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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Burkina Faso (BF)

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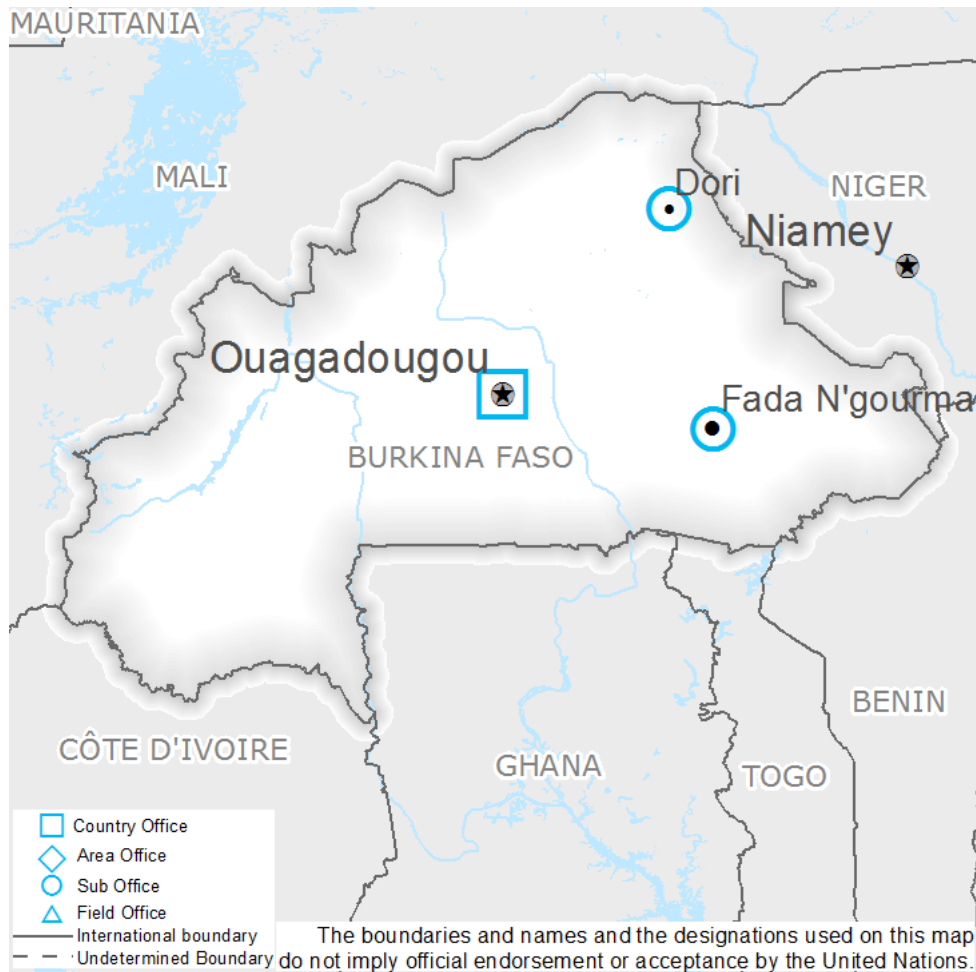
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Burkina Faso is a land-locked Sahelian country in West Africa with a population of around 19 million people (Burkina Faso National Institute for Statistics and Demography, 2016). One of the poorest countries in the world, it ranks 183 out of 188 in the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index).

The national economy is heavily dependent on agricultural production, and exports of gold and cotton. Agriculture, which depends on a single rainy season, accounts for 40 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and employs 80 percent of the population. Over 40 percent of the population live under the poverty line and do not have adequate access to food.

The country has a Gender Inequality Index of 0.631, ranking 183 out of 188 countries in 2015. Social, cultural and religious constraints limit women's access to basic services, education and land. Women are significantly under-represented in national, regional, local and community decision-making structures, and have less purchasing power. Improving women's access to social services and promoting equitable decision-making are national priorities.

Persistent food and nutrition insecurity continue to be a major concern, particularly in rural areas with poor access to nutritious foods, reduced diet diversity and higher micronutrient deficiencies. Results from the 2015 *Cadre Harmonisé* indicate that millions of people suffer annually from food and nutritional insecurity, with the most vulnerable populations living in the East, North, Sahel, Centre-North and Centre-West regions. In 2016, over 3.2 million people were at-risk of food insecurity and more than 656,000 people were experiencing food insecurity, and thus could not cover their households' basic food needs. The most affected groups are women, children aged 6-59

months and the elderly. In 2012, the annual cost of undernutrition in children was estimated at USD 802 million, or 7.7 percent of GDP (Report on Cost of Hunger in Burkina Faso).

Since 1994, significant advancements can be noted in the field of primary education. Primary school enrolment rate increased from 33.7 percent in 1994 to 45.9 percent in 2000 and 83.7 percent in 2015 (PNDES, August 2016). On the other hand, the quality of education, regional and gender disparities, and transition to post-primary education still remain causes for concern.

Prevalence rates related to malnutrition show a stable trend but remain above the critical threshold, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO). From 2009 to 2015, chronic malnutrition decreased from 35.1 to 30.2 percent. In 2016, 1,050,000 children 6-59 months of age suffered from stunting. The prevalence of acute malnutrition decreased from 11.3 percent in 2015 to 8.6 percent in 2016, which corresponds to 650,000 children 6-59 months of age.

Burkina Faso has one of the highest infant and child mortality rates, with 45 percent deaths caused by malnutrition. This proportion represents more than 27,000 deaths per year or 1 child death every 20 minutes.

Iron, iodine and vitamin A deficiencies are the most widespread micronutrient deficiencies. Sixty-two (62) percent of women of child-bearing age and 83.4 percent of school-aged children suffer from anaemia, leading to damaging consequences on their intellectual, cognitive and physical capacities. In the Sahel, North and East regions, the prevalence rate for anaemia is respectively 70.9 percent, 66.7 percent and 60.5 percent. Furthermore, out of the 718,500 live births expected in 2016 549,500 newborn children were inadequately, or even not protected from iodine deficiencies (76.5 percent) or else were at risk of suffering from mental retardation. These deficiencies concerned 10 out of the 13 regions, including the East, the Sahel and the North. In terms of consumption of adequately iodized salt, the respective figures in those three regions were 10.6 percent, 4 percent and 24.7 percent.

With regards to maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS, indicators show that progress has been made. The mortality rate for children 6-59 months of age has decreased from 219.1 per 1,000 in 1998 to 81.6 per 1,000 in 2015. Over the same period, maternal mortality decreased from 484 deaths per 100,000 live births to 330. However, more efforts are required to reach the target of 141.5 (PNDES, August 2016).

HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped from 7 percent in 1997 to 0.9 percent in 2015 (PNDES, August 2016). It remains a widespread epidemic due to extreme values above 1 percent in some areas that register high prevalence rates, compared to the national rate.

Since 2012, Burkina Faso has hosted a steady influx of refugees from Mali. In its 2015 end of year report, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that 33,574 Malian refugees were living in the country.

Significant improvements have been made in nutrition, education, food security, poverty reduction, gender equality and social protection programmes, as a result of an improved collaboration and cooperation between the Government and its technical and financial partners. However, statistics show that efforts are still needed to reach the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Progress has been made since the 2012 Sahel food and nutrition crisis that affected over one million people. Joint efforts between the Government and its partners resulted in an improvement of food and nutrition security through poverty reduction, gender equality and social protection programmes. However, since 2014, implementation of these programmes under the Government leadership has been weakened by political instability, insecurity, and recurrent cross-border threats and attacks.

To address the issues that undermine the country's social and economic growth, the Government has developed a five-year National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) 2016–2020. Its main objective is to create an environment conducive to rural development and subsequent economic growth. It relies on all stakeholders' commitment, and is in line with the Government strategic perspective, 'A vision of Burkina Faso by the year 2025', as well as the African Union's 2063 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Implemented under the Government leadership, PNDES promotes more coherent, inclusive and efficient synergies between stakeholders' interventions, involving communities or beneficiaries themselves. Efforts are directed toward sustainable development and the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns likely to enhance the quality of life in rural and urban populations.

Stakeholders involved in social and economic growth promotion are encouraged to focus on accountability, equity and gender issues. In addition, particular attention is given to the following issues: promotion of social dialogue;

reduction of regional disparities; development of resilience capacity of all social strata, mainly the most vulnerable; sustainable use of natural resources and their contribution to the economy; and promotion of good governance.

Since 2011, the Government has been elaborating a yearly response plan with the support of its financial and technical partners: the Response and Support Plan for People that are Vulnerable to Food and Nutrition Insecurity (PRSPV). Based on various studies on the food and nutrition situation (*Cadre Harmonisé*, 2015), the plan compiles activities and actions aiming at alleviating the hardships experienced by the most vulnerable households. It represents a framework document providing guidance and planning to all stakeholders involved in the national food security system. In fact, results include, among others, a map of food insecurity and vulnerability, provide an estimate of the number of persons (3.2 million in 2016) at risk of food and nutritional insecurity as well as an estimate of those experiencing food and nutritional insecurity (over 656,000 persons in 2016).

WFP projects and programmes in Burkina Faso are aligned with national strategies: PNDES, PRSPV, National Resilience Priorities (PRP-AGIR, related to the Global Alliance for Resilience), Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) initiative, National Programme for Rural Development (PNSR), National Policy for Nutrition (based on a multi-sectoral approach), and Common Results Framework and National Gender Policy (PNG).

WFP implements its activities in close collaboration with key government departments at the local and national levels, based on their area of expertise. The Ministry of Health plays an essential role in the formulation and enforcement of national policies and protocols on the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. This role extends to food quality assurance, in light of national and international standards. In its intervention areas, WFP implements nutrition-based activities at local health centres where beneficiaries can also receive relevant nutrition-related information, advice and check-up. As a technical department of the Ministry of Health, the national public laboratory carries out quality checks of the yogurt produced by local milk processing units and distributed in WFP-assisted schools.

To maximise synergy and enhance impact, WFP works in partnership with other United Nations agencies including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). WFP also partners with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and farmers' organizations for Purchase for Progress (P4P). The tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between WFP, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) provides guidance on implementing the treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition. These agencies advocate for effective national policies in the sector. UNICEF provides support to an integrated approach through education, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions, while WHO focuses on vaccinations, deworming and micronutrient deficiencies.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP's overall objective is to assist the Government accelerate socio-economic growth and reduce poverty. WFP Burkina Faso has defined three strategic priorities to address food security and nutrition needs in the country.

The first priority is to enhance the national capacity to respond to crises and households' resilience to shocks. WFP assists food-insecure rural households to adapt to climate change, strengthen the national emergency response mechanism, while providing direct emergency response to shocks, and reversing acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women.

WFP contributes to reinforcing national capacity by providing technical assistance in the following areas: monitoring of households' current food and nutritional status; elaboration of national policies and strategies based on the country context as well as new regional and international guidelines; household economy approach; analysis of the *Cadre Harmonisé*; elaboration of the response plan; markets monitoring; and implementation of the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey.

The second priority is to support the development of human capital through social protection programmes. WFP assistance aims to increase access to primary education, especially for girls. It also aims to reduce chronic malnutrition among children, women of childbearing age and other vulnerable groups.

The third priority is to strengthen small-scale producers' skills in producing and processing agricultural products, and accessing profitable markets. WFP uses its purchasing power to develop the capacity of smallholder farmers organizations with regards to production, quality assurance, post-harvest management and storage.

Under Country Programme 200163 and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200793, activities are carried out in the East, North and Sahel regions, identified as the three most food-insecure regions in need of

long-term resilience investments.

Country Programme aims to create the minimum conditions for socio-economic development. Assistance is provided to protect and enhance the livelihood of families living below the poverty line, reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and food insecurity, and enhance their resilience. The education component aims to promote access to primary schools for girls. Under the nutrition component, complementary food is provided to malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients, promoting their adherence to treatment.

WFP also fosters local economic development and long-term solutions to acute and chronic malnutrition through the support to local nutritious food value chains, and agro-transformation of milk and fortified infant flour.

Under PRRO, WFP supports efforts aiming at building resilience and achieving food security of vulnerable rural communities. Food assistance is provided to targeted food insecure and vulnerable households to meet their consumption gaps whilst simultaneously supporting them to build community structures related to soil restoration and water conservation.

PRRO also includes the fight against malnutrition through a twin approach that combine prevention and treatment activities.

During the lean season, WFP provides protection rations to children aged 6-23 months to prevent acute malnutrition. WFP also supports the development of locally-produced fortified flour for children, thus promoting local food purchases over imports.

For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP supports the government's efforts to manage MAM affected children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women. Food rations are also provided to mothers accompanying children with severe acute malnutrition, as a form of support to their child's treatment.

WFP provides food assistance to Malian refugees. Considering humanitarian needs of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso and the fact that a safe return to their home country is still impossible for now, WFP continues to assist affected refugee households. In addition, empowerment activities are jointly being developed with the Government and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP works with small-scale producers. The specific objectives are to develop their skills in quality control, and connect them to structured markets and credit.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Compared to 2015, both geographical coverage for WFP operations in Burkina Faso and number of beneficiaries were sized down, due to funding shortfalls. Out of the seven priority areas with the highest levels of undernutrition and food insecurity, only four were targeted in 2016: North, Centre-North, East and the Sahel. With the contributions from USA, France, Germany, Japan, Canada, Finland, Saudi Arabia, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and Cartier Charitable Foundation, a total number of 299,749 beneficiaries were reached.

Due to funding constraints, only 64 percent of the 2015 beneficiaries were assisted. School meals were pursued at a smaller scale in the Sahel region with two districts covered out of four and the assistance to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients suffering from malnutrition was suspended from mid-year 2016. The interruption of such crucial activities as nutritional support to the most vulnerable, school meals, and improving the capacity of vulnerable communities to face future shocks affected life-saving efforts and national long-term development.

To address funding limitations, WFP Burkina Faso country office elaborated a proactive resource mobilization strategy for public and private donors to improve funding level. It engaged in joint fundraising with other organizations that pursue the same objectives. WFP will work to re-engage with past donors. In addition, the country office is planning on approaching private donors in light of WFP priorities, consistency with WFP policies, and their compliance to national legislation.

In 2016, both the Country Programme 200163 and PRRO 200793 were subject to budget revisions to align the current projects with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle.

A first budget revision of the Country Programme 200163 in mid-year 2016 extended the programme by six months to continue developing sustainable and innovative solutions to persistent food insecurity and malnutrition in Burkina Faso, while the Government was identifying development priorities for 2018–2020. Activities related to school meals, complementary feeding and support to people living with HIV and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS were maintained. The revision also aimed to provide capacity development support to small-scale agricultural producers and dairy processing units managed by women's groups.

A second Country Programme budget revision extended the programme to an additional year, running through December 2017. This one-year extension followed a recommendation from the Government and the United Nations country team (UNCT) to extend the UNDAF and all development programmes through December 2017. The purpose is to better align with the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) proposed by the new Government elected in November 2015. The five-year national development plan will run until December 2020.

A PRRO budget revision in mid-year 2016 extended by six-months the food and nutritional assistance to 24,000 Malian refugees who reside in Goubebou and Mentao, two official camps in the Sahel region. The number of beneficiaries was reduced by targeting the most vulnerable to prevent a sudden cut-off of humanitarian assistance, and consequent damages in terms of food security and nutrition for Malian refugees in borderline, moderate and severe food insecurity.

Achievements at Country Level

In rural Burkina Faso, some social, cultural and religious practices are still against women's empowerment. They are significantly under-represented in national, regional, local and community decision-making structures, have limited access to basic services and land, are less educated, have a lower purchasing power, and are sometimes denied land ownership.

In response, WFP gives priority to women when selecting implementation partners within the communities. In the Sahel region, WFP supports two milk processing units, owned and managed by women. These units produce local yogurt for primary schools assisted by WFP. In a two-year period (2015–2016), their production has significantly increased, which has an impact on the whole value chain: fodder suppliers, cattle-breeders, milk collectors, women working in the milk transformation units and yogurt delivery men.

This success story backed up by the development of a coherent value chain around a local product is seen as a model of sustainable development in the country and abroad.

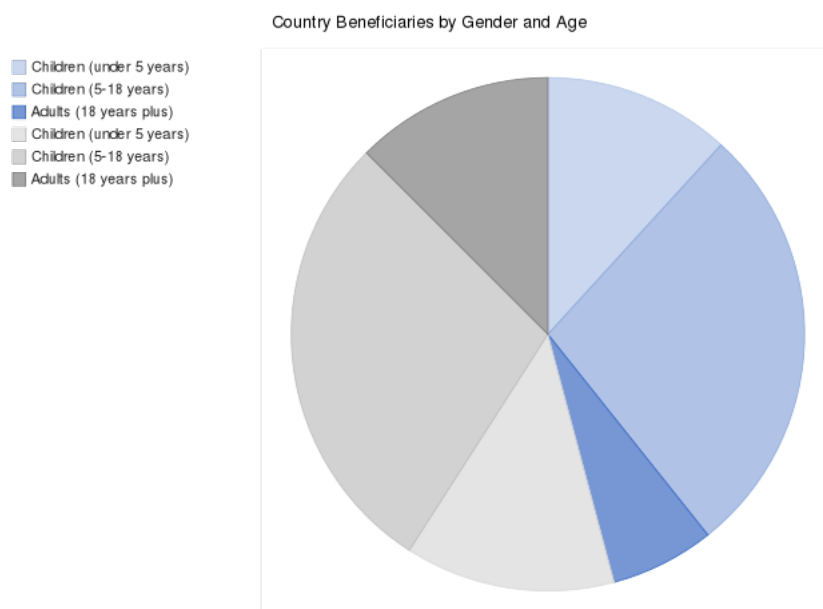
WFP provides technical assistance to the Government of Burkina Faso with the purpose of encouraging national ownership of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative. A workshop held in December 2016 allowed the

stakeholders to make a mid-term review for P4P 2016 activities. It also laid the ground to accompany the Government replicate and implement a national P4P project, which conforms to WFP hand-over strategy. WFP will then contribute to create a favourable environment for rural development and subsequent economic growth targeting small-scale farmers by promoting collaboration between all stakeholders in the agricultural value chain.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	35,327	39,689	75,016
Children (5-18 years)	82,436	85,173	167,609
Adults (18 years plus)	19,647	37,477	57,124
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	137,410	162,339	299,749





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,163	136	558	821	103	4,780
Single Country PRRO	1,637	136	373	911	41	3,098
Total Food Distributed in 2016	4,800	272	930	1,732	144	7,878



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	947,460	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	947,460	-	-

Supply Chain

Burkina Faso is a land-locked country in West Africa. Commodities purchased abroad were shipped through Togo, Ghana, Benin and Côte d'Ivoire.

Commodities purchased abroad and from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) were initially delivered to Lomé and Cotonou ports. From there, commodities were moved by road to Burkina Faso under the Forwarding Agency Agreement made by the WFP Regional Bureau in Dakar. Once in Burkina Faso, the country office took over by contracting local private transporters. That included the transportation of commodities purchased locally to WFP warehouses and extended delivery points. These are located in four main regions where WFP implements its activities: Ouagadougou (Centre), Dori and Djibo (Sahel), Fada (East) and Ouahigouya (North).

Maize, rice, pulses and yogurt are purchased locally through a competitive tender process, followed by a meeting of the contract committee at WFP Burkina Faso. The role of the committee is to assure that the purchases do not negatively affect the market. Selected suppliers deliver the commodities (except yogurt) to WFP warehouses, which are then delivered to the distribution sites by private transporters, also selected through a competitive tender process.

Efforts were made to avoid overlong storage periods and improve food allocations and transport in order to avoid unnecessary stock movements, which could affect the quality of commodities but is also costly. An ongoing

exercise, Logistics Capacity Assessment focusing among others on transport network was carried out in 2016 to identify access to roads that could lead to a significant decrease in overall transport costs.

To enhance logistics services, the supply chain unit organized a training for local transporters and suppliers, to improve their knowledge of WFP contract terms.

Customs requirements in Burkina Faso have been considerably tightened. In 2016, WFP was charged a phytosanitary tax and had to pay the fees for the issuance of provisional quality assurance certificates.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	605	-	605
Maize	354	-	354
Maize Meal	-	640	640
Rice	641	-	641
Uht Milk	60	-	60
Total	1,660	640	2,300
Percentage	72.2%	27.8%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	793
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	552
Rice	1,363
Vegetable Oil	257
Total	2,965

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Since 2014, Burkina Faso country office has been experiencing shortfalls of financial resources. A proactive resource mobilization strategy for public and private donors was developed to improve funding level. While current partnerships must be maintained and new funding opportunities sought, re-engaging past donors is also essential in effectively achieving the “Zero Hunger” challenge. The strategy will be updated to better address current challenges and achieve the strategic objectives of both WFP and the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES).

WFP followed 2015 recommendations to strengthen partnership with key partners in order to better coordinate actions and guarantee the sustainability of results. The school meals programme implemented through strategic field partnerships had a positive impact on educational performances in primary schools assisted by WFP. These partnerships were maintained to keep those performances high.

The pilot phase of the milk project provided WFP and its partners with technical recommendations and lessons learned that they will rely on to better implement the scaling-up of the project in Soum, a second targeted province in the Sahel region.

The comprehensive package of nutrition activities was implemented in collaboration with local associations that have an in-depth knowledge of local habits and challenges. They were responsible for communication campaigns, thus addressing cultural sensitivity and making participants more receptive to key messages.

Based on farmers organizations (FO) assessment and feedback, two field visits were organized to allow members of FOs to share good practices in terms of gender mainstreaming and resource mobilization. From the lessons learned, FOs improved their resource mobilization capacity by approximately 40 percent. Regarding the reduction of post-harvest losses, a field workshop at manufacturers of metal silos was organized for craftsmen supplying WFP. Whenever possible, such study visits between FOs or craftsmen must be renewed.

Communication and visibility efforts are still to be improved in order to reinforce advocacy and the resource mobilization strategy.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Through Country Programme 200163, WFP supported the Government efforts to develop its human capital by creating the minimum conditions for socio-economic development with a focus on primary education, food assistance to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people, and local economic development.

Activities implemented under this Country Programme support WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 and consist of three main components: i) school meals for primary school-aged children in two provinces in the Sahel region, including the distribution of locally produced yogurt and take-home rations for girls in the last two years of primary school; ii) nutritional and food assistance to malnourished clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and food-insecure orphans and vulnerable children living in HIV-affected households; iii) promotion of agricultural value chains through support to smallholder farmers, milk processing units and food fortification.

The education component aims to address the high illiteracy rate in the Sahel Region as well as promote access and retention in primary schools, especially for girls. Through the distribution of complementary food to people living with HIV, the nutrition component enhances their adherence to treatment. Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS are also targeted through social protection measures. The third component allows farmer organizations to develop their productive capacities and marketing power. Implemented activities contribute to enhance productivity and production, post-harvest management, food quality, group marketing and smallholders' livelihoods. Connecting them to structured markets to achieve sustainability is taken into consideration throughout the process.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,197,954
Direct Support Costs	9,757,104
Food and Related Costs	44,608,289
Indirect Support Costs	4,348,726
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	5,561,300
Total	66,473,374

Project Activities

Country Programme 200163 aims to improve primary education, promoting gender equity and helping the most vulnerable groups. Promotion of agricultural value chains supports home-grown school meals and local purchases.

In 2016, WFP provided school meals to 127,149 school children in 994 pre-primary and primary schools in the Sahel region. Through the Milk project that promotes home-grown school meals, income-generating activities for women and development of local dairies, WFP distributed 64 mt of a yogurt 100 percent made in Dori. A total of 4,700 primary schoolchildren from 20 primary schools in Dori and its surroundings received daily 250 g of yogurt, providing them with the micronutrient they lack most.

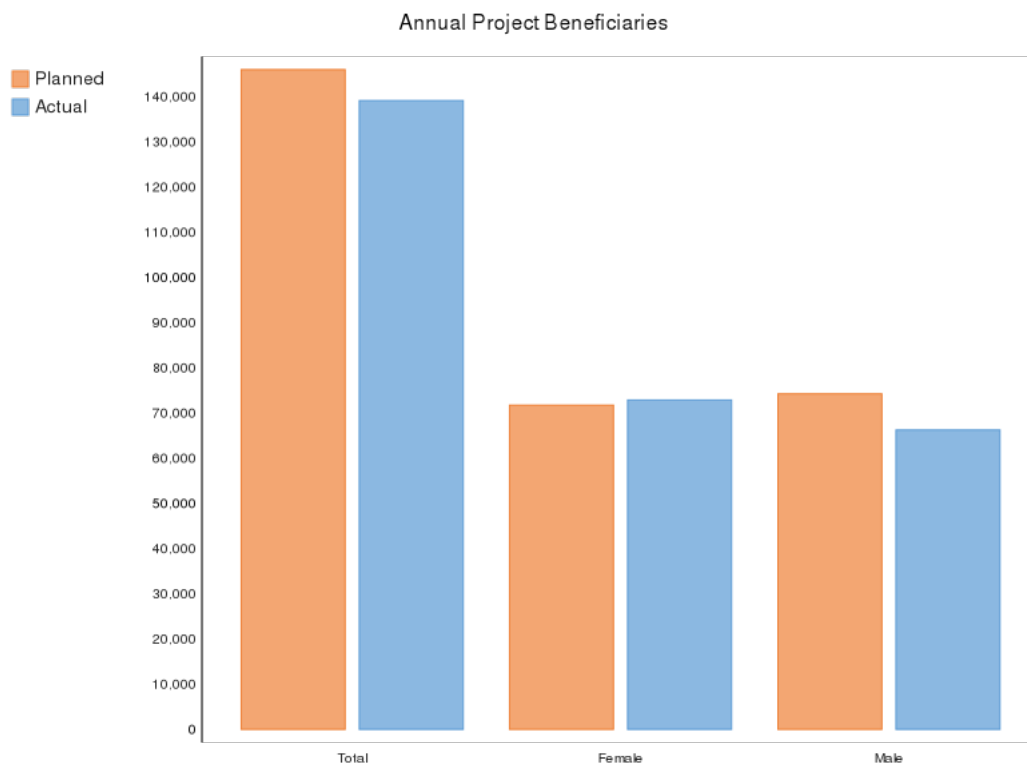
Take-home rations of dry cereals were distributed each month to 10,181 girls enrolled in the last two years of primary school (CM1 and CM2) in the Sahel region with an attendance rate of 80 percent or higher. The monthly maize rations are key in improving gender parity in schools as they provide an additional incentive to parents to keep their daughters in school, thus delaying the frequent early marriage which is a tradition in the region.

Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS received monthly rations of maize, beans, SuperCereal and vegetable oil. The activity was implemented in five urban centres in Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou,

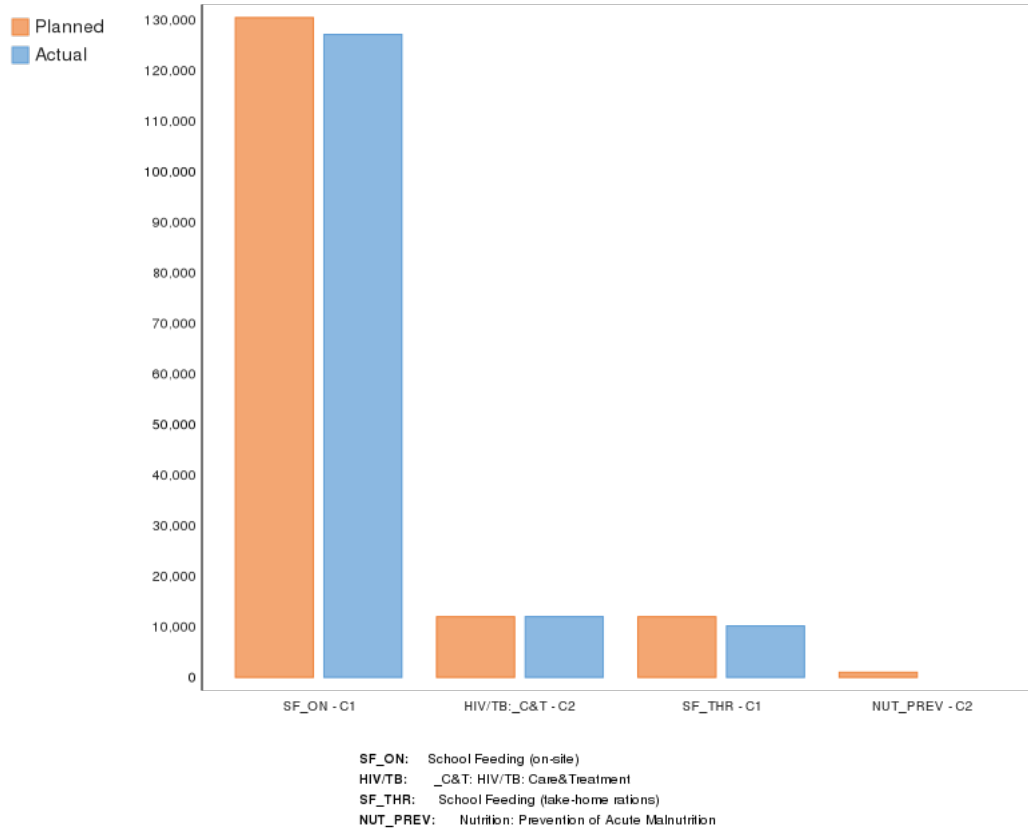
Bobo-Dioulasso, Gaoua, Dedougou, Ouahigouya and Koudougou. Due to funding shortage that occurred throughout the year, the activity was suspended from July to November.

A total of 8,970 ART clients and 3,030 children orphaned by HIV/AIDS who live in vulnerable households received incomplete or no rations from April to June, due to food shortages. In December, the distribution resumed for all 12,000 beneficiaries whose food basket consisted of cereals and beans.

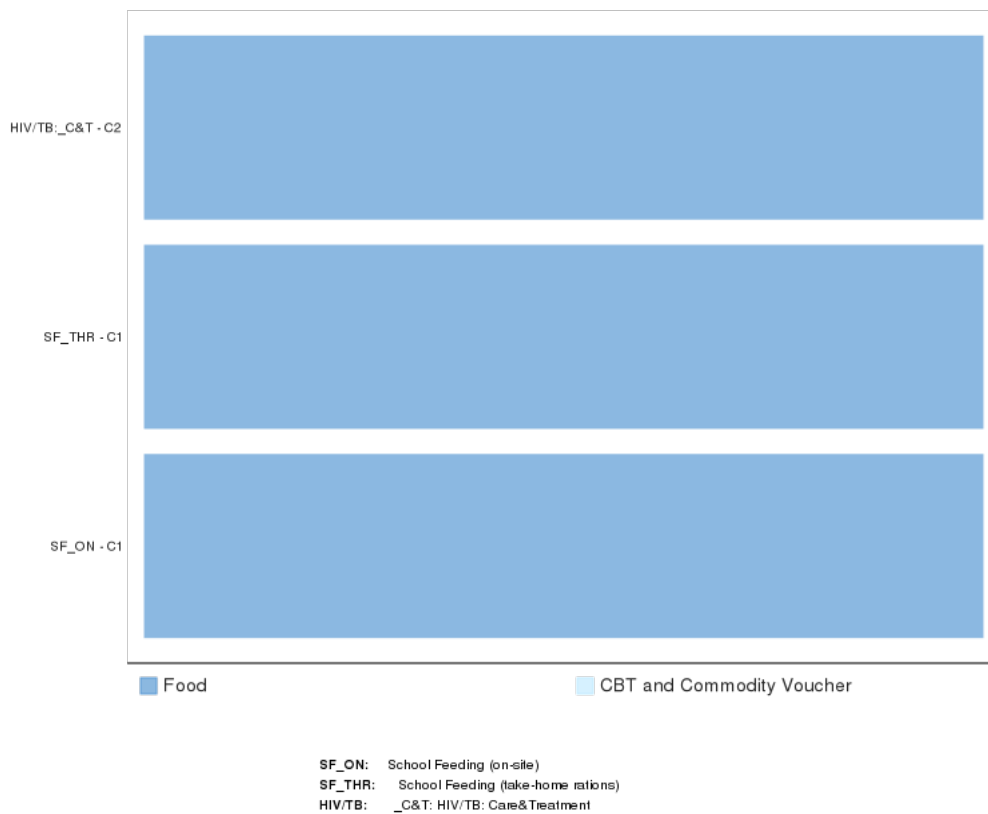
Progress for Purchase (P4P) activities are designed to create a conducive environment for rural development and subsequent economic growth targeting vulnerable people and small-scale farmers from farmers organizations (FOs) in order to break the cycle of poverty. WFP worked with small-scale producers, members of FOs and women from milk processing units in order to develop their skills and capacity. Training sessions dealt with general and specific topics: gender sensitisation, quality standards and quality assurance, reduction of post-harvest losses, farmer organization governance and marketing, agricultural entrepreneurship and access to structured markets and credit. Two study visits were organized to allow members of FOs share good practice in terms of gender mainstreaming and resource mobilization.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education			
Beans	858	432	50.3%
Corn Soya Blend	982	770	78.4%
Iodised Salt	64	39	60.2%
Maize	1,027	609	59.3%
Maize Meal	3,430	2,112	61.6%
Micronutrition Powder	11	-	-
Uht Milk	304	64	21.1%
Vegetable Oil	429	123	28.6%
Subtotal	7,105	4,148	58.4%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab			
Beans	259	126	48.7%
Corn Soya Blend	696	50	7.2%
Maize	864	442	51.1%
Olive Oil	-	1	-
Vegetable Oil	65	11	17.7%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	1	-
Subtotal	1,884	632	33.5%
Total	8,989	4,780	53.2%

Operational Partnerships

WFP has established and maintains strategic partnerships with key partners: the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local associations that have a close relationship with the communities, and communities themselves through community-based structures.

The Ministry of National Education and Literacy is the main partner of WFP's school meals project in terms of planning, coordination, management, implementation and monitoring. In addition, WFP works with other UN agencies through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011–2017. A yearly plan between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP was elaborated to deliver a complementary package of activities in primary schools in the Sahel region. Based on that plan, UNICEF built and equipped school facilities (classes and drilling boreholes) and provided training sessions to teachers for capacity augmentation purposes. FAO contribution consisted in starting school gardens in participating schools to offer a more balanced diet to children and for educational purposes. In collaboration with the *Direction de l'Allocation des Moyens Spécifiques aux Structures Educatives* (DAMSSE), *Direction de la Nutrition* and *Direction des Statistiques de Santé*, WFP conducted a study on the nutritional status of children attending WFP-assisted schools. The results of the study would allow to better address their nutritional needs.

Through advocacy, WFP contributed to the adoption of the National HIV/AIDS strategic plan (2016–2020), which includes treatment of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). WFP's gateway for nutrition assistance for HIV is the anti-retroviral prescription centres, affiliated with the treatment of malnutrition for PLHIV. Centres are staffed with health professionals, including nutritionists as well as support staff. Their experience includes screening and monitoring malnutrition in PLHIV. Once at the centres, beneficiaries receive a complete package of assistance, including care for opportunistic illnesses, medicine, anti-retroviral therapy (ART), nutrition advice and psycho-social support. Those who are unemployed are given the opportunity to start income-generating activities in order to increase social cohesion and decrease stigmatisation. Besides close collaboration with the Government and other official structures, WFP participated in a task force convened by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Discussion and actions were undertaken to ensure a coherent and coordinated UN response in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

The main strategic partners for Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities are the Government: ministries in charge of agriculture, health and animal resources, farmers organizations (FOs) and women-led dairy units. Throughout the year, the national public health laboratory carried out weekly quality checks on the yogurt produced by two milk processing units from Dori to ensure the dairy product produced locally and delivered to schools, met required quality standards. Technical services related to agriculture, animal resources and the environment were involved in the design and implementation of the action plan for rural development of vulnerable communities. WFP collaborated with four FOs, *Association Formation Développement Ruralité* (AFDR), *Afrique Verte*, Green Cross, and *Confédération Paysanne du Faso* (CPF), in order to implement activities related to capacity augmentation and private sector engagement such as financial institutions, seeds suppliers and agro-dealers.

Performance Monitoring

Performance indicators are obtained through monthly data input in the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET). The performance management tool was used to compute and validate monthly reports of all activities. Outcomes and cross-cutting indicators originated from two sources. First, data from government structures were used to collect some performance indicators such as moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) recovery rate. Second, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and food security outcome monitoring were used to collect other performance indicators such as food consumption score (FCS), diet diversity score (DDS) and coping strategy index (CSI).

In 2016, three main challenges were noted. The first challenge concerned indicators directly collected by WFP and those provided by statistical services from the Government. To better monitor WFP performance throughout the year at the country level, it is recommended to carry out a minimum of two follow-up studies for each activity in case of funding shortfalls. However, the level of funding did not allow the second follow-up. As for the Government data, the challenge is for WFP to obtain them on time to compute and for completion of data entry in COMET.

The second challenge is related to available resources. In 2016, only 30 percent of sites where WFP activities are implemented were monitored due to resources limitation. As for the third challenge, the country office is pursuing the set-up of an effective complaint and feedback mechanism for beneficiaries, which takes additional time to be implemented.

WFP obtained a grant to set a baseline in the locations identified as priority areas for the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) using conditional cash transfers through the three-pronged approach (3PA). As a result, baseline values related to 'combo' indicators were obtained [1]. It should be noted that the Government was involved during the planning phase leading to the software development. The Ministry has the responsibility to provide all performance data related to the management of malnutrition from all interventions areas. Joint missions and validation sessions were organized by the Government with WFP assistance, which helped produce more relevant data.

[1] The compulsory five indicators as a 'combo' are: Food Consumption Score, Dietary Diversity Score, Coping Strategy Index/consumption based coping strategies, Coping Strategy Index/livelihood coping strategies and the Community Assets Score.

Results/Outcomes

Over the last three years, the number of primary schools assisted by WFP and beneficiaries has increased. The number of schools assisted has grown from 881 schools in 2014, to 955 in 2015 and 994 in 2016. The number of beneficiaries increased from 106,000 in 2014 to 116,000 in 2015 and 127,000 in 2016.

Considering the fact that this activity took place in the Sahel region that has the lowest enrolment rate, these figures are encouraging. The retention rate registered in 2016 (83 percent), represents a one point increase, compared to 2015 (82 percent). Furthermore, more girls enrolled in school, 51.15 percent girls against 48.85 percent boys.

Although various parameters such as insecurity, mobility and other socio-economic factors have an impact on child enrolment, attendance, retention and school completion, the school meals programme was effective throughout the school year 2015/16 in all WFP-assisted schools.

In 2016, the completion rate was 71 percent in assisted schools, with 67 percent girls against a 62 percent nationwide average. However, a counter-performance was recorded when considering drop-out rates. These remain at a high rate of 13.7 percent and 11.9 percent for girls. High drop-out rates are mainly due to early marriage and child labour in gold mines, which are specific issues in the Sahel region besides insecurity, the effect of these factors on the performance of the educational system is significant.

Due to shortfall in resourcing, malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and HIV/AIDS orphans were assisted for only 3 months during the year (25 per cent). Complementary feeding planned for children aged 6-23 months was not provided.

For HIV/AIDS assistance, food distributions occurred from April to June. Nutritional support to ART clients is an essential component of the care continuum and a strong incentive for drug intake. WFP assistance resulted in ART adherence rate above SPHERE standard (96.3 percent for the time that assistance was received). Out of all beneficiaries reached, 83 percent recovered from a nutritional point of view. The remaining 17 percent would have to continue their anti-retroviral treatment, including nutritional assistance. WFP assistance contributed to reducing morbidity and mortality through a decrease of undernutrition among ART clients. It also revealed the significance of WFP food and nutrition assistance in maintaining ART adherence rates and success of the treatment.

In 2016, WFP purchased 38 percent more commodities for its operations locally than the previous year. These mostly consisted of beans, maize, rice and yogurt. This increase is in line with WFP's objective to increase the quantity of commodities purchased locally from small-scale producers who comply with set quality standards. WFP offers them a reliable and guaranteed market that encourages them to produce more than their households' subsistence needs. Furthermore, participating farmers organizations (FOs) will be better prepared to meet similar quality requirements from institutional, public and private buyers.

In 2016, WFP's purchases from smallholder farmers represented 67 percent of all local purchases. This has resulted in injecting financial resources to FOs, thus improving their incomes.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP sensitised all partners on the importance of promoting gender mainstreaming at all levels of the programme implementation.

For the school meals component, WFP distributed monthly take-home rations to school girls enrolled in the final two years of primary school. In the Sahel region, this initiative entices parents to keep their daughters in school thus avoiding early marriage.

WFP supports two milk processing units, owned and managed by women. These units produce local yogurt for primary schools assisted by WFP. Through WFP capacity development activities, these women went from a production of 100 litres of yogurt per day to 700 litres per day, in a two-year period (2015–2016). Women from these dairy units are now self-reliant, provide for their families' needs, have a better social status, are able to get loans from financial institutions and actively participate in jobs creation: cattle-breeders, milk collectors, women working in the milk transformation units and yogurt delivery men.

For nutrition related activities, nutritional assistance to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and food assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, field partners encouraged women participation in activities as well as in the decision-making process.

Through Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities, over the last two years, WFP provided technical assistance to and trained 12,260 small-scale farmers, members of farmers organizations (FOs) and milk processing units, of which 6,647 were women (54 percent).

In 2016, the country office invested about USD 1.1 million in gender-related activities, which corresponds to 15% of available financial resources. WFP will continue to strengthen the technical capacities of new milk processing units in the Sahel region and of FOs in the country where women are highly represented and have decision-making power. It will also continue to play its convening role to assist them access productive resources like access to loans, information and profitable markets (institutional and private).

Additional sensitisation efforts, at the beneficiary and community levels, are required and will be made to eradicate any prevailing gender disparities stemming from traditional gender roles in which men are seen as decision makers and women as housekeepers.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In Burkina Faso, WFP worked closely with its cooperating partners to design and implement appropriate measures that contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of communities assisted during distributions. All contracts signed with partners and suppliers include clauses that stipulate measures to be taken to prevent exploitation and sexual abuse and outline their responsibility to integrate protection into their operations. Trainings with cooperating partners reinforced messages about the importance of ensuring beneficiary protection and accountability during programme activities.

For school meals, there is no feedback mechanism. However, there is a food basket monitoring during the distribution of yogurt to children to ensure each beneficiary receives the planned daily ration.

WFP informed both cooperating partners and assisted communities on beneficiaries selection criteria. Information was also provided on the rations (type and quantity) each beneficiary is entitled to. Channels used include field level agreements (FLAs), training materials, posters, monitoring missions and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys.

WFP organized review workshops during joint missions with the Government and its partners. The reviews allowed to report on implementation issues as well as to escalate and address complaints received or recommendations made.

PDMs were carried out for the nutrition component, nutritional assistance to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients in order to collect feedback from beneficiaries with a view to improve nutritional assistance.

For Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities, all farmers organizations (FOs) carried out a self-assessment. Gender mainstreaming, good governance, production, marketing, partnerships and communication were monitored.

As of 2016, a toll-free number was attributed to collect and address complaints from beneficiaries. This complaint and feedback mechanism for beneficiaries will be operational in 2017.

Stories Worth Telling

Schools Meals Programme

Dicko Fadima is a young girl born in 2006. She attends primary school, in the fourth grade. She has two brothers and three younger sisters. Their parents are smallholder farmers, raising livestock and farming. They live in a village named Bouloye, in the Sahel region.

Fadima's school is included in the WFP's school meals programme: the young girl is provided every day with a breakfast at 10 am (yogurt locally produced in the Sahel region or porridge made with SuperCereal) and a hot lunch at 12 pm (couscous and beans). She finds yogurt delicious and nourishing; the meal is of good quality but portions are small and unvaried.

To encourage girls' regular attendance at school, WFP also provides girls in the fourth and fifth grades with satisfactory attendance rates with 10 kg of maize to bring back home every month. Fadima is one of the beneficiaries and she is happy to help her family. She says her young sisters are motivated to perform well in school, to achieve the fourth and fifth grades and to benefit from monthly take-home ration of cereals.

According to Fadima's mother, school meals are making a significant contribution for the family: she is heartened by the fact that her children are provided with breakfast and lunch every day, and take-home rations are valuable support for the family. According to Mrs. Guiebre Valérie, teacher, school meals highly contributes to children's performance at school because parents are generally unable to provide children with a meal at noon. Yogurt is particularly appreciated and contributes to good attendance.

Purchase for Progress Initiative

Mrs. Limata Zono leads the Board of Directors of the *Association Formation Développement Ruralité* (AFDR), a farmers' organization that has been participating in the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative since 2009. It has been crucial in helping women like Limata build their self-confidence, and has helped them collaborate with men to

create a space where they can benefit from their agricultural production.

Limata says: “For the women smallholder farmers, P4P is a golden market opportunity to value her products for a better income. Partnering with P4P revealed the market value of our cowpea. Our production has increased, our organization is well structured, we have a vision and now we accept ourselves as leaders and as such, we can encourage other women to join development organizations. We bring much to our families and also to AFDR. Our financial power has increased: we can now buy clothes, cellphones and school stationery for our children, pay for transportation and improve our diet.”

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Tangaye, Yatenga Province, North Region – Through Purchase for Progress initiative, WFP assists smallholder farmers in accessing equipment that are more adapted to their needs. This maize sheller helps reduce post-harvest losses and improve the quality of maize farmer organizations sell to WFP and other buyers.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	74,260	71,740	146,000	66,262	72,888	139,150	89.2%	101.6%	95.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1- Support for Primary Education)	70,490	62,510	133,000	62,078	65,071	127,149	88.1%	104.1%	95.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab)	3,770	9,230	13,000	4,184	7,817	12,001	111.0%	84.7%	92.3%
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	3,368	3,363	6,731	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	70,490	62,510	133,000	58,710	61,708	120,418	83.3%	98.7%	90.5%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	-	-	-	2,084	1,693	3,777	-	-	-
Residents	70,490	62,510	133,000	61,192	62,180	123,372	86.8%	99.5%	92.8%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	910	1,820	2,730	431	541	972	47.4%	29.7%	35.6%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (5-18 years)	1,300	3,510	4,810	1,457	1,962	3,419	112.1%	55.9%	71.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,560	3,900	5,460	2,296	5,314	7,610	147.2%	136.3%	139.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	3,770	9,230	13,000	4,132	7,869	12,001	109.6%	85.3%	92.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	130,500	-	130,500	127,149	-	127,149	97.4%	-	97.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	12,000	-	12,000	10,181	-	10,181	84.8%	-	84.8%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	12,000	-	12,000	12,001	-	12,001	100.0%	-	100.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	130,500	-	130,500	127,149	-	127,149	97.4%	-	97.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	12,000	-	12,000	10,181	-	10,181	84.8%	-	84.8%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	12,000	-	12,000	12,001	-	12,001	100.0%	-	100.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	2,120	1,880	4,000	1,679	1,863	3,542	79.2%	99.1%	88.6%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	67,045	59,455	126,500	65,026	58,581	123,607	97.0%	98.5%	97.7%
Total participants	69,165	61,335	130,500	66,705	60,444	127,149	96.4%	98.5%	97.4%
Total beneficiaries	69,165	61,335	130,500	66,705	60,444	127,149	96.4%	98.5%	97.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	12,000	12,000	-	10,181	10,181	-	84.8%	84.8%
Total participants	-	12,000	12,000	-	10,181	10,181	-	84.8%	84.8%
Total beneficiaries	-	12,000	12,000	-	10,181	10,181	-	84.8%	84.8%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,378	5,822	8,200	2,892	6,078	8,970	121.6%	104.4%	109.4%
Activity supporters	1,102	2,698	3,800	1,303	1,728	3,031	118.2%	64.0%	79.8%
Total participants	3,480	8,520	12,000	4,195	7,806	12,001	120.5%	91.6%	100.0%
Total beneficiaries	3,480	8,520	12,000	4,195	7,806	12,001	120.5%	91.6%	100.0%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	480	520	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	480	520	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.06, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, cport, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	=18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.12, EMIS, CP Report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partners report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Partners report</i>	>90.00	80.00	82.00	83.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.06, EMIS, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Partner report</i>	>90.00	80.00	81.00	83.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.06, EMIS, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partners report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Partners report</i>	>90.00	80.00	83.00	83.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>12.00	3.00	10.00	6.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.06, EMIS, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>12.00	3.00	8.00	6.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.06, EMIS, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>15.00	3.00	7.00	5.00
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.06, SABER, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, SABER, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, SABER, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, SABER</i>	=1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>RÉGIONS DE L'EST, DU NORD, DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partners report</i>	>70.00	-	100.00	-
Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
<i>RÉGIONS DE L'EST, DU NORD, DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2016.06, SMART</i>	<12.00	-	-	-
ART Default Rate (%)				
<i>VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO-DIOULASSO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, Project End Target: 2016.06, CP Report, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report</i>	<1.00	1.10	4.30	0.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO-DIOULASSO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, Project End Target: 2016.06, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report</i>	>70.00	-	100.00	100.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO-DIOULASSO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, Project End Target: 2016.06, CP Report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report	>95.00	82.70	96.00	96.00
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO-DIOULASSO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP Report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report	>95.00	92.00	87.50	82.80
Comp.3 - Support for Rural Economy in th				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
RG: NORD, EST,CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-NORD,CENTRE-SUD, CENTRE-OUEST,HAUTS-BASSINS, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, Project End Target: 2014.12, Monthlu CP Report, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, National Workshop	=1.50	0.00	-	-
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
RG: NORD, EST,CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-NORD,CENTRE-SUD, CENTRE-OUEST,HAUTS-BASSINS, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, Project End Target: 2014.12, Monthlu CP Report, PDM, Base value: 2010.12, WFP survey, Monthlu CP Report, PDM	>80.00	20.00	-	-
Comp.4 - Enhancing Agricultural Value Ch				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
RG: NORD, EST,CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-NORD,CENTRE-SUD, CENTRE-OUEST,HAUTS-BASSINS, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, Project End Target: 2016.06, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2011.01, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline	>20.00	8.00	-	44.00
Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country				
RG: NORD, EST,CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-NORD,CENTRE-SUD, CENTRE-OUEST,HAUTS-BASSINS, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, Project End Target: 2016.06, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2011.01, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINDG, Pipeline	>30.00	4.00	-	70.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases RG: NORD, EST,CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-NORD,CENTRE-SUD, CENTRE-OUEST,HAUTS-BASSINS, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, Project End Target: 2016.06, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2010.01, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline	>10.00	0.00	-	57.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,139	1,139	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	18	18	100.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	3	3	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	946	994	105.1%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab				
SO4: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,204	1,204	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	30	30	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	16	16	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	12,000	12,000	100.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	6,240	6,240	100.0%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	6,240	6,240	100.0%
Comp.4 - Enhancing Agricultural Value Ch				
SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	17	17	100.0%
SO3: Capacity Development - Food Fortification				
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	303	105	34.8%
SO3: Local Purchases				
Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	1,129,310	745,623	66.0%
Number of farmers that contribute to stocks sold to WFP	individual	12,000	5,361	44.7%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	2,500	2,296	91.9%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=30.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=20.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	-	11.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	70.00	-	100.00
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	6.70	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	1.80	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	45.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	45.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURKINA FASO, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	93.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>99.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	93.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>99.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	93.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>99.00	100.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=85,000.00	25,500.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
BURKINA FASO, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06	=3.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06	=100.00	-
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06	>160,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=15.00	15.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00474-02	Beans	-	156
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	411
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	218
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	331
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	640
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,148
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	166
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-02	Uht Milk	-	70
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-03	Uht Milk	-	47
Private Donors	WPD-C-03469-02	Maize	-	23
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-14	Dried Fruits	36	-
Total			36	3,208