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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Burkina Faso (BF)



World Food Programme

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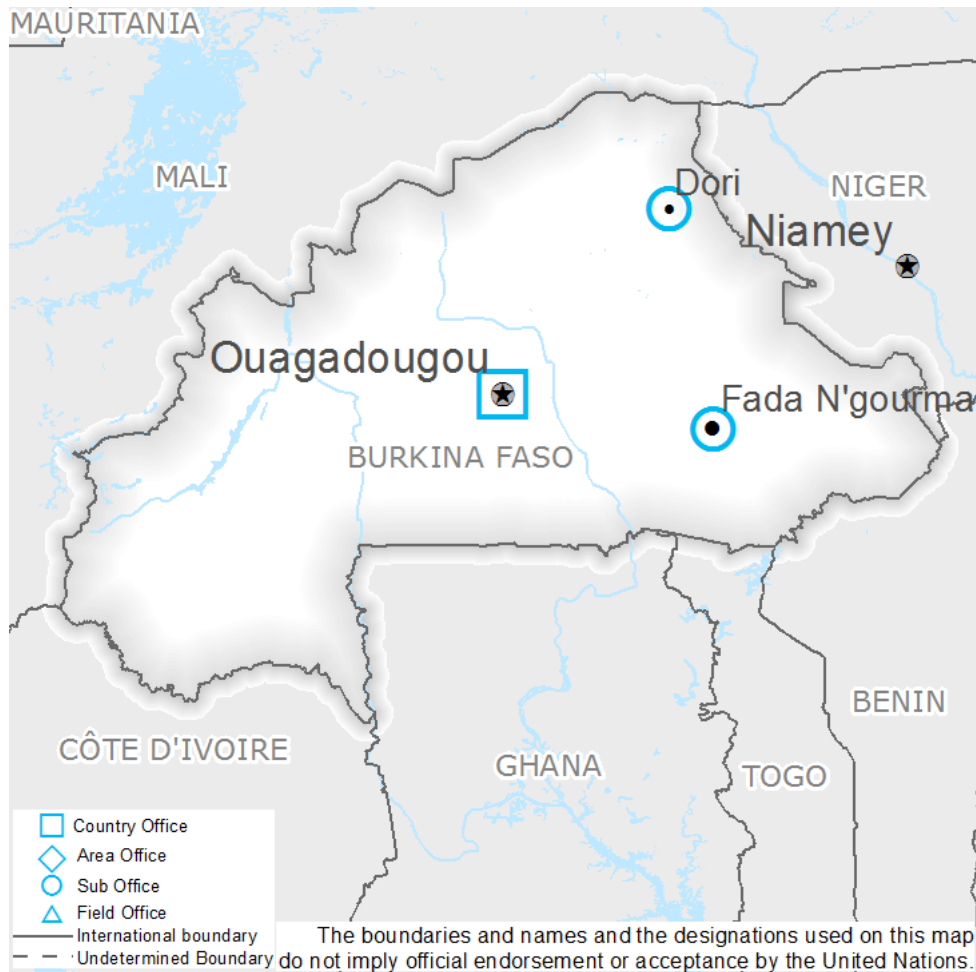
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP served 331,000 vulnerable persons in Burkina Faso, among whom 51 percent were women. This number is up 10 percent from the number of persons assisted in 2016 but down 29 percent from those reached in 2015. Interventions focused on Axes 2 and 3 of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development adopted by the Government of Burkina Faso in August 2016. The Axes respectively deal with developing human capital and boosting sectors that lead to economic growth and employment.

To this end, WFP has provided assistance to members of communities that are the most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. In 2017, the country office intensified activities aimed at strengthening the resilience of local communities through community-based participatory planning (CBPP). Activities carried out through this multi-sectoral approach take into consideration social and cultural practices that do not favour the empowerment of vulnerable groups, especially women, young people and marginalised groups who have limited access to basic services and land.

In addition to the two CBPP exercises carried out in 2016, WFP gave the opportunity to 12 new communities in 2017 to conduct CBPP and develop a multi-year action plan (three to five years) based on their specific needs. Stakeholders who took part in the exercise included governmental structures, United Nations agencies (WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund), non-governmental organizations and community members. In total, 14 communities in all four of WFP intervention areas implemented activities aiming at improving their livelihoods.

WFP is implementing its first year of CBPP activities in the Sahel and the East regions. However immediate effects have been noted at the household level in Banogo, a village in the East region, where food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities involve 14,900 participants. Men who used to leave the village during the lean season because they had no source of income stayed to participate in planned activities. This has affected women's lives, alleviating the burden of heading the household alone.

WFP's technical assistance to the government concerned technical departments at the central, regional and local levels. The purpose was to encourage ownership of activities and strengthen their capacities in terms of food and nutrition security as well as to support smallholder farmers and producers. Thirty-three design studies are being carried out by the General Direction of Water Structures and Irrigation Development. As for activities related to rural development (land protection and conservation), these are being implemented by the ministries in charge of agriculture and environment. A partnership was established with University Nazi Boni in the area of rural development. The common objective is to contribute to creating a favourable environment for rural development and subsequent economic growth targeting small-scale farmers and promoting collaboration between all stakeholders in the agricultural value chain.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Located in West Africa, Burkina Faso is a land-locked country in the Sahel region. Characterised by semi-arid Savannah and light forests, the country is listed among the least developed countries in the world and ranked 185 out of 188 countries on both the Human Development Index and the Gender Inequality Index [1]. The population is estimated at around 19 million people, with women representing 52 percent of the population [2]. Forty percent of the population live below the poverty line [3].

The country has largely recovered from the social upheaval of 2014 which witnessed a change of government. Increased insecurity, however, spilling over from Mali, is affecting the north and could potentially threaten the country's stability. Terrorist attacks, acts of intimidation, threats and attacks against schools, kidnapping, hijackings, as well as targeted assassinations increased in 2017, particularly in the Soum province. As of December 2017, there are 5,400 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Soum (Sahel) and Loroum (North) provinces [4].

Factors contributing to food and nutrition insecurity in Burkina Faso include: environmental degradation, economic marginalisation, reliance on a single rain-fed agricultural season, natural disaster, poor agricultural productivity, high levels of post-harvest losses, poverty, gender inequality, low literacy and education levels, and deterioration of security conditions. Preliminary results of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) Harmonised Assessment Framework (*Cadre Harmonisé*) highlighted the deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation as of October 2017 with 1.9 million persons (9.6 percent of the population) who are at risk of food insecurity (Phase 2) and 132,900 persons in food insecurity (Phase 3), as of the end of the year.

Agriculture accounts for 34.2 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and 80 percent of the population rely on harvests from a single agricultural season (May–September) to feed themselves and their families [5]. A great proportion of arable lands have been degraded (470,000 ha each year) [6]. Climatic hazards and low level of farming investment and industrialisation exacerbate low agricultural productivity and the effects of food insecurity on the growing population (3.1 percent) [7].

The nutritional status of the population has been improving over the past ten years. However, in 2017, the percentage of individuals suffering from moderate acute malnutrition has increased compared with 2016 – from 7.6 to 8.7 percent. Further studies are needed to assess the causes of this increase. Stunting and underweight rates stand respectively at 21.2 and 19.5 percent. However, in 12 out of 45 provinces, the prevalence rate for global acute malnutrition (GAM) is above 10 percent [8]. Main nutritional deficiencies include iron, zinc, iodine and vitamin A [9].

HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped from 7 percent in 1997 to 0.8 percent in 2016 [10]. The nutritional rehabilitation rate was 91.1 percent against 82.8 percent in 2016. Measures taken by the Government contributed to improvements in the situation, by increasing access to medical and community care for persons living with HIV [11]. The Government has increased the number of centres providing medical care through anti-retroviral therapy to patients.

In the field of primary education, significant progress has been noted since 1994. The primary education gross enrolment rate increased from 33.7 percent in 1994 and 45.9 percent in 2000, to 88.5 percent in 2016/17, 89 percent for girls against 88.1 percent for boys [12]. At the country level, the primary school completion rate stood at 60.3 percent in 2016/17, 64.3 percent for girls against 56.6 percent for boys [13]. The progress can be attributed to measures and actions taken by the Government and its partners to improve educational indicators. On the other hand, the quality of education, regional and gender disparities, and transition to post-primary education remain a concern. To this end, the Government has developed a new Sectoral Policy for Education in Burkina Faso (PSE/BF) 2014–2023, to ensure the right of citizens to quality education.

Since 2012, thousands of Malian refugees are living in Burkina Faso. In October 2017, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Burkina Faso reported that the total Malian refugee population in Burkina Faso was 24,083 persons, the majority of whom (96 percent) reside in the Sahel region. Results of the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) for refugee populations indicated the prevalence of GAM was 6 percent in Goudebou refugee settlement against 7.5 in Mentao. As for chronic malnutrition, the prevalence rate was respectively at 45.4 and 40.4 percent [14].

The Government of Burkina Faso has implemented several plans to respond to the different challenges affecting the country.

To address the issues that undermine the country's social and economic growth, the Government has developed a five-year (2016–2020) National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES), aiming to structurally transform the economy of the country by 2025. It relies on all stakeholders' commitment, and is in line with the government strategic perspective 'A vision of Burkina Faso by 2025', 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 and 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.

To improve the nutritional status of the population, the Government developed the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan on Nutrition (PSMN) 2017–2020. The plan is aligned with the nutritional objectives outlined in the PNDES and consistent with the SDGs with the goal of improving the nutritional status of the population by 2020 through multi-sectoral interventions.

In terms of food and nutrition security, a National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition (PNSAN) 2013–2025 as well as a yearly Response and Support Plan for People that are Vulnerable to Food and Nutrition Insecurity (PRSPV) have been developed. These plans seek to enhance the Government and relevant stakeholders' coordination and response to sustainably increase food availability, strengthen the capacity to prevent and respond to shocks, improve the physical and financial accessibility of food, improve the nutritional status of the population, and strengthen governance in food and nutrition security.

In November 2017, the Government of Burkina Faso completed a Zero Hunger Strategic Review, which recommended to further enhance coordination among all stakeholders working on food security and nutrition, as well as address the multi-sectoral nature of food and nutrition security in future interventions.

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Report, 2016.

[2] *Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie. Annuaire statistique 2016: Statistiques Démographiques.*

[3] World Bank, Country Statistics, 2014.

[4] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), December 2017.

[5] *Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, Enquête Multisectorielle Continue, 2014.*

[6] Speech from the Minister in charge of Environment during the high-level meeting on Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) held on 15 June 2017 in Burkina Faso.

[7] National Plan for Social and Economic Development, August 2016.

[8] Provisional results of Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey, September 2017.

[9] National Iodine Status and Anaemia Survey Burkina Faso, 2014.

[10] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2016.

[11] *Cadre stratégique de lutte contre le VIH/SIDA et les IST, 2016–2020.*

[12] *Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, Annuaire statistique, 2016.*

[13] Ibid.

[14] SENS, 2015.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP supported the Government in the national efforts aiming to reduce food insecurity and undernutrition. Interventions were in line with strategic objectives outlined in Burkina Faso National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) (axes 2 and 3), as well as with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

(UNDAF) (pillars 2, 3 and 4).

Based on strategic objectives outlined in the PNDES and UNDAF, WFP has committed to focus on four priority actions: (i) enhance national capacity to respond to food crises and meet the food needs of vulnerable households; (ii) support the development of the human capital through social protection programmes by providing school meals and addressing acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups; (iii) build the resilience of the most food-insecure communities and households; and (iv) increase smallholders' capacity in marketing and processing of agricultural products.

Country Programme 200163 (2011–2017) aimed to create the minimum conditions for socio-economic development. Assistance was 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. WFP promoted access to primary schools for girls in the Sahel region, a region where child marriage is a common practice and the main reason girls are taken out of school. Complementary food was provided to malnourished anti-retroviral therapy clients, to promote their adherence to treatment. In addition, through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP promoted the development of agricultural value chains with a focus on quality. Small-scale producers were targeted to develop their production capacities and connect them to structured markets and credit. WFP coordinated interventions with the ministries of national education and literacy, agriculture and water resources development, women affairs, national solidarity and family, and health.

Through **PRRO 200793** (2011–2017), WFP aimed to develop resilience and achieve food security among vulnerable rural communities. WFP provided food assistance to targeted food-insecure and vulnerable households involved in the creation and protection of community structures related to soil restoration and water conservation. To contribute to the fight against malnutrition, WFP relied on a twin-track approach that combined prevention and treatment of malnutrition. For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP supported 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 supported the development of local nutritious food value chains (agro-transformation of milk and fortified infant flour), thus promoting local food purchases over imports. Strong coordination with the ministries of environment, green economy and climate change, women affairs, national solidarity and family, livestock and fishing, and health was in place.

In response to the humanitarian crisis that struck Mali in 2012 and led hundreds of thousands of individuals to seek refuge in Burkina Faso, WFP provided food and nutritional assistance to Malian refugees who are still living in Soum and Seno provinces (Sahel region). Through the National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF), the Government of Burkina Faso, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP and other partners are actively committed to promote self-reliance programmes for refugees.

All WFP activities support national development priorities, particularly in food security, nutrition, resilience, social protection, education and gender. They are implemented in close partnership with the Government at the national, regional, provincial and municipal levels. WFP supports the Government in conducting food security and nutrition surveys and preparing reports and response plans. Through the UNDAF, WFP works closely with the following United Nations agencies: UNHCR, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Since 2011, Burkina Faso has joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. SUN networks are being formalised and/or created gathering the civil society, members of the Parliament, the private sector, donors and academics. The collaboration will contribute to ensuring an effective functioning of the multi-sectoral mechanism developed to fight against all forms of malnutrition, while implementing the common agenda validated to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 of the 2030 Agenda. WFP along with the other SUN members contributed to the SUN movement by: (i) improving nutrition governance through advocacy to strengthen policy and strategic orientations; (ii) ensuring coherence of all sectoral policies that are nutrition specific and sensitive; and (iii) supporting the development of monitoring and evaluation systems to promote good practices, experience sharing and accountability.

In line with the Zero Hunger Strategic Review results and government shared priorities, WFP Burkina Faso will develop a five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2023 to better support the Government to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition. In the meantime, activities will be implemented through a Transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) in 2018.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, WFP pursued its operations in the same four geographical regions targeted in 2016: Centre-North, East, North and Sahel. These are among the regions most affected by food and nutrition insecurity. Some 331,000 persons, among whom children aged 6-59 months, schoolchildren, malnourished pregnant and lactating women, other vulnerable groups such as malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and smallholder farmers received assistance. Interventions were made possible with contributions from donors with 6,400 mt of food and USD 3.2 million distributed.

In 2017, the country office registered a 52 percent shortfall for the PRRO and 97 percent for the Country Programme. WFP operations in Burkina Faso were mostly funded through directed multilateral contributions that represented 94 percent of all contributions received for the PRRO and 100 percent for the Country Programme. With no new funds received, the school meals programme was implemented in the Sahel region using carry-over stocks from 2016. Similarly, with major financial shortfalls lasting since 2015, the provision of food and nutritional assistance to 10,000 malnourished ART clients was disrupted. Most contributions received are earmarked for specific activities based on donors' preferences. As a result, the country office had limited flexibility to allocate resources to its interventions based on the most urgent need.

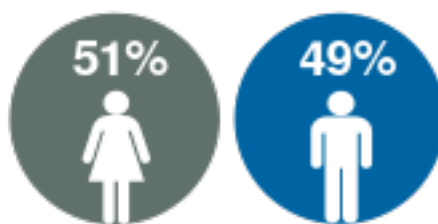
Since 2016, the country office is implementing a proactive resource mobilization strategy that consists in engaging more with public and private donors to have better knowledge of their priorities. Taking this step further, the country office organized in 2017 a consultation workshop with current and potential partners along with bilateral meetings. Although the primary purpose of the workshop was to inform partners on WFP's new business model, the Integrated Road Map (IRM), the opportunity was seized to exchange on priorities and partnerships. Partners appreciated the approach that also contributed to giving a clearer view of the scope of WFP current interventions in the country, strategic partnership to be developed for complementary funding as well as perspectives.

In 2017, budget revisions concerned both the Country Programme and PRRO to extend their duration respectively by 12 and 18 months. The revisions allowed the country office to pursue its operations until the end of the year 2018, until the Country Strategic Plan is elaborated. In addition, the budget revision of the PRRO took into consideration a potential increase in Malian refugees due to the deterioration of the security situation in Mali.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	105,074	118,815	223,889
Children (5-18 years)	55,065	49,805	104,870
Adults (18 years plus)	644	1,611	2,255
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	160,783	170,231	331,014



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,632	184	328	430	136	2,710
Single Country PRRO	1,356	227	276	1,820	34	3,712
Total Food Distributed in 2017	2,988	411	604	2,249	171	6,423



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	5,240	-	-
Single Country PRRO	4,301,676	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	4,306,916	-	-

Supply Chain

Although Burkina Faso is a land-locked country, supply chain networks are well established with the delivery ports/points in Lomé (Togo), Cotonou (Benin), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and Tema (Ghana). Goods purchased abroad may also be brought into the country by air, Ouagadougou International Airport being the only point of entry.

Within the country, the biggest challenge for the supply chain is the poor condition of roads, especially when goods are to be moved with trucks using tertiary roads. Access to roads is significantly reduced during the rainy season (July to October), leading to a 100 percent increase in transport rates.

Burkina Faso is characterised by a dynamic private sector. The logistics-related services they offer cover food and fuel supply, transport, superintendence and warehousing. The supply of fuel throughout the year is stable and prices are fixed and monitored by the Government.

In 2017, WFP's supply chain in Burkina Faso handled a total of 7,714 mt of foods that were moved by road to the different delivery points. To ensure better efficiency, a supply chain costs analysis was carried out. The allocation of transit warehouses was reassessed and negotiations with transporters undertaken. As a result, the country office reduced warehouse management costs by USD 11 per mt and transport rates by up to 8 percent depending on the

destination.

For its operations, the country office locally purchased maize, rice, beans and yogurt, by procuring them from local smallholder farmers gathered in farmer's organizations, and small-scale producers. With WFP's technical assistance, they have demonstrated their capacity to supply products that meet WFP quality standards and norms, at a fair price and with short lead time. Purchasing these foods locally contributed to boosting the local economy.

The country office is also exploring the possibility to purchase oil locally. A potential supplier has been identified and the compliance of the product to quality standards has been confirmed. The process of approving the vendor as a WFP supplier is underway.

In 2017, the level of post-delivery losses stood at 0.07 percent of the overall quantity of foods handled by the country office. As for pre-delivery losses, they include 15.52 mt of foods due to a road accident. The value of the loss was recovered from the transporter's invoices.

The good quality of foods distributed to beneficiaries is part of WFP's principles and standards. As such, the country office maintains regular and open communication with national authorities. At the country level, in accordance with national regulations, food items, including those received by WFP, are tested by the National Public Health Laboratory. These analyses, carried out at entry points and at supplier level, are in line with this principle of ensuring that the persons assisted by WFP receive food of good quality and nutritious value.

Under WFP leadership, a logistics working group has been put in place and meetings are organized on a quarterly basis. Logistics managers from 17 organizations (United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations and governmental structures) attend the meetings. A database of logistics infrastructure and equipment owned by each organization has been set up and can be consulted by the group members.

WFP's expertise in the domain of supply chain management is acknowledged by governmental structures involved in supply chain (the National Structure for the Management of Security Stocks, and the National Council for Emergency Assistance and Rehabilitation), with which WFP maintains close relations. WFP provides support to develop their capacities in supply chain management as needed.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	620	-	620
Iodised Salt	-	20	20
Maize	161	-	161
Rice	729	-	729
Uht Milk	50	-	50
Total	1,561	20	1,581
Percentage	98.7%	1.3%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	974
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	727
Rice	49

Commodity	Total
Vegetable Oil	199
Total	1,950

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In rural Burkina Faso, some social, cultural and religious practices are still against women's empowerment. Women 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 beneficiaries within communities, delivering social behaviour changing messages and developing projects aiming at economic empowerment.

In 2017, the country office in Burkina Faso and its partners took steps to extend the milk project to Soum province (Sahel region) based on the main findings, technical recommendations and lessons learned on this project in Seno province. The evaluation study carried out in July 2016 highlighted the relevance and coherence of the milk project for the Sahel region, the alignment of its objectives to national and sectoral policies at all levels, and its impact on the local economy. WFP identified potential producers whose capacities could be developed to provide high quality yogurt. Following a selection process, women's groups of milk processing units were equipped and benefited from trainings in quality assurance. Although activities aiming at developing their production and management capacities had to be interrupted due to the deterioration of the security situation in Soum province, both milk processing units are equipped to be operational once the situation improves.

During the implementation of soil restoration/protection and investments on productive assets, joint mission trips including all stakeholders were organized. The objective was to both monitor activities planned in support of targeted smallholder farmers and assess the level of achievement of these activities. The mission observed that in some targeted villages soil erosion was developed to such an extent that treatment needed to be carried out for many years with a *terroir* (area development) approach.

Regarding support to smallholder farmers and development of agricultural value chains, WFP recruited five women animators within communities to provide training on gender mainstreaming to farmer's organizations. This was based on a previous successful experiment and the fact that targeted beneficiaries identified easier when arguments are presented by a person who is from their own community.

Securing multi-year contributions with partners is critical in ensuring continuity of activities and for a better impact on the lives of members of communities WFP serves in Burkina Faso. Multi-year contributions, received to implement the milk project, provide nutritional assistance for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition as well as enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, allowed to focus on medium to long-term planning for the related activities.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Country Programme 200163 aims to contribute to improving primary education, promoting gender equity and assisting the most vulnerable groups in chronically food and nutrition insecure regions, and to build their resilience. Through Purchase for Progress (P4P), WFP promotes value chains development (agropastoralism) often supporting at the same time home-grown school meals and local purchases. To achieve these objectives, WFP has established and maintains strategic partnerships with 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 such as parent-teacher associations and food management committees.

In 2017, WFP provided school meals to 78,700 schoolchildren in the Sahel region, providing a food basket comprised of maize or rice, beans, oil, salt, and either porridge made with fortified flour or locally-produced yogurt. Food items and rations were selected based on: i) efforts, in line with government policy, to promote the use of locally produced food for school meals; ii) recommended rations for two daily school meals; iii) amount of cereals required for take-home rations for girls; iv) availability of agricultural and milk products in the intervention area; and v) dietary habits of the communities. 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 reporting on performance through monitoring and evaluation. WFP provided assistance to 2,500 children attending pre-primary schools assisted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), complementing their assistance.

Since 2014, WFP provides technical assistance to two women's groups involved in milk processing. The project promotes home-grown school meals, income-generating activities for women and development of local dairies. In 2017, WFP distributed 68 mt of yogurt made in Dori with fresh cow milk. Some 5,860 primary schoolchildren from 28 primary schools in Dori and its surroundings received 250 g of yogurt daily, providing them with calcium that plays an important role in their development and growth.

Take-home rations of dry cereals (10 kg per person) were distributed each month to 5,670 girls enrolled in the last two years of primary school (*Cours moyen première année* [CM1] and *Cours moyen deuxième année* [CM2]) in the Sahel region conditional on an attendance rate of 80 percent or higher. The monthly maize rations are key in improving gender parity in schools and finalisation by girls of the six-year primary cycle, as they provide an additional incentive for parents to keep their daughters in school, thus delaying the frequent early marriage which is a tradition in the region.

WFP partners with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to deliver a complementary package of activities in primary schools in the Sahel region. UNICEF's interventions consist of building and equipping school facilities (classes and drilling boreholes) and providing training sessions to teachers for capacity strengthening purposes. FAO's contribution consists of starting school gardens in participating schools to offer a more balanced diet to children and for educational purposes.

The activity the most affected by lack of funds was assistance to malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients. Beneficiaries received monthly rations of maize, beans and fortified blended food. The activity was implemented in five urban centres in Burkina Faso – Bobo-Dioulasso, Gaoua, Koudougou, Ouagadougou and Ouahigouya – and enabled beneficiaries to continue with ART, which is difficult to do on an empty stomach. It was implemented on a reduced scale from July to December and with a significantly reduced number of beneficiaries, in line with available funding. Food assistance to HIV/AIDS orphans aged 6-23 months living in households vulnerable to food insecurity as well as prevention of acute malnutrition were both discontinued.

WFP provided assistance to malnourished ART clients, who were targeted based on the anthropometric measurements recorded at health centres. In Burkina Faso, the nutritional profile of this group indicates a lack of protein and micronutrients. Cash-based transfers (CBT) was selected as modality of assistance to enable malnourished ART clients to buy complementary food such as meat or fish (animal proteins) and fresh vegetables to boost their poor nutritional status which has been exacerbated by bouts of illness.

WFP's gateway for nutrition assistance for HIV is the anti-retroviral prescription centres, affiliated with the treatment of malnutrition for people living with HIV. Centres are staffed with health professionals, including nutritionists as well as support staff. Their experience includes screening and monitoring malnutrition in ART clients. Once at the centres, beneficiaries receive a complete package of assistance as per their needs, including care for opportunistic illnesses, medicine, ART, nutrition advice and psycho-social support. For food distributions, WFP partnered with ten local associations affiliated with health centres.

Training was provided to 37 staff from WFP cooperating partners (21 women and 16 men) to reinforce their capacity in targeting and food management, while providing social and behavioural communication change messaging on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation. Information on WFP's guidance on gender equality and protection mechanism for beneficiaries was also provided. Findings from a forthcoming study will allow WFP to have better knowledge of the level of food insecurity and malnutrition of targeted ART clients. This will help to design an appropriate programme under the Country Strategic Plan.

In 2017, complementary feeding aimed at addressing chronic malnutrition for 2,000 children aged 6-23 months (1,040 girls and 960 boys) in Oudalan province (Sahel region) was not implemented due to funding shortfalls.

Through P4P, WFP contributes to creating a conducive environment for sustainable value chains development. This leads to subsequent economic growth for targeted small-scale farmers from farmer's organizations (FOs) who are equipped to break the cycle of poverty. WFP pursued its work with 18 FOs and 4 milk processing units to develop their skills and capacity. That involved assistance to 40,000 small-scale producers, selected initially in 2008, 2015 and 2016. More than 25,000 small-scale producers (49 percent women) received training on general and specific topics such as quality standards and quality assurance, reduction of post-harvest losses, farmer organization governance, agricultural entrepreneurship, access to structured markets and credit, gender mainstreaming and financial inclusion.

Throughout the year, the national public health laboratory undertook weekly quality checks of the fresh milk delivered to milk processing units in Dori and the yogurt produced by these same units. The purpose was to ensure the dairy product produced locally and delivered to schools met required quality standards.

An additional partnership developed between WFP, FAO, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) focused on jointly assisting FOs to reduce post-harvest losses.

Results

School meals

In 2017, the number of children who received WFP-supported school meals was reduced, compared to 2016 and 2015. Some 81,200 schoolchildren (47 percent were girls) received a daily mid-morning snack and a hot lunch, as compared to 116,170 in 2015 and 127,150 in 2016. Similarly, the number of WFP-assisted schools has decreased from 994 in 2016 to 565 in 2017. Since 2015, WFP has progressively decreased the geographical coverage of its school meals programme in line with available funding. Provinces targeted in 2017 were Soum and Seno in the Sahel region. However, in 2017 the northern part of Burkina Faso, mainly Soum province, was subject to attacks due to violent extremism. This resulted in the closure of a hundred schools as schools and teachers were being targeted. The most affected districts included areas of Soum bordering Mali such as Baraboulé, Diguel, Kelbo, Nassoumbou and Togomayel.

WFP distributed a total of 2,607 mt of food, including take-home rations for girls and yogurt, throughout the school year. In terms of nutritional intake, WFP planned to supply meals that would cover 1,139 kcal per child per day for those receiving the porridge and a hot meal, and 1,261 kcal for those receiving yogurt and a hot meal. However, the average value of the nutritional intake covered respectively was 1,089 kcal (95 percent of planned value) and 1,062 kcal (84 percent of planned value).

Séno and Soum provinces registered a gross enrolment rate of 51.5 percent and 61.7 percent respectively. These figures mark an improvement compared to a gross enrolment rate of 50.8 percent in Séno and 49.4 percent in Soum in 2016. Furthermore, drop-out rates in Séno and Soum dropped from 19.2 percent and 24.1 percent respectively in 2016, to 15.4 percent and 23.8 percent in 2017. Sensitisation campaigns carried out by partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have contributed to this result.

Overall, the performance is positive, considering the level of insecurity that prevailed in the Sahel region in 2017. The fact that WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned could be explained that in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy, WFP targets schools in food-insecure areas to prevent children from moving between schools. All children in a school are included in the programme to avoid stigmatisation, and for practical reasons. Hence, targeting is based on areas and schools in the greatest needs rather than individuals.

Malnourished anti-retroviral therapy clients

Out of 10,000 malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients WFP planned to assist in 2017, 4,530 persons received nutritional assistance over a six-month period. The number of assisted people was in line with available resources. Distributions occurred from July to December and included both in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) [1]. CBT contributed to improving dietary diversity among malnourished ART clients as they used 67 percent of the cash they received to buy complementary foods such as meat, fish and vegetables.

In 2017, adherence to treatment stood at 97 percent, corresponding to two points above the target. In addition, the recovery rate from malnutrition increased to 91.1 percent, against 82.8 percent in 2016. No drop-out was registered in 2017, compared to a 1.1 percent rate in 2016.

Support to smallholder farmers

In 2017, WFP purchased less food locally than in 2016 (1,660 mt). Food procured with small-scale producers represented 50 percent of the local purchases (781 mt).

Efforts to support farmer's organizations (FOs) access to structured markets other than WFP's have started to pay off. Between January and December 2017, supported FOs sold 19,000 mt to other buyers. Those involved in the production of rice and cowpeas were able to sell their products to the Ministry in charge of Education, through decentralised procurement for government sponsored school canteens.

Through Purchase for Progress (P4P), WFP built seven warehouses with a capacity of 100 mt, which were made available to FOs along with various types of equipment to promote new technologies (blowers, three-wheeled motorcycles, more than a thousand silos with a capacity between 250 and 500 kg). Evaluation of crop losses indicate a reduction of 3 percent (millet), 5.2 percent (maize), 1.5 percent (sorghum) and 7.5 percent (cowpeas). Based on the average reduction of production losses per farmer, it is estimated that the reduction incurred in 2017 provided an additional income of XOF 102 million (equivalent to USD 186,000), shared among 6,200 producers.

In 2017, WFP took steps to contribute to the strengthening of the food processing industry. Two units involved in cereal and beans processing received support valued at XOF 33.9 million (equivalent to USD 61,636). These were a women's group, member of the FO *Union Provinciale des Professionnels Agricoles du Houet* and *Société d'Exploitation des Produits Alimentaires* (SODEPAL).

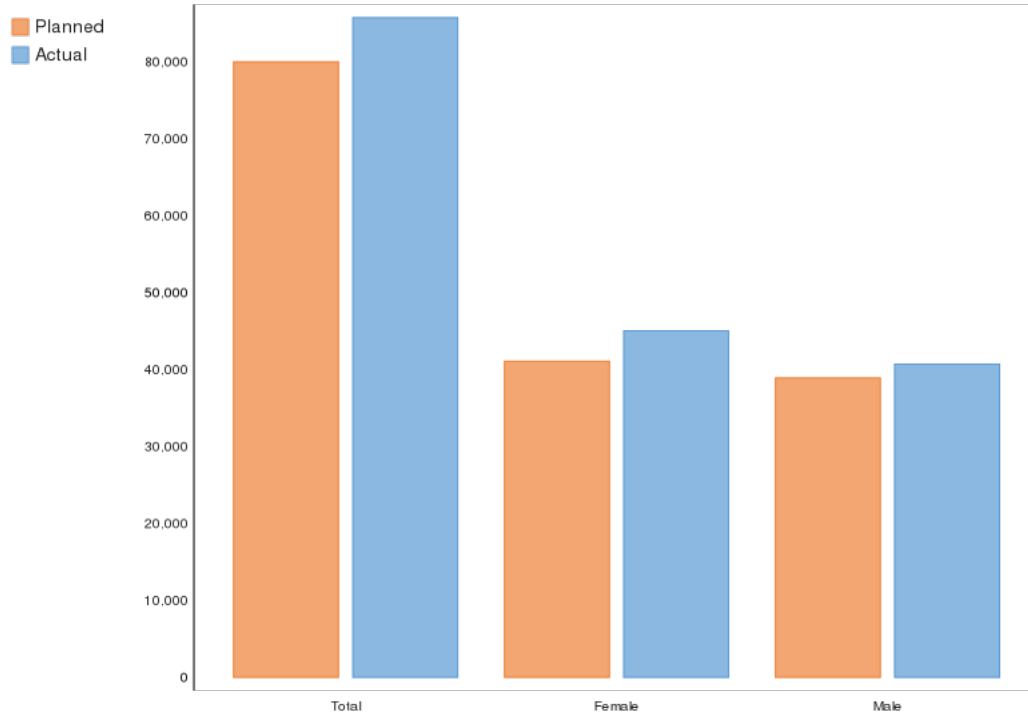
Through this support, the women's group will have enhanced capacity to transform unsold agricultural products. In its efforts to engage the private sector and link small scale farmers with sustainable markets, P4P partnered with SODEPAL, a private company producing locally fortified flour and buying quality raw material from P4P-supported FOs.

For both assisted units, WFP is enhancing their access to markets through processing. It is expected that the purchasing power of women benefiting from this support will increase.

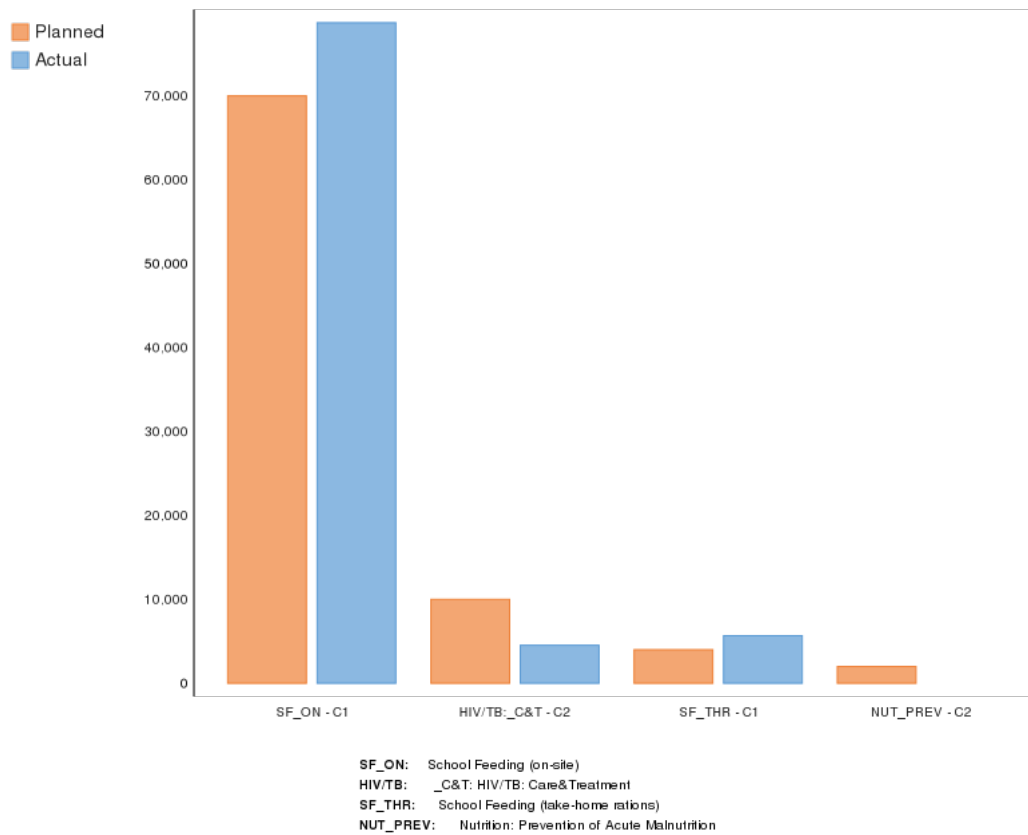
In the framework of the extension of the milk project, WFP enrolled two new milk processing units in Soum province (Sahel region). Technical support was provided through training and the provision of professional equipment to reinforce their production capacity and conformity to quality standards. As in Séno province, the objective is to connect these new women-owned units to schools, which would then affect local entrepreneurs involved in the milk value chain.

[1] Over USD 90,900 were transferred in CBT to ART clients. This includes amounts transferred both under the Country programme and Trust Fund.

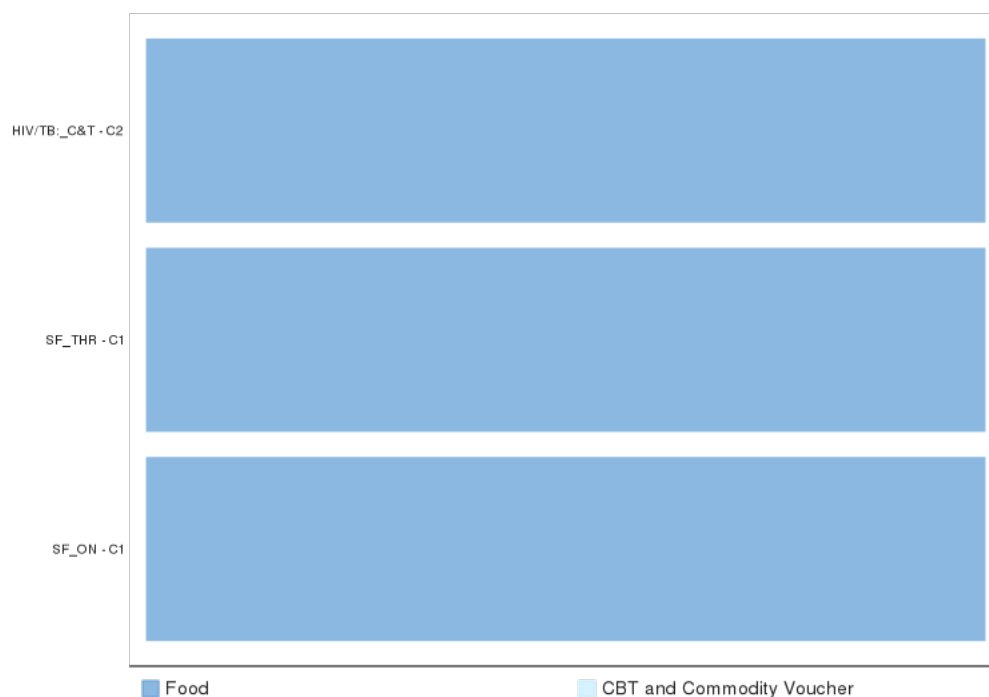
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education			
Beans	454	328	72.2%
Corn Soya Blend	632	384	60.8%
Iodised Salt	34	34	99.6%
Maize	360	310	86.0%
Maize Meal	1,814	542	29.9%
Micronutrient Powder	6	-	-
Rice	-	781	-
Uht Milk	203	68	33.5%
Vegetable Oil	227	161	70.9%
Subtotal	3,729	2,607	69.9%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab			
Corn Soya Blend	594	46	7.7%
Dried Fruits	36	35	96.5%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Vegetable Oil	36	23	64.4%
Subtotal	666	104	15.6%
Total	4,395	2,710	61.7%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab			
Cash	480,001	5,240	1.1%
Total	480,001	5,240	1.1%

Performance Monitoring

Performance indicators were 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 were collected through cooperating partner reports. Data from government structures (education and nutrition) were used to collect some performance indicators such as recovery rates for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) were used to collect other performance indicators such as food consumption score (FCS), diet diversity score (DDS) and coping strategy index (CSI).

Timely collection of data provided by government structures represented a second challenge. WFP is working with government partners to find how to properly address this issue without affecting the quality and reliability of data submitted and entered into COMET. For instance, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to provide performance data related to prevention and treatment of malnutrition at the country level. Joint missions were organized throughout the year, however, due to delays in the validation process of data collected at the field level, various special meetings had to be organized.

Having a better insight of WFP performance at the country level requires that a minimum of two-follow up studies for each activity be carried out. The funding level in 2017 did not allow for a second follow-up of activities implemented under the country programme.

It is worth noting that carrying out a PDM or FSOM is closely linked to effective implementation of activities. However, in 2017, activities such as food assistance for assets (FFA) and nutritional assistance to malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients have been delayed. As a result, the planning for data collection had to be revised accordingly.

In line with available resources, 47 percent of sites where WFP activities are implemented were monitored in 2017, against 30 percent in 2016. The country office is setting up an effective complaints and feedback mechanism for beneficiaries. The toll-free number is available and targeted users can make calls (beneficiaries and partners). However, there is still the need to entrust an independent service provider with this responsibility for reasons of objectivity.

With regards to performance monitoring, the main innovation was the payment of field investigators by wire transfer. Compared to previous administrative procedures, this option has proven to be more time effective.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Results from the continuous multi-sectoral survey carried out in 2014 by the National Institute for Statistics and Demographics (INSD) showed significant gender disparities in the Sahel region. Only 15.6 percent of women are literate, compared to 35.6 percent of men. As a result, women have less employment opportunities than their men counterparts and a lower purchasing power.

WFP's school meals programme aims at reversing this trend and achieving gender equality in Burkina Faso. Through the provision of take-home rations to girls in the last two years of primary school, parents are encouraged to send and maintain their daughters in schools.

Through the milk project, WFP promotes women entrepreneurship. From beneficiaries, the members of these all-women milk processing units are now WFP's business partners, producing local yogurt delivered daily to WFP-assisted schools.

Through Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities, WFP trained 25,000 small producers, of whom 49 percent were women. Trainings are designed to provide them with relevant knowledge on various topics to make them more competitive in business. In 2018, WFP will support a women's group involved in the production of soybeans in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

In addition, WFP encourages all partners to focus on gender equity from programme design to implementation. Women are encouraged to take part in activities, have leadership roles in committees, and thus be more engaged in the decision-making process.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Ensuring safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries during distributions is vital. To this end, WFP works closely with cooperating partners. In addition to trainings, all contracts signed with partners and suppliers include clauses that stipulate measures to be taken to prevent exploitation and sexual abuse. Contracts outline WFP partners and service providers' responsibility to integrate protection into their operations. WFP informs both cooperating partners and assisted communities on beneficiary selection criteria. Information on the rations (type and quantity) to which each beneficiary is entitled is provided through field-level agreements, training materials, face to face discussions with beneficiaries in pre-distribution meetings, posters which are visible during distributions, monitoring missions and post-distribution monitoring surveys.

Cash-based transfers to beneficiaries are made by the financial service provider at the headquarters of the local association involved in the activity. WFP sensitises the financial service provider on the need to include protection measures for beneficiaries, while avoiding measures that could lead to stigmatisation. No complaint was registered during the different joint field missions organized by WFP and other partners.

WFP's Trust Fund is at the forefront of the fight against AIDS in Burkina Faso

In 2017, WFP received EUR 403,458 (USD 450,000) as a contribution from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria through a local association, the Community and Private Initiative for Health and Responding to HIV/AIDS in Burkina Faso (IPC). Registered as a Trust Fund, the contribution allowed WFP to provide nutritional assistance to 2,500 malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients in 15 therapeutic centres. The six-month nutritional assistance to targeted beneficiaries included both fortified blended food, as well as cash-based transfers (CBT) contributing to improving treatment outcomes.

"Food and nutritional assistance help me to improve my nutritional status profile. At the earlier stage of ART treatment, I suffered from many opportunistic infections, mainly mouth ulcers. Thanks to fortified powder, I was able to feed myself and adhere to an effective treatment," stated a man beneficiary of the ART and HIV programme.

Activities were implemented from July to December and included a training on nutritional care/support of malnourished ART clients, procurement of nutritional products and general distributions (in-kind and cash), in collaboration with ten local field partners and through monitoring visits.

A woman beneficiary added, "I received fortified food, vegetable oil and FCFA 3,500 (USD 7), which helped me to have a balanced diet for a few days, buy meat, and cook spicy meals. For people living in rural areas under difficult conditions, it is not obvious to eat fresh vegetables, fruits, meat or fish every day, as recommended by the physician. I think that my life will never be the same again."

Results of the post-distribution monitoring survey carried out in December 2017 revealed that beneficiaries used 67 percent of the cash they received primarily to buy food such as cereals, beans, fresh fruits and vegetables to augment and vary their diet. Expenses related to health and education came second and third, respectively.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Simon Pierre Diouf

Schoolchildren in Kampiti (Sahel region) enjoying a special lunch prepared by the famous African Chef Christian Abegan to celebrate local and sustainable food systems in the framework of the World Economic Forum in Davos.

Explanatory notes:

The Country Office was unable to collect the necessary data for the following indicators due to limited financial resources: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened outcome indicators.

As WFP did not purchase any fortified foods in 2017, the quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialised nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers, the value is 0.

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	38,916	41,084	80,000	40,707	45,044	85,751	104.6%	109.6%	107.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1- Support for Primary Education)	35,700	34,300	70,000	39,393	41,824	81,217	110.3%	121.9%	116.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab)	3,216	6,784	10,000	1,314	3,220	4,534	40.9%	47.5%	45.3%
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	35,700	34,300	70,000	39,393	41,824	81,217	110.3%	121.9%	116.0%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	1,785	1,715	3,500	1,105	1,112	2,217	61.9%	64.8%	63.3%
Residents	33,915	32,585	66,500	38,529	40,471	79,000	113.6%	124.2%	118.8%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									
By Age-group:									

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 (under 5 years)	1,383	2,033	3,416	317	635	952	22.9%	31.2%	27.9%
Children (5-18 years)	833	2,250	3,083	453	1,224	1,677	54.4%	54.4%	54.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,000	2,501	3,501	544	1,361	1,905	54.4%	54.4%	54.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	3,217	6,783	10,000	1,315	3,219	4,534	40.9%	47.5%	45.3%

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)	70,000	-	70,000	78,715	-	78,715	112.5%	-	112.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	4,000	-	4,000	5,668	-	5,668	141.7%	-	141.7%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,534	-	4,534	45.3%	-	45.3%

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)	70,000	-	70,000	78,715	-	78,715	112.5%	-	112.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	4,000	-	4,000	5,668	-	5,668	141.7%	-	141.7%

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.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,534	-	4,534	45.3%	-	45.3%

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 primary schools	35,700	34,300	70,000	40,145	38,570	78,715	112.5%	112.4%	112.5%
Total participants	35,700	34,300	70,000	40,145	38,570	78,715	112.5%	112.4%	112.5%
Total beneficiaries	35,700	34,300	70,000	40,145	38,570	78,715	112.5%	112.4%	112.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	4,000	4,000	-	5,668	5,668	-	141.7%	141.7%
Total participants	-	4,000	4,000	-	5,668	5,668	-	141.7%	141.7%
Total beneficiaries	-	4,000	4,000	-	5,668	5,668	-	141.7%	141.7%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,900	7,100	10,000	1,314	3,220	4,534	45.3%	45.4%	45.3%
Total participants	2,900	7,100	10,000	1,314	3,220	4,534	45.3%	45.4%	45.3%
Total beneficiaries	2,900	7,100	10,000	1,314	3,220	4,534	45.3%	45.4%	45.3%

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)	960	1,040	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	960	1,040	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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: 2017.06, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, cport, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, 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: 2017.12, EMIS, CP Report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, EMIS, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, EMIS, CP Report</i>	>90.00	80.00	83.00	78.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2017.06, EMIS, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, Secondary data, EMIS, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, EMIS, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, EMIS, CP report</i>	>90.00	80.00	83.00	76.80
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2017.06, EMIS, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, EMIS, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, EMIS, CP report</i>	>90.00	80.00	83.00	78.70

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: 2017.12, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM)</i>	>12.00	3.00	6.00	7.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2017.06, EMIS, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, FSOM</i>	>12.00	3.00	6.00	7.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RÉGION DU SAHEL, Project End Target: 2017.06, EMIS, CP report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, EMIS, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, EMIS, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, EMIS, CP report</i>	>15.00	3.00	5.00	7.00
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: 2017.06, SABER, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, SABER, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, SABER, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, 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				
ART Default Rate (%)				
<i>VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, FADA, DIAPAGA, BOGANDE, TENKODOGO, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Report, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Partner report</i>	<1.00	1.10	0.00	1.05
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, FADA, DIAPAGA, BOGANDE, TENKODOGO, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Partner report</i>	>70.00	-	100.00	100.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, FADA, DIAPAGA, BOGANDE, TENKODOGO, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>70.00	-	0.00	9.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, FADA, DIAPAGA, BOGANDE, TENKODOGO, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>95.00	82.70	96.00	97.00
Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, FADA, DIAPAGA, BOGANDE, TENKODOGO, Project End Target: 2017.12, SMART, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SMART, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, SMART, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, SMART	<12.00	30.15	27.30	27.10
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
VILLES DE OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO, GAOUA, OUAHIGOUYA, KOUDOUGOU, FADA, DIAPAGA, BOGANDE, TENKODOGO, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Report, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Partner report	>95.00	92.00	82.80	91.10
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: 2017.12, WINGS, Pipeline, Base value: 2011.01, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline	>20.00	8.00	44.00	23.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country <i>RG: NORD, EST,CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-NORD,CENTRE-SUD, CENTRE-OUEST,HAUTS-BASSINS, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, Project End Target: 2017.12, WINGS, Pipeline, Base value: 2011.01, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINDG, Pipeline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline</i>	>30.00	4.00	70.00	0.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases <i>RG: NORD, EST,CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-NORD,CENTRE-SUD, CENTRE-OUEST,HAUTS-BASSINS, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, Project End Target: 2017.12, WINGS, Pipeline, Base value: 2010.01, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline</i>	>10.00	0.00	57.00	23.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1- Support for Primary Education				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
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	570	60.3%
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab				
SO4: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	18	18	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	10,000	1,800	18.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	7,100	1,800	25.4%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	7,100	1,800	25.4%
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	18	18	100.0%
SO3: Capacity Development - Food Fortification				
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	270	-	-
SO3: Local Purchases				
Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	859,649	413,911	48.1%
Number of farmers that contribute to stocks sold to WFP	individual	12,000	25,000	208.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	2,000	781	39.0%

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, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	0.00	-	9.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	85.00	-	89.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	2.00	-	2.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	11.00	2.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	70.00	100.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	6.70	-	0.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	1.80	-	33.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	45.00	-	67.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	45.00	-	56.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	-	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>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Comp.2- Nutritional Support for Vulnerab				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	93.00	-	76.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>99.00	100.00	-	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	93.00	-	76.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>99.00	100.00	-	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	93.00	-	76.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>99.00	100.00	-	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)		
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=85,000.00	25,500.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SAHEL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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)		
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>160,000.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=15.00	18.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BURKINA FASO, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	222
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	161
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Uht Milk	-	58
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	81
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-03	Beans	-	283
Private Donors	WPD-C-03643-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	12
Private Donors	WPD-C-03820-01	Beans	-	114
Private Donors	WPD-C-03824-01	Beans	-	5
		Total	-	935