



BURKINA FASO

Joint Steering Committee Progress Review

As of 05 May 2019

This summary is part of a progress review of seven priority countries carried out by the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration.

Situational Analysis

The security situation in Burkina Faso has deteriorated over the past months, with new attacks in the south adding to the unrest in the Sahel, North and East regions. These have led to severe humanitarian consequences and displacement, and impeded aid delivery. Djibo, the second largest city and epicentre of the current crisis, is no longer accessible by road, due to security concerns. Mistrust of the local population towards security forces, and the porosity of national boundaries aggravates the situation.

This insecurity is set against the backdrop of Burkina Faso as one of the poorest countries in the world (183 of 188 countries on the UN Human Development Index 2016). Long lasting socio-economic difficulties, as well as growing food insecurity, are affecting living conditions. Demands for justice following human rights violations and crimes committed in the past are high. The country remains vulnerable to climate variations and is prone to recurrent cycles of drought and floods.

The state is also under fiscal pressure to limit expenditure to meet criteria for macro-economic stability set out by the West African Monetary Union and the IMF.

Cross-border organized crime has further increased the country's vulnerability and insecurity, with the Burkina Faso-Mali-Niger border (Liptako-Ghourma) at the centre of counter-terrorism efforts. There is potential for spillover into countries south of Burkina Faso. The Government has extended its emergency programme for the North, the "Programme d'Urgence du Sahel" to cover six additional regions bordering Mali and Niger. In addition, the UN will set up integrated offices to ensure scaled-up and accelerated support across the HDP nexus.

The G5 Sahel Joint Force (Burkinabe Presidency) and the Alliance were established in 2017 to secure the borders and improve the situation through a more integrated approach, encompassing development, in line with the recalibrated UNISS.

Progress & Gap Overview

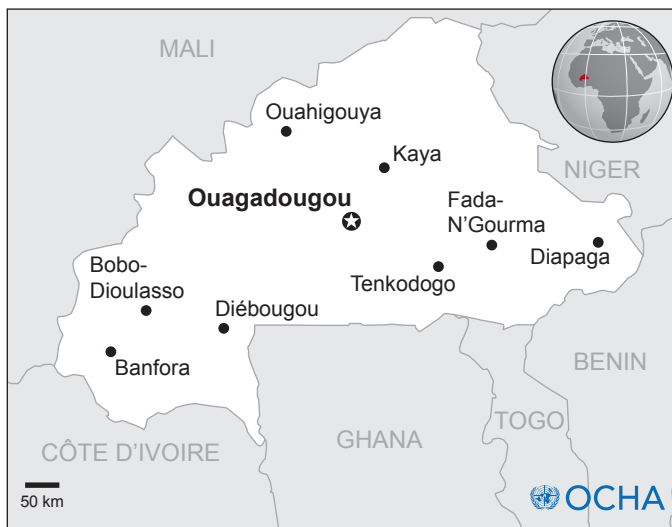
Progress +

- + Strong leadership by the Resident Coordinator (RC) brought stakeholders together
- + The Government has been closely involved in discussions on the collective outcomes (CO), which are derived from the NDP, and has started to adjust its own budget allocations accordingly
- + Stakeholders integrated humanitarian, development and peace analysis in the Common Country Analysis (CCA) process.
- + Articulation of five CO, anchored in the UNDAF (2018-21), led to a positive shift among some donors to finance HD Nexus priorities. The UNDAF also supports the national plans PADEL and PUS.

Gaps -

- The RCO lacks HDP nexus capacity.
- Collective outcomes are not yet driving the programming and resourcing decisions by all stakeholders.
- Harmonization of funding streams needs to be strengthened to enable joined-up programming.
- Operationalization of the SDG acceleration and HDP nexus platform is needed for better coordination.
- A collective framework for monitoring the achievements around the nexus between the government, agencies and donors is lacking.
- There is a need to strengthen regional coordination between the UN in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali to coordinate their efforts on cross-border issues around Liptako-Gourma, in line with the United Nations Integrated Strategy on the Sahel (UNISS).

	Not done	In progress	Done
Has joint analysis been conducted?			
Have collective outcomes been articulated?			
Have the collective outcomes been operationalized?			
Have resources been harmonized around collective outcomes?			



Burkina Faso Collective Outcomes by 2020



1. Food Security: reduce by 50% the number of people in phase 3 of food insecurity and reach 0% of people in phase 4 and 5



2. Nutrition: reduce by 30% the rate of chronic malnutrition among children 0-5 years



3. Peace and security: Perception, in percentage, of Risk of conflicts Baseline reduced to 39.6%



4. Climate induced hazards: reduce the number of households vulnerable to climate shocks to less than 1% and increase the number of institutions with disaster risk reduction capacity by 50%



5. Multi-dimensional poverty: reduce the prevalence of multidimensional poverty to less than 35%.



Summary of Review Findings and Recommendations

1. Leadership and Capacity

The Government has been closely involved in discussions on the collective outcomes, which were derived from the NDP. The Government has started to adjust its own budget allocations in line with these outcomes.

Since 2016/2017, the RC for Burkina Faso has shown strong leadership in pioneering the New Way of Working. This included instituting important mechanisms, such as a UN Country Team with representation from the Government, donors, IFIs and NGOs; and a Common Country Assessment (CCA) that addresses humanitarian, development and peacebuilding needs, and has been endorsed by the above stakeholders.

2. Information and Analysis

The joint analysis compiled for the CCA revealed that the areas of humanitarian vulnerability coincide with those of acute development deficits, perceived social and political exclusion, and areas with weak coping capacities. Five priority regions were identified for joined-up, reinforced action among the humanitarian, development and conflict prevention/peace actors.

3. Articulation of Collective Outcomes:

Five collective outcomes have been identified and are anchored in the UNDAF. These are fully in line with the strategic priorities of the Government's Economic and Social Development Plan.

Agreed collective outcomes need further support and must remain responsive to a rapidly evolving crisis. The operationalization of the collective outcomes has started in some thematic areas, for example in nutrition. In line with the recommendations of the recent Sustaining Peace mission to Burkina Faso (February 2019), the urgency of the situation warrants a whole of UN system response to work across the nexus through the new country support platform, the integrated UN hubs across the country.

4. Operationalizing collective outcomes – planning and programming

Agreed collective outcomes need further support and must be dynamic to the changing situation and in line with Government priorities. Operationalization of the collective outcomes has started in some thematic areas, particularly in response to the nutrition emergency in 2016/17. It has been kickstarted with some key government initiatives such as the Multi-sectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition of Burkina Faso (2016-2010) and has added a new impetus to the National Plan for Capacity Building for Risk Reduction and Preparedness Response to Emergencies.

5. Harmonizing Resources and Financing

At the request of the Government, concrete efforts are being made to build a full overview of financing flows beyond funding for individual projects. Efforts are also being made to align financing, including budget allocations by the Government, with the collective outcomes. ODA funding, however, remains scattered. There is little coordination among donors on financing collective outcomes in a joined-up fashion. This is partly due to the fact that programming has not been aligned with these outcomes. In addition, newly established regional funds (e.g. the G-5 Sahel Trust Fund) are not always in sync with the outcomes.

6. Accountability and Monitoring

The UNDAF is the central reference document, with built-in annual reviews, that include the Government, NGOs and IFIs. However, there is little to no capacity for monitoring progress towards implementing the collective outcomes under the framework of the revised sustaining peace strategy in Burkina Faso. Such capacity should reside in the RCO and be done jointly with the Government.

Recommendations

Need to strengthen regional coordination: Call on the RCs for Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali to immediately work on a coordinated and concerted effort on cross-border issues around Liptako-Gourma, based on the joint vulnerability analysis for the border areas (just validated on February 2019) by the Authority of Liptako-Gourma and in line with the United Nations Integrated Strategy on the Sahel (UNISS).

► **Action:** DSG to task the RCs for Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali to meet immediately to coordinate their respective interventions in the Liptako-Gourma region in time for the revision of the programming for the next phase of the PBF funding in June 2019.

Accountability and Monitoring: Ensure that agencies are held accountable to their commitments to the collective outcomes as agreed in the UNDAF by demonstrating that their programming and budgeting is prioritized accordingly. This should also take into account the recommendations stemming from the upcoming Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment.

► **Action:** JSC Principals to instruct their department/agency representatives to align their programming and budgeting, by the time of the UNDAF mid-year review with the Government in June 2019.

Harmonizing of Resources and Financing: As a pilot case for the OECD-DAC Recommendation on the nexus, OECD-DAC donors should be asked to align their assistance in Burkina Faso to strengthen humanitarian-development-peace financing and programming in both their bilateral and multilateral interventions.

► **Action:** The DSG to propose to the DAC Members (through the INCAF mechanism) that Burkina Faso become a pilot case where the OECD-DAC recommendations be put into practice and through which a follow-up mechanism can be developed in time for the Director-level INCAF meeting in November 2019.

Leadership and Capacity: Ensure that the JSC Principals commit to supporting the Country Support Platform recommended through the Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support (MAPS) for SDG Acceleration / HDP nexus implementation requested by the RC and sub-regional hubs as proposed in the EC-mandated Sustaining Peace mission to enhance programmatic HDP integration.

► **Action:** JSC Principals to request the RC and UNDP, as well as other relevant UNCT members to ensure country-level support to the MAPS and EC mandated mechanisms.