development of the country, by providing appropriate solutions to water-related problems, in an environment particularly affected by climate change and with respect to 'integrated management of water resources'. One of the specific objectives of the NWP is to improve the governance of the water sector. The NWP is rolled out operationally for the period from 2016 to 2030 in five major programs, including the Governance Program for the Water and Sanitation Sector (PGEA).

The mid-term review of the National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PN-AEPA) in 2015 and the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (PAGIRE) held in 2013 recommended the proposal for strategic guidelines for the elaboration sectoral water and sanitation policy with post-2015 programs. Thus, a new national policy has been developed with includes a vision that in 2030, the country's water resource are known and efficiently managed to realize the universal right of access water and sanitation, in order to contribute to sustainable development.

In 2016, Burkina Faso submitted its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to UNFCCC. The NDC focuses on climate change adaptation, in particular in the fields of agriculture, water and land use, but also includes a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 18.2% which is partially conditional upon international support (for more information see climate change profile West African Sahel). The NDC includes the following priorities on agriculture, water management, and land use for Burkina Faso (target year 2030): Restore and maintain land fertility of 1.575 million ha of cropland; Restore 1.125 million ha of degraded land for pasture and forest; 10,000 tons of fodder collected and stored each year; 30,000 ha of stream banks protected; Compost from biodigestors fertilize 750,000 ha.

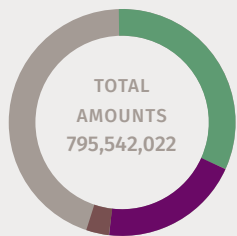
1] European Commission, 2017. Country Profile on Nutrition - Burkina Faso.

COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

# Donor interventions and plans

## Top 3 donors (based on 2017 IATI data<sup>2</sup>) 2017

DONOR	AMOUNT (IN \$)
EU Institutions	252,912,000
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	180,550,000
France	39,762,700



## Top 3 Sectors attracting development funding

SECTOR	AMOUNT (IN \$)
Agriculture	60,954,300
Government and civil society, general	69,175,900
Water and sanitation	58,068,900

The objective of the World Bank Bagré Growth Pole Project for Burkina Faso is to contribute to increased economic activity in the project area, resulting in an increase in private investment, employment generation and agricultural production. There are three components to the project: Improvement of institutional capacity for better zone management and investment climate in the project area; Development of public infrastructure in the project area and to promote agricultural development. Finally, the third component is the development of critical services and direct support to smallholders and Small and Medium Size Enterprise (SME)<sup>3</sup>.

Livestock Sector Development Support Project (WB): The development objective of Livestock Sector Development Support Project for Burkina Faso are to enhance productivity and commercialization of non-pastoral animal production in selected chains, and strengthen the country's capacity to respond to severe crises affecting the livestock sector, and to provide immediate and effective response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency<sup>4</sup>.

Uniterra (Canada) uses an approach that seeks to work from within the existing market systems, the Uniterra program works to support the development and expansion of economic opportunities, and foster an environment of inclusivity for women, female and male youth. The program engages with economic sub-sector actors, be they private, non-profit or public entities, as well as associations, training service providers and others that have the potential to initiate or further create links for sustainable livelihoods, decent employment or entrepreneurship. In Burkina Faso, the Uniterra program operates in three sub-sectors, namely the oilseeds, cereals and livestock subsectors<sup>5</sup>.

Smallholder farms are the focus of the Green Innovation Centres program (GiZ), which aids them in sustainably increasing their agricultural production and income. A second objective is to generate new jobs in the area of food processing, ensuring that a greater portion of the value added from agricultural production remains in the local area, especially within rural regions<sup>6</sup>.

The Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience Programme (GiZ) connects measures from a variety of sectors, such as agriculture, health, education, social protection and WASH. The program's main target group comprises women of child-bearing age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and small children who are particularly affected by food and nutrition insecurity. The program aims to improve their food and nutrition situation and resilience to food crises<sup>7</sup>.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) funds the Africa Hydromet Program for strengthening climate resilience in Burkina Faso<sup>8</sup>.

2] This data originates from self-reported data in IATI by major donors. It should be noted that not all aid flows and financial sources are captured.

3] <http://projects.worldbank.org/P119662/burkina-faso-bagre-growth-pole-project?lang=en> 4] <http://projects.worldbank.org/P159476?lang=en> 5] <http://www.burkina-faso.ca/tag/uniterra/> 6] [www.bmz.de/en/publications/type\\_of\\_publication/information\\_flyer/information\\_brochures/Materialie280\\_green\\_innovation\\_centres.pdf](http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materialie280_green_innovation_centres.pdf)

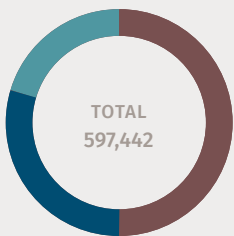
7] <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32194.html> 8] <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/952951496249112723/Environmental-and-social-management-framework>

COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

# What NL actors already do

## Budget spent by Netherlands Enterprise Agency (in 2017)

	AMOUNT (IN \$)
Basic health	301,512
Communication	163,796
Water and sanitation	132,134



## Food security

The ICRAF – Drylands Development Program (DryDev) is a farmer-led program to enhance water management, food security, and rural economic development in the drylands of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Ethiopia and Kenya. It is a five-year initiative (August 2013 to July 2018, extended to 2019) funded by the Netherlands, with a financial contribution from World Vision Australia (WVA). The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) is the overall implementing agency. After a major set-back of the program due to weak performance in Burkina Faso and pulling out by one of the implementing NGOs, the remaining NGOs have restarted with enthusiasm, farmers are now requesting to join the program.

Geodata for agriculture and water (G4AW) improves food security in developing countries by using satellite data. Netherlands Space Office (NSO) is executing this program, commissioned by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is currently implemented in a “Mobile Data for Moving Herd Management and better incomes” (MODHEM) program of SNV Burkina Faso. Geodata, converted to relevant information on climate, weather and hazards, can help food producers and other stakeholders in developing countries. These data can be used to generate information for

customized and timely agricultural advice and more efficient use of seeds, water and fertilizers. Also, food producers will be able to receive early warnings for drought, flooding and/or diseases.

## Water

The Netherlands supports the Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) program which assists governments in Sub-Saharan Africa in unlocking the potential for sustainable, climate-resilient growth by addressing constraints to cooperative water resources management and development. The CIWA program that contributes to cross-border water management in the Niger, the Nile, the Volta and Lake Chad.

NL support to UNICEF WASH program in West Africa (evaluation report will be published soon). The program is considered a success and will be implemented from 2018 in Burkina Faso and Niger amongst other countries. It focuses not only on WASH activities but also creates an enabling environment (community-led) for nutrition security, health (waste management), behavioural change (also at household level), sustainability (checks) and has a strong gender component (e.g. time for fetching water, creation of water sources).

The “Drops for crops” project (Woorden Daad) wants to make a difference for at least 20,000 people in Burkina. Especially small farmers who grow vegetables, including many women. The north of Burkina Faso, which borders the Sahel, struggles with drought and poverty. But it is also an area with potential. The demand for onions and potatoes is growing and the dry climate in combination with irrigation is extremely suitable for these crops. More efficiency and better organization of production can make a big difference for farmers and their families. On the one hand by efficient and innovative groundwater use and construction and renovation of wells. On the other hand through the organization of farmer groups and improved local policy for irrigated vegetable cultivation. In this way, farmers can produce more and their competitive position is strengthened. With the ultimate goal that the region benefits from every available drop of water in a sustainable way!

## Climate/renewable energy

The National Bio-digester Program of Burkina Faso (PNB-BF), one of the five national programs under the Africa Biogas Partnership Program (ABPP), has obtained remarkable results in improving food security through the use of bio-compost, savings in non-renew-

COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

# What NL actors already do

## Top three largest programmes supported by the Netherlands (active as of 2017)

THEME	ORGANISATION	PROGRAMME	COMMITTED (\$)
(Support for CSOs on themes related to Agriculture/ Energy/Water)	<b>SNV Netherlands Development Organisation</b>	Voice for Change Partnership	<b>12,846,700</b> <i>(spread over multiple countries)</i>
Agriculture (PPP)	<b>RVO</b>	She Sells Shea	<b>1,140,420</b>
Agriculture	<b>Stichting Woord en Daad</b>	Improving of cashew market in Burkina Faso and Benin - TDI	<b>851,303</b> <i>(also in Benin)</i>

able biomass and the quality of life particularly for women and children by reducing indoor air pollution and the daily burden of fuel collection. An international conference in Ouagadougou sought to share these experiences with the aim to promote the uptake of bio-digester technology in West and Central Africa. The conference participants called upon their states to strengthen and scale up ongoing national bio-digester projects/initiatives and to develop and implement new national bio-digester programs based on sustainable market development approaches and the creation of environments conducive to the widespread use of bio-digester technology. The Netherlands, HIVOS and SNV were invited to take the lead in financial and technical partnership development.

Through the 'Voice for Change Partnership' (V4CP) program CSOs are supported to foster collaboration among relevant stakeholders, influence agenda-setting and hold the government and private sector accountable for their promises and actions on four issues: food and nutrition security, resilience, renewable energy, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) – by also addressing gender balance and climate change mitigation. CSOs represent the interests of crucial groups and communities such as pastoralists, female entrepreneurs, and small-holder farmers. SNV with NL

funding works to strengthen these organizations in Burkina Faso in their role as advocates and lobbyists.

Faso Biocarburant Leo SA (FBL) is set up for the production of vegetable oil on the basis of mainly *Jatropha curcas* besides *Ximenia* and *Balanites*. The crops are produced by over 2,000 small farmers in Leo, Burkina Faso. The *jatropha* will be integrated in the existing parkland agro forestry farming system. Farmers will plant *Jatropha* trees on their own land next to their annual food crops and trees thus ensuring food security. The *Jatropha* nuts will be brought to rural collection points and pressed, where Faso Biocarburant Leo SA collects the oil and install an oil processing unit for the local production of non-edible oils for local businesses such as soap factories.

The ORIO project Satellite Based Water Monitoring and Flow Forecasting consists of implementation of the satellite based Energy and Water Balance Monitoring System (EWBMS). The project supports the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) with the development, operation and maintenance of a Meteosat based water monitoring, flow forecasting and information diffusion system for the nine countries of the Niger River basin (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria

and Chad). This will provide climatic data fields of temperature, radiation, evapotranspiration and precipitation on a daily basis. Implementation of the Large Scale Hydrological Model (LSHM) which uses the data from the EWBMS to generate river flow rates and forecasts. Implementation of the Drought Monitoring System (DMS) which will provide meteorological hydrological agricultural and climatological drought information for the entire basin. A satellite monitoring unit at NBA will be set up and trained, responsible for operating these systems and diffusing the data and related information products among users in the member countries.

Energising Development (EnDev) is an energy access partnership currently financed by six donor countries among which the Netherlands. EnDev promotes sustainable access to modern energy services that meet the needs of the poor - long lasting, affordable, and appreciated by users. EnDev works in Burkina Faso. Since 2005, EnDev has taken a leading role at promoting access to Sustainable Energy for All. GIZ cooperates closely with RVO on the global programme level. EnDev Burkina Faso developed a commercial stove strategy after seeing that improved cookstoves (ICS) had already been promoted in the country for many decades without much success.

COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

# Trends and limitations

With an estimate of a 43 million population Burkina Faso will be way beyond its population “carrying capacity” in 2050. This growth will happen in an already alarming context of climate change, food and nutrition insecurity, agriculture and range land degradation, deforestation, land and water scarcity and pollution, low productivity agriculture etc. It will further undermine security in the region and drive migration. The situation of women and youth is even more under pressure due to their social and cultural status, lack of employment. It will be a challenge, also for the Netherlands, to turn things around, find and use development opportunities and support economic growth.

## Agriculture, FNS

Burkina Faso is a low-income, land-locked Sub-Saharan country with limited natural resources. Its population, which is growing at an average annual rate of 3.1 percent, was estimated at almost 18.6 million inhabitants in 2016. The economy is heavily reliant on agriculture, with close to 80 percent of the active population employed in the sector. Burkina Faso’s agriculture-based economy is still dominated by subsistence production and characterized by low crop and livestock productivity, low but increasing diversification, and the limited participation of formal private businesses in the development of agro-pastoral value-chains. Cotton exports are still dominant and represent about 60% of total agricultural exports, and there is a need to diversify agricultural production and exports from cotton.

While improvements in the agriculture sector have greatly reduced the threat of recurring famine, more than 3.5 million people, roughly 20 percent of the population, are food insecure. But this year (2018) there will probably be food shortages following bad harvests after the rainy season of last year.

In Burkina Faso, one child out of three is affected by stunting leading to serious consequences on his/her mental and

physical development. With the high population growth, despite reduction in prevalence, it is expected that almost one million children under five will still be affected in 2025, i.e. more than today. Under-nutrition has dire consequences on the Burkinabe population and economy<sup>9</sup>. Pastoralism provides lots of opportunities for meat and milk production, also because of increasing demands from the new middle class. Milk powder is being imported.

## Water

Burkina Faso has made good progress on water policies in the past 20 years. The Water Act (2001) recognized the importance of clean water, decent toilets and good hygiene. The Government has since created five protected water basins, and a legal framework to supply this water to people across the country. But big challenges remain. Local governments responsible for water and sanitation services do not have the funding or skills to manage them. Long walks for water and broken hand pumps have become normal. New toilets are being left unused because people do not understand their importance.

## Climate change

Burkina Faso ranks among the most vulnerable 10% for climate change. Vulnerability measures the exposure,

sensitivity, and ability to cope with climate related hazards by accounting for the overall status of food, water, environment, health, and infrastructure within a country. Climate changes are evident throughout Burkina Faso. The eastern and south-western parts of the country, which generally have more favourable weather, are increasingly hit by high temperatures and pockets of drought. The government is helping villagers dig wells and build small water reservoirs to better utilize the country’s scarce water resources. Climate change projections foresee that temperatures and climate variability will continue to increase with longer dry periods and droughts and likely less total rainfall (for more information see climate change profile West African Sahel).

## Other:

Following the terrorist attacks in Ouagadougou and the North of Burkina Faso security is a problem, there a quite a number of red zones where it is difficult to implement value chain development, but local NGOs or staff can work in these areas. Burkina Faso is a transit country for migrants for coastal countries, Mali and Senegal to the Maghreb and Europe. Ivory Coast is main country of destination for (regional) migrants from Burkina Faso; mainly composed of young men for labour; including trafficking of children.

9] European Commission, 2017. Country Profile on Nutrition - Burkina Faso.



COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

# Ranking of main result areas

Based on the above metrics and trends, the following “directions” can be considered to be most promising for intervention. It is based on the country needs, complementarity to interventions by other donors, and match with The Netherlands’ development policy, knowledge and experience.

More details on directions (also on regional approaches) can be found in the Sahel regional profile.

## Food security

• (Scaling-up) climate resilient integrated territorial based programs. The Netherlands have funded and implemented integrated, territorial based (landscape, catchment areas) interventions such as the Drylands-Development Program in Burkina Faso. These interventions combine integrated soil and water management, climate smart agriculture (erosion control, soil fertility technologies, drought resistant crops), small scale irrigation, agro-forestry, gardening, fisheries, warehouse receipt systems etc. with improved marketing, access to credit facilities and organisation building, if you want farmers to invest in water harvesting etc. it needs to have economic benefits. Gender (women, youth, marginal groups) sensitive approaches are included in the methodology. Results for food security, water management and climate resilience are clear. Based on the evaluations and lessons learnt, upscaling in Burkina Faso is an opportunity (to neighbouring and other villages, in a municipality, in a region). The NL should (jointly with partners) develop, monitor and evaluate up-scaling strategies.

• Promoting pastoralism (value chains). Work to prevent and manage (farmer-pastoralist) conflicts. Improve meat and dairy value chains (employment opportunities for young people), establish and reinforce inclusive, locally-owned networks of local, national and regional pastoralist leaders, improve grasslands or address degradation of grasslands, enhance herd management, improve access to water for animals etc. As this is a complex theme, the NL could decide with West African governments to select specific cross-border areas to implement a pastoralism support program (e.g. Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger cross border areas). Demand for meat is increasing with a further developing middle class, especially in coastal countries. Trade facilitation would be an opportunity, creating livestock markets in border areas with the necessary (cattle) markets, veterinary, water and food facilities and transport and agro logistics. Would also need cross-border legislation for herd movements.

• Encouraging Public Private Partnerships for value chain development and entrepreneurship: Extend the number of countries for the programs like 2Scale program to Burkina Faso to stimulate inclusive agribusiness and public private partnerships

• Improving access to quality seed in Burkina Faso: Most farmers in the Sahel do not have access to quality seed for their food crops, only for maize and irrigated rice quality seed is available and used, for most other crops only a few percent of farmers use quality seed or have access to the quality seed of their choice. Sahel countries need to have a dynamic seed sector consisting of small and medium sized enterprises and multinationals, underpinned by strong private and public support. Developing the seed sector is a complex process that requires an integrated approach. Integrated seed sector development is an approach to enhance reliable access of male and female smallholder farmers to sufficient quantities of quality seed of superior varieties at the right time and at an affordable price; and to increase male and female farmers’ choice in terms of crop varieties, and seed quality, price and availability. This integrated

FOOD



COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

# Ranking of main result areas

approach focuses on (1) how to promote seed entrepreneurship; (2) how to increase access to varieties in the public domain; (3) how to match global commitments with national realities; and (4) how to support seed sector development. Integrated seed sector development is only one of the building blocks of a sustainable integrated agricultural development approach, in addition one should address input availability (organic and inorganic fertilizer, disease and pest management and value chain development.

- **Enhancing (better) land governance.**

Population growth, heritage systems, land grab, all influence people's access to land and land use for agriculture and other economic activities. Land is essential for the livelihoods and economic prospects of smallholders but are increasingly the subject of competing claims or 'land grabbing' by different user groups and of exclusion of the most vulnerable groups. Secure access to land is important for social justice and dignity. Land governance is the process by which decisions are made regarding the access to and use of land, the manner in which those decisions are implemented and the way that conflicting interests are

reconciled. Weak land governance can become a root cause of economic stagnation, ecosystem degradation, deprivation and injustice. Burkina has been reforming tenure legislation and there is an increasing role for local institutions (e.g. local land boards, local councils) as mediators in managing between competing claims and deciding on access to land rights. There is a need for land registration (cadastral services), quick and transparent procedures towards land titling ensuring that land use claims by women and youth are guaranteed for longer periods to ensure economic investments.

- **Upscaling of G4AW data also for agriculture (and climate change),**

based on lessons learnt from the MODHEM project, to provide farmers with relevant information on climate, weather and hazards, customized and timely agricultural advice and more efficient use of seeds, water and fertilizers.

- **Developing food transformation knowledge and support programs.**

These transformations open up new opportunities for value addition and employment creation, and increasingly in the off-farm segments of the value chain. Given the size of

the food economy, its functioning, competitiveness and development have major impacts on the current employment structure and future job opportunities and needs. These ongoing transformations of the food economy have important impacts on the scope and effectiveness of food and nutritional security policies and early warning mechanisms, and food policy more broadly. Policies need to adjust to these changes in order to fully leverage the new opportunities in terms of value generation, employment and economic diversification, improved affordability and stability of food supply, and nutritional outcomes.

## Water

- **Reinforcing the water sector.**

At different levels:

- Work on the nexus between water access and availability, agriculture and climate resilience (**small scale irrigation**),
- Continue to support the **cross-border** Niger Basin Authority
- Promote **climate-smart (agriculture) use of scarce water resources** to safeguard food security; preventing and mediating local conflicts
- Provide access to **drinking water** for larger and smaller cities in Burkina Faso

- **Stimulate climate resilient WASH activities:**

Following the success of the UNICEF program in West Africa, this program will now also be rolled out in Burkina Faso with SNV as a local partner for UNICEF SNV. Improve water and sewerage infrastructure in urban growth centres through collection and reuse of water, improved drainage and purification of waste water to improve the quality of life in these growth centres and to enable development.

## Climate/renewable energy

- **Support access to renewable energy**

for electricity provision of the urban and rural poor and for agricultural value chains

- **Upscaling the Biogas initiative to other areas in Burkina Faso:** Following the success in Burkina Faso, upscale the program (3rd phase), giving people access to electricity for economic development and security and increasing soil fertility for food security through biogas slurry (e.g. for women gardening).

- **Promoting energy security with solar energy.** Large parts of the populations in Burkina do not have access energy insecure. Promoting solar energy through local small business and micro-financing would reduce this inequity. Promote integrated use of solar energy for electricity and for agricultural purposes (processing, water pumps for irrigation, grinding mills etc.).

- **Introducing improved wood stoves:**

For improved wood stoves (but also for solar energy) only the technical side has been emphasized by private sector and NGOs, not so much extension and marketing which now needs emphasis.

COUNTRY PROFILE BURKINA FASO	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

# Linking to IGG result areas

The suggested directions are placed against the results areas in IGG. These directions are not in order of priority – as many are interrelated. This is in line with the integrated approach to intervening in food, water, and climate in urban areas in the Sahel, as suggested in the new policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs<sup>10</sup>.

AGRICULTURE AND FNS	SUGGESTED DIRECTION
Reduced malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing food transformation knowledge and support programs</li> </ul>
Promote agricultural growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Scaling-up) climate resilient integrated territorial based programs</li> <li>• Promoting pastoralism (value chains).</li> <li>• Improving access to quality seed</li> </ul>
Create ecologically sustainable food systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing food transformation knowledge and support programs</li> </ul>
Better governance for food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging Public Private Partnerships for value chain development and entrepreneurship</li> <li>• Enhancing (better) land governance</li> </ul>
WATER	SUGGESTED DIRECTION
Water resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Scaling-up) climate resilient integrated territorial based programs</li> <li>• Small scale irrigation</li> <li>• Climate-smart (agriculture) use of scarce water resources</li> </ul>
Transboundary river basins management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the cross-border Niger Basin Authority</li> </ul>
Increased water productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Scaling-up) climate resilient integrated territorial based programs</li> </ul>
Access to safe drinking water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide access to drinking water for larger and smaller cities in Burkina Faso</li> </ul>
CLIMATE* AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	SUGGESTED DIRECTION
Access to renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upscaling the Biogas initiative to other areas in Burkina Faso</li> <li>• Promoting energy security with solar energy.</li> </ul>
Sustainable forestry management and related practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Scaling-up) climate resilient integrated territorial based programs</li> <li>• Introducing improved wood stoves</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2018) Investeren met perspectief: Goed voor de wereld, goed voor Nederland. [New policy Foreign Affairs/Foreign Trade]. The referred Sahel example is on page 39. [www.rijksoverheid.nl/regering/bewindspersonen/sigrid-kaag/documenten/beleidsnota-s/2018/05/18/pdf-beleidsnota-investeren-in-perspectief](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/regering/bewindspersonen/sigrid-kaag/documenten/beleidsnota-s/2018/05/18/pdf-beleidsnota-investeren-in-perspectief)

\* The result areas under climate are partly integrated in the resilience components under the Water and Food and Nutrition Security results areas.

# Colofon

**Country profile: This country profile is part of a series of 12 countries in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and MENA regions, covering per country the themes of Food & Nutrition Security, Water, Climate and Renewable Energy. Commissioned by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Inclusive Green Growth, IGG), and implemented by Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (WC DI), as part of the Support Facility of Food & Nutrition Security.**

## Authors

Gerard Baltissen (KIT); Herman Brouwer, Bram Peters and Lavinia Plataroti (all WC DI). May 2018. © 2018 Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation  
info.cdi@wur.nl | www.wur.eu/cdi

**Photo:** <https://www.flickr.com/photos/glouk/5527337750/>

**Design:** <http://rco.design>

## Methodology

These country profiles are considered a first reconnaissance for IGG in countries that currently do not have bilateral programmes on food, water, climate or energy. As a consequence, the design of these profiles is light and pragmatic. The consultants based these country profiles primarily on focus group discussions and interviews with staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, and RVO.

This data was augmented by interviews with country experts, databases from UN and World Bank Group, and IATI (a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative aiming to improve the transparency of aid and development resources. The Netherlands is committed to sharing data on its programmes and target areas in IATI).

Based on this data, the consultants offer for each country several result areas for consideration. These should be seen as general directions towards possible actions which (1) are needed and requested by the

country, (2) are complementary to what others are doing already, and (3) present an opportunity to cooperate on areas of Dutch expertise and interest. These possible result areas are not recommendations for specific programmes to be developed.

## Special thanks to

Jeanette de Regt (SNV), Ivo Walsmit (RVO), Jan Hijkoop, Monique Calon, Joke Baak, Irene Knobben, Frank van der Vleuten, Jeroen Rijniens and Frits van der Wal for suggestions and comments.

## Documents consulted

Besides internal Ministry of Foreign Affairs documentation and public documents from other agencies (such as WBG, FAO, WFP, USAID, DFID), specific references are footnoted in the text.

## Sources for metrics

**General country statistics:** sourced from CIA World Factbook, UNFPA, UNDESA, IMF, and Wikipedia.

**Human Development:** UN Human Development Index (2016) [www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries](http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries)

**Anti-corruption and Accountability:** Africa Integrity Indicators [http://aai.globalintegrity.org/scores-map?stringId=access\\_information\\_openness&year=2017](http://aai.globalintegrity.org/scores-map?stringId=access_information_openness&year=2017)

**Doing Business:** WBG Doing Business Index <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

**Gender Inequality:** Gender Inequality Index <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

**Population 2018 estimate** <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/>  
**Population 2050 projection** UNDESA 2017 [https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2017\\_KeyFindings.pdf](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2017_KeyFindings.pdf)  
**Hunger:** Global Hunger Index (IFPRI) <https://www.ifpri.org/publication/2017-global-hunger-index-data>

**Food security:** Global Food Security Index (Economist) <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com>  
**Land management:** Land Management Index (UNCCD) [https://global-land-outlook.squarespace.com/s/Preliminary-draft-scoping-paper-from-LMI\\_May-2017.pdf](https://global-land-outlook.squarespace.com/s/Preliminary-draft-scoping-paper-from-LMI_May-2017.pdf)

**Renewable water resources:** FAO AquaStat <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm>. We calculated the Variation in per capita internal renewable water resources, by comparing the total internal renewable water resources per capita in 2014 (m<sup>3</sup>/inhabitant/year) with same values in 2007.

**Drinking water:** World Bank Drinking Water Index <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS>

**Electrification:** World Bank ESMAP Electrification Index <http://rise.esmap.org/>

**Climate change vulnerability and readiness:** ND GAIN Index <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>  
**IATI:** <http://d-porta.org/> and <https://www.iatiregistry.org/>