1. Retrospective 2021

- This presentation aimed to provide focused feedback on the Burkina Faso Logistics Cluster (Logistics Cluster) operations for all partners at global level. This information was shared at country level with all partners and follows the Strategy development workshops conducted at the end of 2021. All Strategy findings are based on the outcomes of the Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA) report and recommendations which arose out that document.

- Retrospective 2021
  - April 2021: GNA update took place with a corresponding rationalisation of operations and resources
  - August 2021: reform of the network with integration of government officials
  - September 2021: Logistics Cluster Assessment (LCA) update
  - November 2021: Strategy definition workshop for 2022
  - December 2021: end of temporary storage services

- It is expected that the Logistics Cluster will leverage the capacity of the Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR) as of Q3 2022 in implementing the recommendations brought forward in the Strategy document.
2. Context and access

- Guiding principles for the Logistics Cluster’s response in Burkina Faso refer to the effective and efficient emergency response, addressing gaps and needs, providing recommendations on the approach definition based on the gaps and needs analysis, localising service delivery where and when possible, keeping all mandated services as temporary, and transitioning to national authorities as soon as possible when feasible.

- In 2021, we turned to the General Road Maintenance Director (DGER) to get a sense of their perception on access to logistics. Heavy rains, road deterioration, difficulty in collection of information, limitations for DGER in terms of capacity to access, and limitations because of security remain the pressing priorities for improved logistics.

3. Achievements

- Main achievements for 2021 refer to the extension and reinforcement of the coordination cell, the launch of the national access constraint mapping project, the adapted support to temporary storage services, close collaboration schemes with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), United Nations Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN CMCoord) and World Food Programme (WFP), rationalisation of staffing through nationalisation of the coordination role, and the development of a collaborative Strategy expressed and reviewed by the partners.

- In terms of coordination, the Logistics Cluster in Ouagadougou is now led by a senior national logistics officer with the support of the Global Logistics Cluster team in Rome. Numerous in-person meetings were carried out at regional level which were gradually reduced by consensus because of lack of participation.

- The potential for transition exists and the CONASUR has some capacity and interest for taking over.

- Reform of the network took place, and we noted a change in the diversity of the participants, with the gradual involvement of the CONASUR, national NGOs and donor organisations.

- The GIS working group significantly improved mapping efforts throughout 2021, shifting mapping indicators from evaluating the quality of road to the indication maximum tonnage and trucking capacities.

- In terms of storage, only 18 Service Request Forms (SRF) were completed, and it was decided that the service was no longer needed. This was also confirmed by the GNA.

- In terms of funding, WFP has committed to ensure that the coordination cell with remain funded throughout 2022.

4. Current challenges and constraints

- In 2021 and 2022, climatic, political, epidemic, and security shocks impacted physical access. The raining season occurs every year and can be anticipated - stock prepositioning is a topic for discussion in that regard.
The humanitarian presence and its distribution at national level is unbalanced at the moment, since some areas are difficult to access and sustaining operations in places like the Eastern and North-Central parts of the country as well the areas touching the Sahel desert require resources and operational know-how that not all organisations are able to provide.

Some essential roads are often blocked, when damaged or subject to insecurity. The availability of air transport is subject to insecurity as well.

After a year of training and sensitisation, the Logistic Cluster keeps facilitating and promoting effective and efficient information-sharing among partners. Nevertheless, knowledge on local logistics capacities and resources remains limited.

The use of emergency air transport is critical to recover from climatic, political, epidemic, and security shocks. At the moments, this service is underutilised by partners. This is mainly due to the inability of aircrafts to land on a given location, because of poor quality of landing sites and insecurity.

Generally speaking, humanitarian actors have had to be resilient in 2021 due to the complexity and volatility of the national response context. Question marks remain regarding COVID-19 and the disruptions on supply chains which are in landlocked Burkina Faso heavily dependent on international supply routes.

5. Logistics needs to be addressed in 2022

- The Logistics Cluster coordinator post was transitioned to a national position to ensure continuity in Strategy implementation and coordination at national level, and to ensure support is provided to CONASUR (should a transfer of leadership and/or responsibility be feasible as of Q2-Q3).
- An EPR (Emergency Preparedness and Response) project manager will be deployed to support the Logistics Cluster coordination cell and to advise on CONASUR’s relations with partners, as well as to support on capacity-building.
- Information management will remain the main area of focus for the Logistics Cluster’s activity and the support team will maintain the web platform.
- Access constrains mapping production will remain a Logistics Cluster activity with a gradual involvement of the Institut Géographique du Burkina (IGB), and the DGER will continue to participate in the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Working Group (GIS TWIG).
- The Logistics Cluster will work with CONASUR and partners, WFP and the Global Logistics Cluster in the development of a preparedness approach in Burkina Faso.

6. The 2022 Strategy production

- In November 2021, a one-day workshop organised by the Logistics Cluster in Ouagadougou took place for the redefinition of priorities for 2022. 43 participants representing 37 organisations exchanged around the future of the national humanitarian logistics coordination mechanism in Burkina Faso for 2022.
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- In light of the latest GNA report and recommendations, and considering the outcomes of the workshop, the 2022 Logistics Cluster strategy aims at reinforcing the coordination with national stakeholders and to look at possible transfer of leadership and accountability to the national disaster management authority and the CONASUR in the medium run (Q2 or Q3 2022).
- The general objectives of the Logistics Cluster 2022 Strategy are to:
  - Support the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in 2022 in Burkina Faso
  - Ensure the core Logistics Cluster functions are provided
- The specific objectives of the Logistics Cluster 2022 Strategy are to:
  - Guarantee national representation for coordination and information management (IM)
  - Maintain Logistics Cluster representation in inter-sectoral coordination
  - Keep development collaboration with national institutions through the GIS TWIG
  - Update the GNA in Q3 2022
  - Support EPR through the provision of specialised WFP EPR consultancy support
  - Reinforce capacity-building through Global Logistics Cluster training support and TWIGs
  - Support transition of leadership and accountability
  - Maintain advocacy on localisation of the cluster functions, where and when possible
- Activities, indicators, and schedule have been presented in detail in the Strategy document, which can be found here on the Burkina Faso Cluster Operations webpage.

Key Contacts

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Additional information (e.g., Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs), access constraints maps) may be found on the Burkina Faso Cluster Operations webpage.