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**Developing Resilience and Fighting Malnutrition**  
**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Burkina Faso (BF)



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# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

## **Country Resources and Results**

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

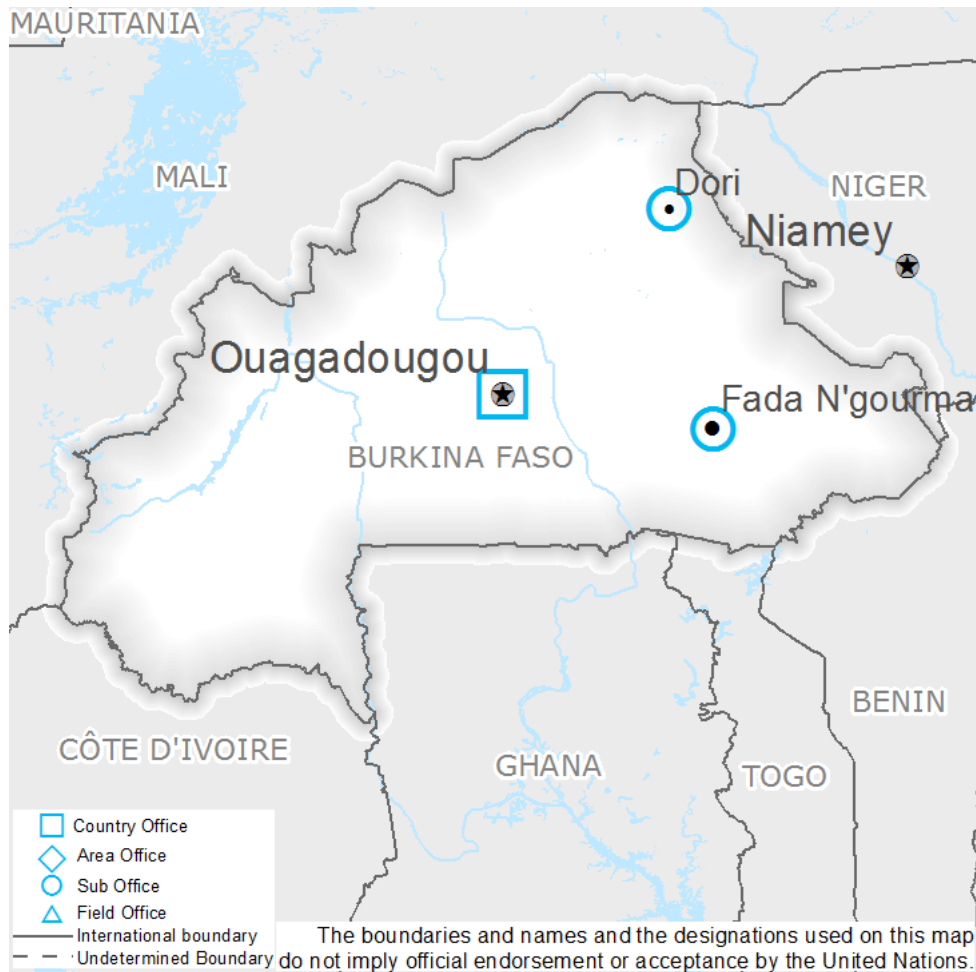
## **Project Results**

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Banogo: a journey towards food and nutrition security

## **Figures and Indicators**

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

# 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.

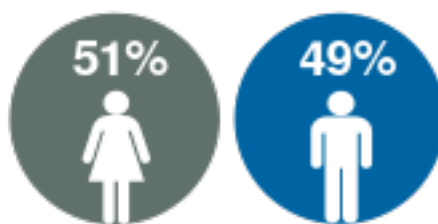
Since 2016, the country office is implementing a proactive resource mobilization strategy that consists in engaging more with public and private donors to have better knowledge of their priorities. Taking this step further, the country office organized in 2017 a consultation workshop with current and 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          |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b> | <b>160,783</b> | <b>170,231</b> | <b>331,014</b> |



## 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        |
| <b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b> | <b>2,988</b> | <b>411</b> | <b>604</b> | <b>2,249</b> | <b>171</b> | <b>6,423</b> |



## 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        | -             | -                 |
| <b>Total Distributed in 2017</b> | <b>4,306,916</b> | <b>-</b>      | <b>-</b>          |

## 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           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>1,561</b> | <b>20</b>              | <b>1,581</b> |
| <b>Percentage</b> | <b>98.7%</b> | <b>1.3%</b>            |              |

## 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          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,950</b> |

## 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

Under the PRRO, WFP implemented activities that included assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region in Burkina Faso, prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and productive assets creation for vulnerable communities. The geographic coverage for these multi-sectoral interventions included the Centre-North, East, North and Sahel regions.

All activities are implemented in close partnership with the Government at the national, regional, provincial and municipal levels. Government partners include the ministries of agriculture, health and women's empowerment. Other partners include United Nations agencies (the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development), international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local associations that have a close relationship with the communities, and communities themselves through community-based structures.

Between January and December 2017, WFP provided food assistance to 26,100 Malian refugees in the Sahel region, compared to 29,551 persons in 2016. Rations distributed combined both in-kind (cereals, pulses, Super Cereal, oil and salt) and cash-based transfers (CBT) (XOF 4,000 per person, equivalent to USD 8). While in-kind food consists of fixed commodities (rice, beans, vegetable oil, fortified blended food and salt), the amount of cash beneficiaries receive, based on prices of food in markets, gives them more flexibility when buying complementary food. They purchase meat, fish, vegetables and fruits to vary their diet. General distributions were adjusted throughout the year based on available resources. This situation had an impact on the minimum daily nutritional value covered by a regular ration (2,100 kcal). In 2017, rations supplied by WFP to each refugee covered an average of 1,808 kcal (908 kcal for food and 900 kcal for cash), corresponding to 86 percent of their energetic needs.

For refugee assistance, the national partnership framework includes the National Refugee Council (CONAREF), the National Committee for Food Security (CNSA) and all the relevant partners, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and technical and financial partners. This collaboration allowed to deliver a comprehensive package of interventions addressing the needs of refugees in terms of food assistance, nutrition, water, hygiene and sanitation, health, education and progressive self-reliance.

UNHCR provides WFP with results from biometric registrations for distribution planning. It is also responsible for delivering food from WFP warehouses to refugee sites through a partnership with International Emergency Development Agency (IEDA-Relief).

Nutrition-specific assistance included treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among targeted vulnerable groups: children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women. In 2017, WFP assisted 111,940 persons with a food basket comprised of fortified blended food and oil. Along with daily nutritional assistance, MAM treatment was combined with nutritional education, at-home monitoring and capacity strengthening activities to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children and women. Beneficiaries were targeted based on their anthropometric measurements recorded at health centres.

WFP works closely with key ministries (health and agriculture), NGOs and local associations to provide a multi-sectoral package of interventions which are nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive. Malnourished refugee children are integrated into the national scheme; they are referred to public health centres which are supplied with ready-to-use food supplements by WFP.

WFP also supports prevention of acute malnutrition by providing public health centres with educational material to inform the population on improved infant and young child feeding practices and delivering training to health care staff. Other nutrition-related interventions are implemented in the refugee camps by NGO partners.

For the prevention of malnutrition, WFP reached 2,770 children aged 6-23 months. Beneficiaries include infants who do not suffer from malnutrition but live in districts characterised by food insecurity. In Burkina Faso, the malnutrition profile indicates a lack of protein and micronutrients. Rations to be supplied to beneficiaries are aligned with the national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition. WFP's nutritional assistance consists of fortified blended food and oil supplied each month to beneficiaries for six months.

In 2017, nutrition-related activities were limited to treatment and prevention of malnutrition. WFP planned to provide therapeutic feeding to caretakers of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and receiving in-patient treatment. The activity was suspended due to lack of resources.

WFP pursued its activities aiming at enhancing the livelihoods of vulnerable households in all four targeted regions, reaching a total of 13,675 participants (over 75,000 beneficiaries) through food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities using CBT. They are expected to continue to have direct effects and sustainable impacts on children's nutrition and households' food security, including promoting women's empowerment and increasing their access to productive resources (land, agricultural products, equipment and income).

Actors who use CBT as assistance modality are members of the cash and voucher working group, led by WFP. This group is responsible for geographical coordination of interventions in the country. Each participant to FFA activities received XOF 1,200 (equivalent to USD 2.40) per day of full-time work. This amount is based on the guaranteed minimum inter-occupational wage effective in Burkina Faso.

WFP partners and networks with technical and financial partners to develop synergies and to maximise the impact of different activities. Synergies have been developed with the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) and Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) launched by the United States Agency for International Development.

WFP assists the Government in conducting food security and nutrition surveys, preparing related reports and participating in the elaboration of response plans. In addition, WFP supports the implementation of the national strategy on nutrition and actively participates in the Nutrition Technical Group. The group meets each month under the lead of *Direction de la Nutrition* of the Ministry of Health.

## Results

### Food assistance to Malian refugees

Results of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) revealed a deterioration of the food and nutritional status of refugees with 9 percent of refugee households experiencing severe food insecurity, against 4 percent in 2016. At the end of 2017, provisional results of the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) highlight that prevalence of chronic malnutrition among refugees is still above 30 percent. In Mentao and Goudebou refugee settlements, the rate stands at 36.2 and 32.9 percent respectively. Further studies would need to be carried out to identify the cause of this deterioration.

### Nutrition

WFP reached 111,940 persons for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), 94 percent of people planned for assistance, throughout the four targeted regions. Despite funding constraints that led to shortage of stocks, effects of the assistance provided are significant. The recovery rate in WFP-assisted health centres increased to 91.1 percent, against 82.8 percent in 2016. In addition, no drop-out was registered in 2017, compared to a 1.1 percent rate in 2016.

WFP reached 56 percent of children aged 6-23 months targeted for the prevention of MAM. Suspension of nutritional assistance to beneficiaries targeted can affect their nutritional status. In addition, it could lead to an extended stay at treatment centres, which increases the amount of assistance (food and other) they require.

WFP also strengthened the capacities of cooperating partners. These involved trainings on treatment of acute malnutrition, improved infant and young child feeding practices and indicators related to food and nutrition used in studies on food vulnerability in urban areas (VAMU in French).

### Food assistance-for-assets creation

Implementation of food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities started in April. During the first quarter of 2017, WFP and its partners finalised the action plan related to resilience activities. WFP carried out 12 additional community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises in targeted regions.

Achievements for FFA activities include the implementation of the three-year action plans in Thion district (East region) and Bani (Sahel region). In Banogo, the community produced 1,000 plants, including plants with high nutritional value. In addition, community work allowed to recover 15 ha of highly degraded lands through gullies treatment (630 m<sup>3</sup>) and develop an artificial water pond with a capacity of 3,000 m<sup>3</sup>. Implementation of the community action in Bani led to the recovery of 36 ha of degraded lands and the development of a rip rap lowland (10 ha).

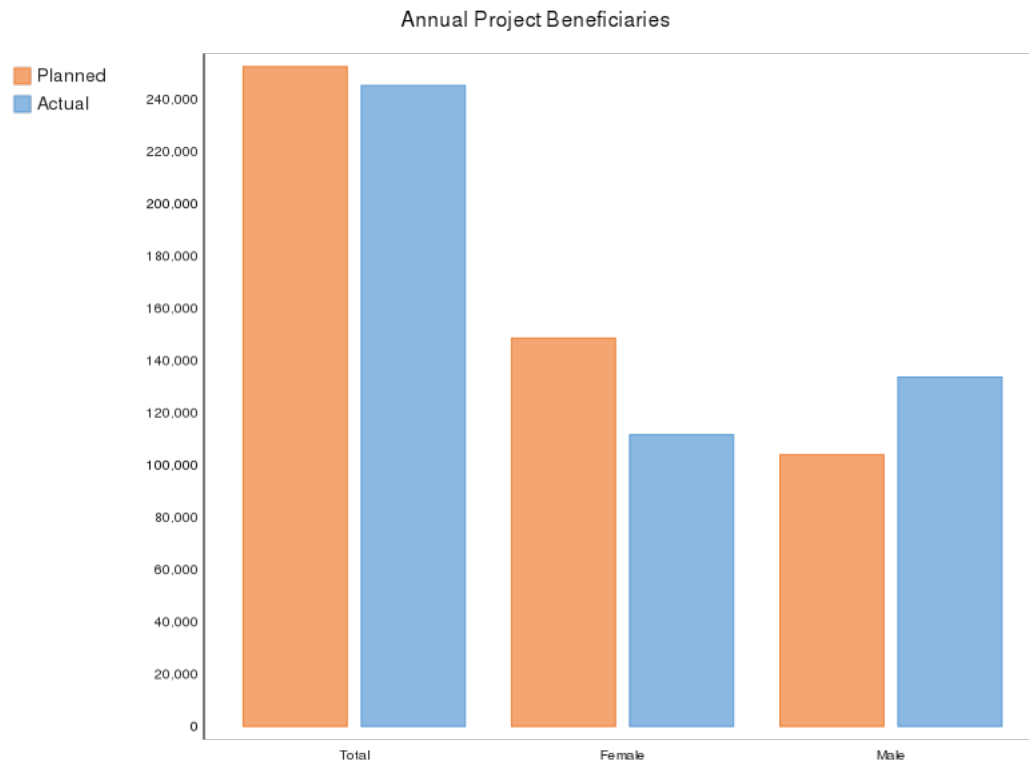
At the end of 2017, completion rate of both action plans stood at 35 percent. Activities will be pursued in 2018 in collaboration with universities and specialised centres (gender and green energy). Detailed technical studies on hydroagricultural developments are also planned.

WFP reached more participants than planned in FFA activities, as the number of working days was reduced and the number of participants increased. Community members strongly took part in activities implemented during the last quarter. Affected households needed a form of assistance to mitigate the effects of the poor results of the

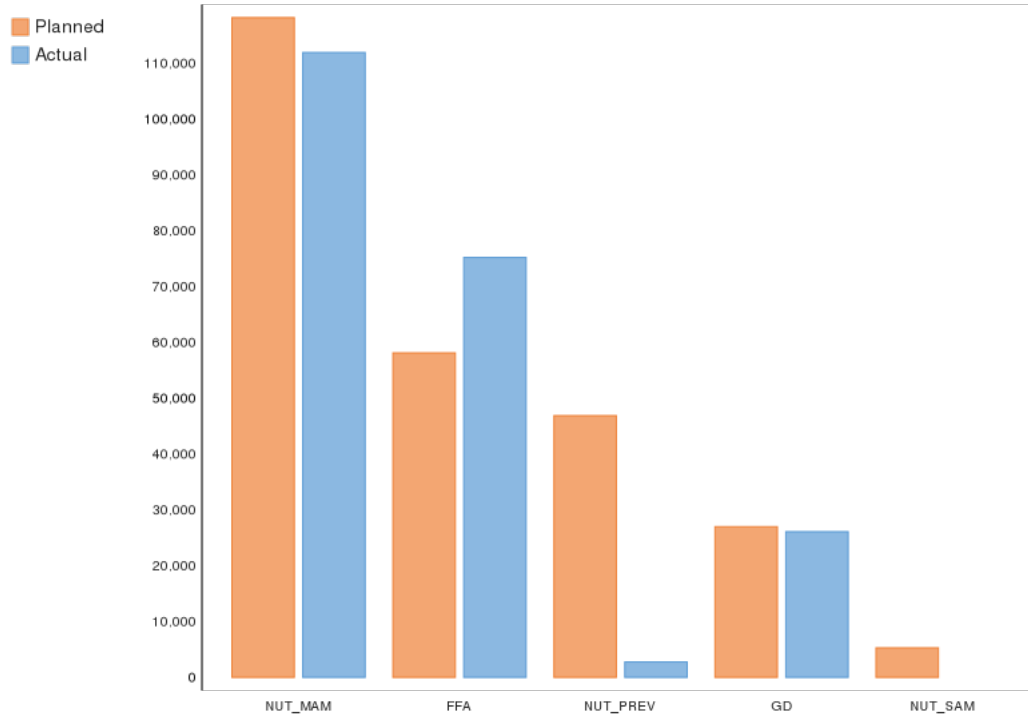


agricultural campaign resulting from poor rainfalls.

Through the implementation of FFA activities in 2017, WFP contributed to strengthening the capacities of community-based technicians through continuous trainings on the field to ensure sustainability of assets. Before an activity aiming to create assets was implemented, specialists from the technical services at the Ministry of Agriculture provided relevant training to participants. Those who demonstrated greater skills among participants received ongoing trainings to enable them to become community trainers. Those allowed to enhance their skills in terms of supervision of FFA-related outputs (soil and water conservation and soil protection and restoration; production of organic fertiliser and gully treatment) were encouraged to take that responsibility.

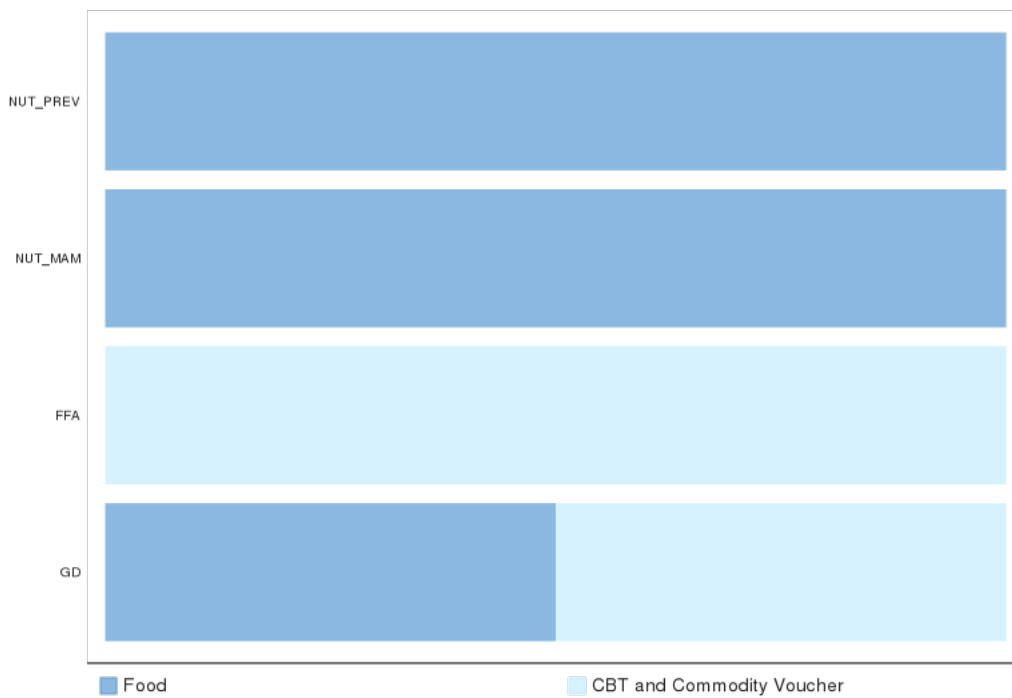


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



**NUT\_MAM:** Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**NUT\_PREV:** Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**NUT\_SAM:** Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute

Modality of Transfer by Activity



**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**NUT\_MAM:** Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
**NUT\_PREV:** Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity                       | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Beans                           | 465                       | 220                      | 47.3%               |
| Corn Soya Blend                 | 2,271                     | 987                      | 43.5%               |
| Dried Fruits                    | -                         | 12                       | -                   |
| Iodised Salt                    | 47                        | 22                       | 48.1%               |
| Maize                           | 42                        | -                        | -                   |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                         | 812                      | -                   |
| Ready To Use Therapeutic Food   | 1,124                     | -                        | -                   |
| Rice                            | 1,836                     | 1,356                    | 73.8%               |
| Split Peas                      | -                         | 56                       | -                   |
| Vegetable Oil                   | 306                       | 227                      | 74.0%               |
| Wheat Soya Blend                | -                         | 20                       | -                   |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>6,091</b>              | <b>3,712</b>             | <b>60.9%</b>        |



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

| Modality     | Planned (USD)    | Actual (USD)     | % Actual v. Planned |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Cash         | 6,059,304        | 4,301,676        | 71.0%               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,059,304</b> | <b>4,301,676</b> | <b>71.0%</b>        |

## 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.

Better insight into WFP performance at the country level requires, in case of funding shortfall, 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.

Out of all activities implemented in the country, only general distribution for refugees was monitored twice. Two PDM were carried out in the refugee camps of Goudebou and Mentao. In addition, WFP carried out PDM related to prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) for refugee populations in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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 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 pursuing the set-up of 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 proved to be more time effective.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

For all WFP interventions, the specific needs of vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, those suffering from illness) are taken into account, from the design and implementation phase to the evaluation of the project.

During general distributions in both refugee camps, priority is given to the most vulnerable persons, namely people with specific needs such as unaccompanied underaged children, pregnant and lactating women, disabled people and the elderly. About 51 percent of refugees who received food assistance in 2017 were women.

Women were represented within various committees in the camps as well as the refugee committees. However, their effective participation is still a challenge due to socio-cultural factors.

Checklists that contained information on how to include gender mainstreaming in different activities, including beneficiary selection, collection of disaggregated beneficiary data and location of distribution sites, were shared with partners.

Traditional gender roles are dominant in families, particularly with regard to breastfeeding and taboos: women are seen as homemakers and men as decision-makers. Decisions affecting the family are typically made by men, including the types of food children may eat and initial care for a child suffering from malnutrition. Women who visit health centres for moderate acute malnutrition treatment are informed on optimal breastfeeding practices, and the importance of having a diversified diet and visiting health centres, to prevent and treat malnutrition, which empowers them to be more active participants in family decision-making.

Through the community-based participatory planning exercises, participants were divided in groups: adult men, adult women and youth, among others. Women gathered to make an inventory of the challenges their community faces from a woman's perspective. The suggestions they made to address those challenges were included as part of the community action plan.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Efforts have been made to ensure the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries during distributions and on activity sites. To this end, WFP has worked 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 their responsibility to integrate protection into their operations. WFP informs both cooperating partners and assisted communities on beneficiary selection criteria. Information on assistance (modality and quantity or amount) to which each beneficiary is entitled, is provided through field-level agreements, training materials, monitoring missions and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys.

On refugee settlements, food and cash distribution sites are in conformity with SPHERE standards with regard to distribution site layout, waiting time, travel routes and distance. The distribution area has two separate hallways, which allows for better circulation during distribution. For refugees, mechanisms as part of community services in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Christian Relief



and Development are in place to support people with special needs, including those with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and unaccompanied children.

Before distributions start, the food management committee in charge of food distribution provides information to refugees on distribution procedures, entitlements and targeting criteria. Tables of rations (quantity for each commodity, cash amount to be received per family) are displayed in distribution sites in French and in local languages.

Refugees are identified using their ration card and refugee certificate, and a system is in place for managing complaints (proxy, ration card loss, illegible certificate). Issues are referred to the National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF) and UNHCR that deliberate in collaboration with WFP on a case-by-case basis on how to address the complaint.

A joint food basket monitoring between WFP and UNHCR consists in randomly weighing rations from a sample of 30 beneficiary households per site. Food basket monitoring is used to verify whether the quantity of rations distributed corresponds to the plan as well as on-site waiting time. This way, WFP addresses concerns of beneficiaries on such issues as food being stolen in the distribution area, disputes when sharing, and households being unaware of their entitlements.

Regarding food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, complaint and accountability committees are put into place on activities sites. A financial service provider is responsible for providing beneficiaries with the cash-based transfers amount they are entitled to. The choice of a distribution site is based on safety, accessibility and distance. As a common rule, it is recommended that the distance between a participant's house and the distribution site is less or equal to the distance travelled by a participant to get to the local market. In addition, collaboration between local authorities, the local committee for development (*comité villageois de développement*) and security forces are sought to ensure distributions are made in secure conditions.

## Banogo: a journey towards food and nutrition security

Banogo is a small village located in Thion department (Gnagna province, East region). About a thousand persons live in this community, which is often subject to the effects of climate change (drought, floods, increasingly severe weather incidents) which negatively affects their livelihoods. As a result, the village is characterised by food insecurity and a poor food consumption score.

Based on this profile, WFP started a pilot project with a multi-sectoral approach to malnutrition in Thion village. The project relied on results of the 2012 Cost of Hunger study that reported that Burkina Faso was incurring about XOF 409 billion loss (equivalent to USD 802 million), or 7.7 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP), due to child undernutrition. These results called for a multi-sectoral approach that included health, agriculture, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, women's empowerment, early childhood development, social protection, trade, employment and poverty reduction. WFP took action to contribute to transforming the lives of the most vulnerable people it serves for the greater good.

In April 2016, WFP organized a community-based participatory planning meeting in a school at Banogo with various stakeholders: technical departments from the government (agriculture and environment), local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community members and WFP staff from the country office and regional bureau. Participants identified nine main areas for intervention in their three-year action plan going from land protection and recuperation to water management, health/nutrition and education. Activities started in November 2016 at the end of the agricultural campaign.

In November 2017, the people in Banogo celebrated the change that is occurring in their village. On the glaciis (plateau) that had been dry and unproductive, farmers are now growing crops. A lowland of 55 ha is being developed. An elderly man has grown rice next to where a gully is being treated. An artificial water pond, known locally as "*boulli*", with a capacity of 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> is under construction by 160 persons, men and women, youth and adults. Outward migration during the lean season has virtually stopped. *Association pour la Promotion et le Développement Communautaire durable* (APDC), a local association, is responsible for supervising the site.

Through Purchase for Progress activities, WFP trained 50 community members on how to produce organic fertiliser and built a warehouse with a capacity of 100 mt for the community to use to reduce post-harvest losses. With the warehouse, community members will have the opportunity to sell their harvest in the lean season, increasing their revenues. This will be done through warrantage, third-party holders and a receipt system.

Hopeful for the future, the community has planned to use the fruit of their work for the local school canteen and the health centre, as well as community members with limited resources. The Christian Children Fund Canada, a new stakeholder, will support local school canteens by participating in the development of a school garden (0.25 ha) to

be used for educational and dietary purposes.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Jeanine Traore

A mother takes her child to the health centre to screen for child malnutrition (Sahel region).

### Explanatory notes:

#### Indicators

Country office was unable to collect the necessary data for the following indicators due to limited financial resources: the National Capacity Index (Nutrition and Resilience) and Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks supported by WFP.

## 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         | 103,941        | 148,563          | 252,504         | 133,670       | 111,596         | 245,266        | 128.6%                     | 75.1%                        | 97.1%                       |
| <b>By Age-group:</b>        |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (under 5 years)    | 78,408         | 84,348           | 162,756         | 35,809        | 39,733          | 75,542         | 45.7%                      | 47.1%                        | 46.4%                       |
| Children (5-18 years)       | 15,161         | 18,461           | 33,622          | 21,093        | 23,791          | 44,884         | 139.1%                     | 128.9%                       | 133.5%                      |
| Adults (18 years plus)      | 10,372         | 45,754           | 56,126          | 76,768        | 48,072          | 124,840        | 740.1%                     | 105.1%                       | 222.4%                      |
| <b>By Residence status:</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Refugees                    | 9,355          | 13,371           | 22,726          | 12,570        | 13,533          | 26,103         | 134.4%                     | 101.2%                       | 114.9%                      |
| Residents                   | 94,587         | 135,191          | 229,778         | 100,814       | 118,349         | 219,163        | 106.6%                     | 87.5%                        | 95.4%                       |

## 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) |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| General Distribution (GD) | 27,000         | 27,000        | 27,000          | 26,103        | 26,103       | 26,103         | 96.7%                      | 96.7%                     | 96.7%                       |

| 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) |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food-Assistance-for-Assets  | -              | 58,125        | 58,125          | -             | 75,213       | 75,213         | -                          | 129.4%                    | 129.4%                      |
| Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition                     | 118,188        | -             | 118,188         | 111,942       | -            | 111,942        | 94.7%                      | -                         | 94.7%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition                             | 46,895         | -             | 46,895          | 2,768         | -            | 2,768          | 5.9%                       | -                         | 5.9%                        |
| Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition) | 5,296          | -             | 5,296           | -             | -            | -              | -                          | -                         | -                           |

## 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) |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| General Distribution (GD)   | 27,000         | 27,000        | 27,000          | 26,103        | 26,103       | 26,103         | 96.7%                      | 96.7%                     | 96.7%                       |
| Food-Assistance-for-Assets  | -              | 8,304         | 8,304           | -             | 13,675       | 13,675         | -                          | 164.7%                    | 164.7%                      |
| Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition                     | 118,188        | -             | 118,188         | 111,942       | -            | 111,942        | 94.7%                      | -                         | 94.7%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition                             | 46,895         | -             | 46,895          | 2,768         | -            | 2,768          | 5.9%                       | -                         | 5.9%                        |
| Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition) | 5,296          | -             | 5,296           | -             | -            | -              | -                          | -                         | -                           |

## 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) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>General Distribution (GD)</b>                  |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in general distributions     | 13,230         | 13,770           | 27,000          | 12,791        | 13,312          | 26,103         | 96.7%                      | 96.7%                        | 96.7%                       |
| Total participants                                | 13,230         | 13,770           | 27,000          | 12,791        | 13,312          | 26,103         | 96.7%                      | 96.7%                        | 96.7%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                               | 13,230         | 13,770           | 27,000          | 12,791        | 13,312          | 26,103         | 96.7%                      | 96.7%                        | 96.7%                       |
| <b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>                 |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in asset-creation activities | 3,986          | 4,318            | 8,304           | 6,564         | 7,111           | 13,675         | 164.7%                     | 164.7%                       | 164.7%                      |
| Total participants                                | 3,986          | 4,318            | 8,304           | 6,564         | 7,111           | 13,675         | 164.7%                     | 164.7%                       | 164.7%                      |



| 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  | 27,900         | 30,225           | 58,125          | 36,102        | 39,111          | 75,213         | 129.4%                     | 129.4%                       | 129.4%                      |

## 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) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>                     |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)   | 18,275         | 22,627           | 40,902          | 15,469        | 19,153          | 34,622         | 84.6%                      | 84.6%                        | 84.6%                       |
| Children (24-59 months)  | 22,627         | 23,497           | 46,124          | 19,153        | 19,889          | 39,042         | 84.6%                      | 84.6%                        | 84.6%                       |
| Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)                          | -              | 14,023           | 14,023          | -             | 11,483          | 11,483         | -                          | 81.9%                        | 81.9%                       |
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)   | -              | 17,139           | 17,139          | -             | 26,795          | 26,795         | -                          | 156.3%                       | 156.3%                      |
| Total beneficiaries  | 40,902         | 77,286           | 118,188         | 34,622        | 77,320          | 111,942        | 84.6%                      | 100.0%                       | 94.7%                       |
| <b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>                             |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)   | 22,510         | 24,385           | 46,895          | 1,329         | 1,439           | 2,768          | 5.9%                       | 5.9%                         | 5.9%                        |
| Total beneficiaries  | 22,510         | 24,385           | 46,895          | 1,329         | 1,439           | 2,768          | 5.9%                       | 5.9%                         | 5.9%                        |
| <b>Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Activity supporters (5-18 years)   | -              | 1,059            | 1,059           | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| Activity supporters (18 plus)  | -              | 4,237            | 4,237           | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| Total beneficiaries  | -              | 5,296            | 5,296           | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>           | >75.00             | 16.00      | 98.30              | 95.08            |
| <b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>           | <3.00              | 0.00       | 0.24               | 0.21             |
| <b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>           | <15.00             | 27.00      | 2.00               | 4.00             |
| <b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>           | <15.00             | 30.00      | 0.41               | 0.71             |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Partner report, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Partner Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Partner report</i> | >95.00             | 30.40      | 97.00              | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Partner Report, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Partner report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Partner Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Partner Report</i> | >95.00             | 55.00      | 15.00              | 100.00           |
| <b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                     | <3.10              | 15.50      | 5.00               | 10.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                     | <3.00              | 12.30      | 7.00               | 13.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>       | <4.08              | 20.40      | 4.40               | 4.10             |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | <2.44              | 12.20      | 5.30               | 5.50             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | <3.00              | 13.10      | 5.80               | 4.80             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | <2.00              | 11.50      | 7.60               | 8.90             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM</i>   | >6.00              | 5.20       | 4.67               | 0.20             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | >6.00              | 5.23       | 4.65               | 0.00             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGES SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, EFSA, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | >6.00              | 5.16       | 4.67               | 0.20             |
| <b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>  | >66.00             | -          | -                  | 99.00            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Monthly CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | >70.00             | 10.00      | 13.00              | 99.00            |
| <b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>TSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, 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</i>                            | >75.00             | 94.00      | 94.30              | 94.99            |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| TSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report   | <3.00              | 0.10       | 0.24               | 0.21             |
| <b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| TSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report                           | <15.00             | 5.10       | 5.00               | 5.00             |
| <b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| TSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, CP report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report   | <15.00             | 0.80       | 0.50               | 0.71             |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| TSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Monthly CP report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Partner report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report                | >75.00             | 10.00      | 79.00              | 52.00            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| TSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Monthly CP report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report | >70.00             | 65.00      | 79.00              | 52.00            |
| <b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| TSF ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, EST, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Evaluation SRP, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, Secondary data, Evaluation SRP   | >1.00              | 1.00       | -                  | -                |
| <b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report  | >80.00             | -          | -                  | -                |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM   | <0.38              | 28.20      | -                  | 14.90            |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                             | <8.00              | 27.10      | -                  | 31.60            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                             | <0.32              | 36.00      | -                  | 30.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                             | <0.22              | 28.00      | -                  | 13.70            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                             | <8.00              | 27.00      | -                  | 30.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                             | <8.00              | 27.00      | -                  | 31.80            |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                             | >6.00              | 5.70       | -                  | 3.00             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                             | >6.00              | 5.30       | -                  | 3.00             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                             | >6.00              | 5.70       | -                  | 3.00             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Monthly CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | =100.00            | 60.60      | -                  | 44.00            |

| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | =100.00            | 16.80      | -                  | 50.00            |
| <b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | =100.00            | 24.50      | -                  | 30.00            |
| <b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | =100.00            | 16.10      | -                  | 51.40            |
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | =100.00            | 63.00      | -                  | 46.20            |
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Monthly CP report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Monthly CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>                                  | =100.00            | 65.60      | -                  | 3.00             |
| <b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RÉGIONS D'INTERVENTION DU PRRO 200793, Project End Target: 2017.12, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, FPTS, WINGS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline</i> | >40.00             | 37.00      | 19.00              | 23.00            |
| <b>Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RÉGIONS D'INTERVENTION DU PRRO 200793, Project End Target: 2017.12, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, FPTS, WINGS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline</i> | >70.00             | 66.00      | 0.00               | 0.50             |
| <b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RÉGIONS D'INTERVENTION DU PRRO 200793, Project End Target: 2017.12, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, FPTS, WINGS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Pipeline</i> | >25.00             | 30.00      | 15.00              | 5.00             |
| <b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |



| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, Evaluation SRP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Evaluation SRP</i> | >1.00              | 1.00       | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CFA ZONES: SAHEL, NORD, CENTRE-NORD, CENTRE-EST, CENTRE-OUEST, EST, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, FSA</i>  | >60.00             | -          | -                  | -                |

## Output Indicators

| Output   | Unit        | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|-------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| <b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>                            |             |         |        |                      |
| Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP | individual  | 27,000  | 26,103 | 96.7%                |
| <b>SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>  |             |         |        |                      |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted                          | centre/site | 432     | 432    | 100.0%               |

## Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | =30.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 19.60            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | =30.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 21.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | =30.00             | 2.40       | -                  | 0.50             |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | =30.00             | 11.00      | -                  | 18.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | =50.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 14.20            |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | =50.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 69.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | =50.00             | 96.00      | -                  | 99.50            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | =50.00             | 17.00      | -                  | 21.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | =20.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 66.20            |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | =20.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 10.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | =20.00             | 0.70       | -                  | 0.00             |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | =20.00             | 70.00      | -                  | 61.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | >50.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 47.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >50.00             | 15.90      | -                  | 16.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | >50.00             | 75.00      | -                  | 75.00            |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | >60.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | >60.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >60.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | >60.00             | 80.00      | -                  | 100.00           |

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

| 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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | >80.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 49.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)               |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | >80.00             | 98.00      | -                  | 93.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)               |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >80.00             | 84.60      | -                  | 89.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)               |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | >80.00             | 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>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | >95.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 100.00           |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                     |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | >95.00             | 99.70      | -                  | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                     |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >95.00             | 99.80      | -                  | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                     |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | >95.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | >80.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 40.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | >80.00             | 98.00      | -                  | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >80.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | >80.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | >95.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | >95.00             | 99.70      | -                  | 93.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >95.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 89.00            |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites                         |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | >95.00             | 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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | =80.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 48.70            |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)                     |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | =80.00             | 98.00      | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)                     |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | =80.00             | 84.90      | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)                     |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | =80.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                          | =95.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>         | =95.00             | 99.70      | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | =95.00             | 99.80      | -                  | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>                                  | =95.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 100.00           |

## Partnership Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b> |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>  | >170,000.00        | 137,698,672.00   |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>   | =20.00             | 15.00            |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>  | =1.00              | 1.00             |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>  | =1.00              | 1.00             |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>   | =3.00              | 3.00             |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>   | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>  | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>BURKINA FASO, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>  | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>SAHEL, General Distribution (GD), 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 |
| Germany | GER-C-00597-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 437  |
| Germany | GER-C-00597-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 286  |
| Germany | GER-C-00597-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 23   |
| Japan   | JPN-C-00557-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 119  |
| Japan   | JPN-C-00557-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 36   |
| Japan   | JPN-C-00557-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 20   |
| Japan   | JPN-C-00557-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 90   |



| Donor          | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity                       | Purchased in 2017 (mt) |              |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|                |                |                                 | In-Kind                | Cash         |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00557-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 353          |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00557-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 36           |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Beans                           | -                      | 100          |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 193          |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 292          |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Rice                            | -                      | 426          |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 18           |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-03913-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | 29                     | -            |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-03913-01 | Split Peas                      | 120                    | -            |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-03913-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | 27                     | -            |
|                |                | <b>Total</b>                    | <b>176</b>             | <b>2,429</b> |