

SAVING
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Burkina Faso Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

As part of its transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for 2018, WFP in Burkina Faso provided food and nutrition assistance to targeted people affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. Compared to 2017, WFP had increased its assisted beneficiaries by 37 percent.

In June 2018, the Government launched the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) that included a roadmap to achieve zero hunger in Burkina Faso by 2030.

During the year, WFP scaled up its life-saving assistance due to the rapid deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation resulting from the 12-percent deficit in national cereal production driven by climate change. Relying on its emergency response capacity, WFP provided life-saving assistance to 573,084 persons (81,870 households), representing 70 percent of the affected population.

WFP provided technical and financial support to national early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food and nutrition security. A nationwide food security assessment was jointly conducted with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) and the Government contributing to the SDG 2 and 17.

The main challenges in Burkina Faso are related to the availability of funds, the inaccessibility of certain areas during the rainy season and the security situation which hampers access to vulnerable populations in need of immediate food assistance. To address security-related challenges, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations adopted measures to ensure the protection of beneficiaries, staff and assets.

Through food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, WFP scaled up its support to rural communities affected by structural food insecurity. In synergy with development actors, new communities were enrolled in line with WFP's commitment to supporting the humanitarian-peace-development nexus. To promote gender equality, working norms for FFA activities were adapted to the needs of pregnant and lactating women as well as the elderly. Women's recruitment was prioritized.

In 2018, WFP continued its support to home-grown school feeding and local economic development through the Milk project. Started in May 2015 and implemented in Dori in the Séno province, the project has been expanded to the province of Soum in the Sahel. The Milk project aimed to improve the nutritional value of meals served to children by introducing animal proteins, diversify children's diet and encourage them to attend classes, while supporting local production. Since dairy processing is traditionally an activity pursued by women, purchasing yogurt from the milk processing units contributed to women's empowerment.

As part of its exit strategy, WFP continued its efforts to connect small-scale producers and smallholder farmers to other structured markets. These efforts resulted in workshops gathering both farmers' organizations supported by WFP's Purchase for Progress initiative and institutional buyers such as those in charge of the national school feeding programme.

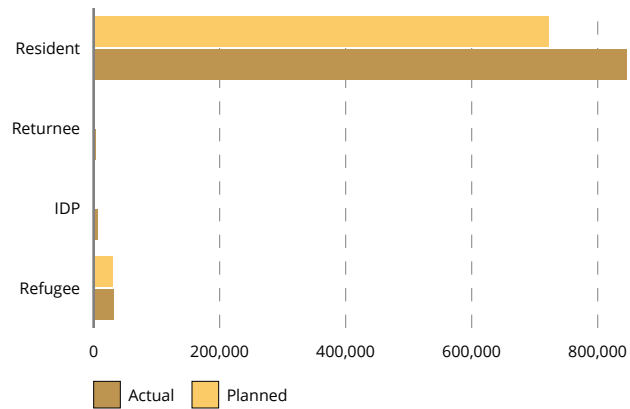
For the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence, WFP organized a joint conference with students at Aube Nouvelle University in collaboration with UNFPA.



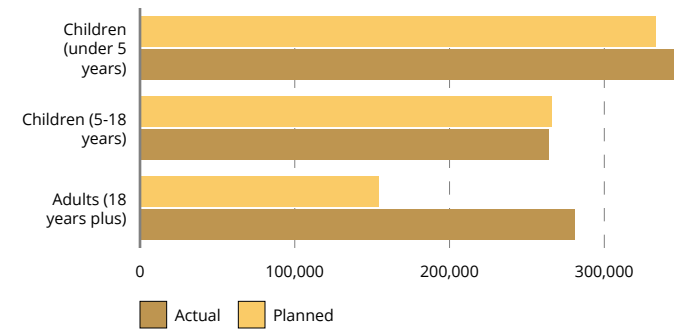
888,856
total beneficiaries
in 2018

54% female
46% male

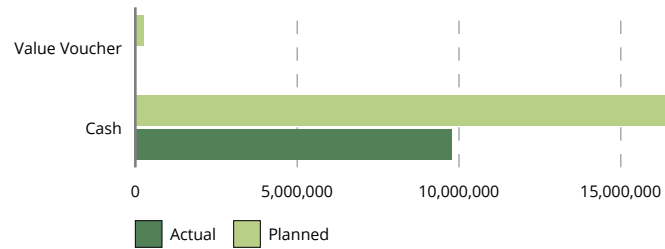
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



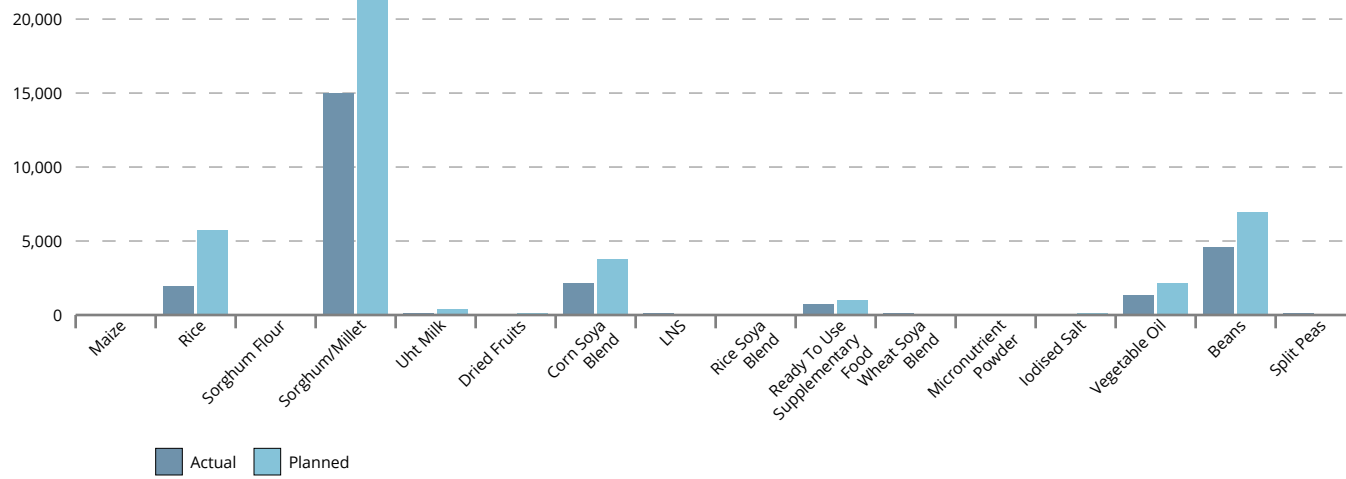
Beneficiaries by Age Group



Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Despite the progress made in reducing poverty and improving food and nutrition security, Burkina Faso remains subject to various factors that contribute to household food and nutrition insecurity. These include economic marginalization, insufficient agricultural production, significant post-harvest losses, environmental degradation, climate-related shocks, gender inequalities, low literacy and education levels as well as insecurity.

Agriculture accounts for 34.2 percent of the gross domestic product with 80 percent of the population relying on harvests from one single agricultural season to feed themselves and their families. Over time, large parts of arable lands become degraded (470,000 hectares each year) further limiting agricultural production. Climatic hazards and low levels of farming investment and industrialization further limit agricultural productivity and exacerbate the food and nutrition insecurity of the country's rapidly growing population (3.1 percent annual growth rate).

In 2018, the national cereal production was estimated at 4.06 million mt, 11 percent lower compared to the 2017 harvest and the five-year average. Results of the March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé and the rapid deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation led the Government to revise its response plan with the support of humanitarian partners. It was projected that over 954,000 people, representing 5 percent of the population, would be affected. The figure was almost three times more than in 2017.

Although the nutritional status of the population has improved over the last ten years, challenges remain. The results of the 2017 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey indicated an 8.6 percent increase in the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM). Stunting and underweight rates stood at 21.2 percent and 16.2 percent respectively (against 19.5 percent and 19.2 percent the previous year). In 12 out of 45 provinces GAM remained above 10 percent, while one province in the Sahel region registered a record high of 15 percent. Main nutritional deficiencies still include iron, zinc, iodine and vitamin A [1]. In 2018 the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) for children aged 6-23 months was 18 percent compared to 17.5 percent in 2017.

Despite recent increase on the Gender Inequality Index, the social and economic status of women is still a concern. About 20 percent of women still face discrimination in relation to marriage, inheritance, access to productive resources, financial services, employment, political opportunities and leadership positions. Discriminatory social norms include discrimination within the family, preference for sons to girls and restricted access to resources and assets. Early marriage is pervasive and persistent in the country and affects girls severely.

Through the Sectoral Policy for Education in Burkina Faso (2014–2023), the Government aims at ensuring citizens' rights to quality education. Significant progress has been made in the field of primary education. At the national level, primary school completion rate stood at 60.3 percent in 2016/17, 64.3 percent for girls against 56.6 percent for boys [2]. Boys' enrolment is lower due to the implementation of several policies and activities promoting girls schooling such as minimum schoolbag, take home rations and awards to girls who perform the best.

The persistence of attacks carried out by armed groups in various parts of the country jeopardizes efforts made to build the resilience of vulnerable populations and achieve food and nutrition security. In December 2018, more than 47,000 internally displaced persons were registered, representing five times more than the number registered in January 2018 [3]. Due to insecurity, 779 schools in the Sahel, East and North regions were closed, impacting many school canteens that are a source of food for children between 6 and 15 years of age. Humanitarian support remained limited, especially in communes bordering Mali.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 a total of 23,430 Malian refugees were assisted through WFP's food assistance (2,042 mt) and cash-based transfers (USD 1.4 million). During the lean season, WFP provided food assistance to 573,084 persons. Working toward Strategic Outcome 2, WFP assisted a total of 65,400 pupils in 569 schools with two nutritious meals per school day. Out of the 5,250 beneficiaries planned for activity 4 under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP assisted more than 2,900 children aged 6-23 months to prevent malnutrition. Through activity 5, WFP provided specialized nutritious food to 130,410 beneficiaries suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP reached more than 378,000 beneficiaries through food assistance-for-assets activities. As part of the monitoring and assessment of the food and nutritional situation of households under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP is working in collaboration with different government bodies namely the SE-CNSA [4], SP-CONASUR [5] and SP-PAM [6] in the Inter-Disciplinary Working group. WFP supports each of these government structures for several activities.



Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP's initial requirements for its transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for Burkina Faso amounted to about USD 25.4 million. However, the plan's budget was revised following the projected deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation. The results of the March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé revealed that one million people, representing 5 percent of the population, were affected: almost three times more than in 2017. Informed by discussions and coordination with other humanitarian actors, WFP carried out a budget revision to assist 725,700 persons in need of live-saving assistance. As such, WFP increased its total requirements to USD 67 million.

A second budget revision in August 2018 allowed WFP to include food commodities as an additional assistance modality for food assistance-for-assets activities related. Following this revision the total need-based plan increased to USD 75.4 million.

In 2018, 71 percent of the total funding requirements was met through donor contributions and WFP's internal advance mechanisms, which together amounted to USD 53.2 million. Strategic Outcome 1, focused on crisis response targeting Malian refugees and the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions, accounted for 67.4 percent (USD 35.9 million) of the confirmed contributions. Furthermore, WFP's advance financing mechanism was critical in enabling the timely procurement and prepositioning of food commodities to avoid shortage of food and cash for beneficiaries.

To ensure the provision of assistance in a timely and secure manner, WFP explored other forms of resources. For example, surge staff and equipment were mobilized. With regards to human resources, a total of 44 new staff were added to the existing workforce to reinforce WFP's capacity during the lean season.

A thematic evaluation on gender in WFP's interventions is ongoing. This evaluation will help to understand and appreciate the level of staff knowledge and the ability to address gender issues in the formulation and implementation of CSP activities; the internal and external obstacles identified by stakeholders in the implementation of transformations towards a major gender equality; and identify actions/projects led by WFP that can be considered as best practices to improve gender equality. The training aspect of the evaluation will generate operational recommendations to define in detail the implications in the gender aspect of the Country Strategic Plan.

A field office was opened in Ouahigouya to coordinate all interventions carried out during the lean season in this region. A memorandum of understanding was signed with FAO and included co-location and cost sharing between both UN agencies.

With regards to equipment, additional vehicles were purchased and positioned in locations where WFP staff are deployed, namely Fada N'Gourma (East region), Dori (Sahel region), Kaya (Centre-North region) and Ouahigouya (North region). To improve the quality of communication, new information and communications technology (ICT) equipment were purchased or recycled.

Finally, steps were taken to launch WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) in Burkina Faso.

WFP worked in close collaboration with government partners as well as humanitarian and development actors. Through these joint efforts, WFP achieved 72 percent of its outcome indicator targets, with progress made towards targets in 25 percent. Regarding output indicators, 30 percent of the indicators met their targets, with progress made towards targets in 35 percent.

All activities carried out in 2018 were made possible thanks to the contributions from donors including Austria, Canada, Cartier Philanthropy, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the Central Emergency Response Fund, the United States of America and multilateral donors.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Refugees and other crisis-affected people in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round.

Activity 1: Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region

With 98 percent of Malian refugees located in the Sahel region, WFP and other humanitarian actors helped refugees meet their basic needs while also supporting the restoration of livelihoods and the creation of income-generating activities.

Results of the biometric enrolment exercise done by UNHCR between May and October 2017 and the joint WFP-UNHCR targeting exercises revealed that 93 percent of refugees required food and nutritional assistance. WFP and UNHCR started to provide targeted food assistance from March 2018. Out of the four categories of refugees identified (very poor, poor, average and non-vulnerable to food insecurity) only the first three categories were considered for assistance. A total of 23,430 Malian refugees received food assistance including food commodities (2,042 mt) and cash-based transfers (USD 1.4 million).

The regular food basket provided by WFP to refugees is composed of in-kind food and CBT. In accordance to the vulnerability status of households: households identified as being very poor or poor received the dual modality: in-kind food [1] and CBT (XOF 4,000 per person per month). As for households identified as being in an average socio-economic status, each person received a monthly ration of food commodities [2]. The ration of that last group was adjusted to cover 70 percent of the regular daily recommended nutritional value (1,467 kcal out of 2,100 kcal).

According to the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise in November 2018, 80 percent of beneficiary households had an acceptable food consumption score. Compared to December 2017, the value dropped by 2 percent. Results showed that 66 percent of households spent more than 75 percent of their income to buy food. Compared to 2017, this figure represents an increase from 34 to 66 percent. Because of limited resources, the food basket provided to Malian refugees was re-adjusted, negatively impacting the acceptable food consumption score (FCS) of this target group. From January to April, refugees identified as being "very poor" or "poor" received only cash-based transfers instead of the dual modality, while refugee households experiencing borderline food and nutrition insecurity received in-kind food. Using cash-based transfers as the only assistance modality at the peak of the lean season, when food prices are high, further decreased their FCS.

In addition, the PDM revealed that refugees resorted to more coping strategies including the consumption of the least preferred and the cheapest food

commodities; borrowing food or relying on assistance from friends or relatives; reducing the number of meals per day or food portions as well as reducing adults' rations to enable their children to eat.

A project for income generating activities was developed and integrated into conditional food assistance for Malian refugees [3]. In December 2018, WFP and partners organised two small ruminant fairs at the official refugee settlements of Goudebou and Mentao, both in the Sahel region. UNHCR and WFP jointly identified 320 households vulnerable to food insecurity who could benefit from this activity. Each household received 6 to 10 sheep and/or goats for breeding purposes [4].

Activity 2: Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in all regions and other disruptions

The 2018 lean season began early in Burkina Faso, starting in January instead of June. The food security situation of the most food insecure households got significantly worse as the lean season progressed, especially once their coping strategies were exhausted. The March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé indicated that 2.6 million persons were "under stress" (Phase 2), 0.8 million people in food crisis (Phase 3) and 90,138 persons experienced severe food insecurity (Phase 4). With almost one million people in Phase 3 and 4, WFP provided live-saving assistance.

To contribute to the implementation of the national response plan, prepared jointly by the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (CT-CNSA) and humanitarian partners, WFP scaled up its interventions in all 10 regions affected by the deterioration of the food and nutrition situation.

The choice of the assistance modality depended on the context of each intervention area, namely the availability and accessibility of food on local markets. Furthermore, prioritization in terms of region and provinces was applied in line with available resources.

In total, WFP provided food assistance to 573,084 persons spread across 10 regions, 22 provinces and 85 communes. In addition, nutritional support was supplied to 101,793 persons including 76,789 children and 25,004 PLW/G. Malnutrition treatment was provided to 16,232 children aged 24-59 months and 4,566 PLW/G while 60,557 children aged 6-23 months and 20,438 PLW/G received specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition. Distributions were also carried out during the rainy season. In total, WFP and its partners distributed 21,257 mt of food commodities to 337,960 beneficiaries and more than USD 7 million in cash to 235,124 other beneficiaries.

Although WFP planned to assist targeted beneficiaries with up to four distribution rounds (each round corresponding to a 30-day food ration), the plan



had to be adjusted by prioritizing areas based on their level of vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity. In addition, some commodities were purchased late due to delays in the reception of contributions. Consequently, the number of distribution rounds varied between two to four as opposed to the initial plan, while avoiding retroactive distributions.

Results of PDM exercises showed a deterioration in the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) among children during the intervention. This can be explained by the fact that a longer period (at least 6 months) of nutritional assistance needs to be provided to children to be able to achieve improvements in this indicator.

The intervention ended with five after-action reviews, at regional and central levels, which highlighted the need to better communicate humanitarian principles and to strengthen coordination to avoid duplication in targeting. Following attacks by non-state armed groups, WFP organized awareness campaigns on humanitarian principles in Soum, Séno and Oudalan provinces contributing to more secure interventions in the field; regular communications by authorities, traditional and religious leaders were organised through local radio stations as well as awareness raising activities conducted by cooperating partners.

Strategic Outcome 02

Chronically-vulnerable households and school-aged children in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round

Activity 3: Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls, which will be beneficial to their households.

The national primary education enrolment rate in Burkina Faso is 88.5 percent [1] with regional disparities. The primary school completion rate stands at 60.3 at country level and 28.3 percent in the Sahel region which is the lowest in the country. WFP contributes to government efforts to improve access to quality education, especially for girls. In collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy, WFP carries out school feeding activities for pre- and primary schoolchildren in the Sahel region which is characterized by structural food insecurity.

In 2018, a total of 65,400 pupils from 569 schools received two nutritious meals per school day (onsite breakfast and hot lunch). Complementary conditional take-home rations of dry cereals (10 kg) were distributed each month to girls enrolled in the last two grades of primary school. The monthly ration was provided to the girls on condition that they maintain an attendance rate of 80 percent or higher.

Due to the deterioration of the security situation in the northern part of Burkina Faso, WFP was not able to assist all the 81,200 schoolchildren who were registered in WFP-assisted schools. Hundreds of schools remained closed during the year in the affected areas, especially in the province in Soum bordering Mali including Baraboulé, Diguel, Kelbo, Koutougou, Nassoumbou, Djibo, Arbinda and Tongomayel.

To promote sustainable local food systems, WFP distributed locally produced yogurt in 29 schools in the Sahel region. The yogurt is produced by local women who own and manage milk processing units with WFP's technical support to ensure compliance with quality standards. In 2018, WFP distributed yogurt made in Dori (250 grams per day) to 6,420 primary schoolchildren including 3,280 girls.

Local food products make up 87 percent of the food basket provided for school feeding. While vegetable oil and Super Cereal are imported, all other commodities (rice, maize, beans, and yogurt) are purchased locally.

Although enrolment rate improved compared to baseline, the rate achieved at the end of 2018 was below planned target. Joint continuous efforts are made by the Government and its partners but various factors such as persistent socio-cultural practices (child marriage, child work) prevent significant progress to be made. Through school feeding, WFP intends to contribute to education indicators. Increased insecurity characterized by violent attacks, targeted assassination (civil servants, school teachers) also had an impact on enrolment rate. Nevertheless, retention rate increased by 8 points (from 78 percent to 86.01 percent) compared to 2017.

With regards to Food Consumption Score (FCS), results of PDMs revealed that consumption of foods that are high in iron and vitamin A remained low among school children. Those results are coherent with the characteristic of the Sahel where deficiencies in vitamin A and iron is a chronic issue. In its future response WFP will adapt the food basket supplied to school age children by including micronutrient powder into their food basket. It is expected that this nutrient supplement that is rich in vitamins and minerals will significantly contribute to address identified deficiencies and support optimal growth in school children.

Strategic Outcome 03

Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and malnourished ART clients have improved nutrition status in four targeted regions in Burkina Faso by 2020.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP contributed to addressing the root causes of malnutrition by building targeted beneficiaries' resilience through multi-sectoral activities in terms of institutional capacity development and monitoring to better



evaluate the effectiveness of measures taken.

Activity 4: Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls

In its response plan to provide life-saving food assistance to vulnerable populations, WFP in Burkina Faso contributes to improving the country's nutritional status through prevention of acute malnutrition programmes targeting children, pregnant and lactating women. In addition, specialized nutritious food was provided to children, pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.

Of the 5,250 beneficiaries planned, WFP assisted more than 2,900 children aged 6-23 months who received specialized nutritious food for the prevention of malnutrition. Pregnant and lactating women and girls received nutrition counselling to prevent malnutrition. A total of 45 mt of specialized nutritious food were distributed. Multisectoral activities carried out for the prevention of all forms of malnutrition for 9 months included awareness raising campaigns, malnutrition screening among children, nutrition-sensitive gardening to improve nutrition status at family level, promotion of good nutrition practice and distribution of specialized nutritious foods for the prevention of malnutrition during the lean season. All these activities were initiated to prevent all forms of malnutrition, including undernutrition and overnutrition.

In collaboration with the Direction régionale de la santé (DRS) and cooperating partners, WFP organized awareness-raising and nutrition education activities at distribution sites and supplied the sites with nutritional products. Community-based health workers were equipped with training tool boxes. Key messages on nutrition were developed to encourage beneficiaries to use nutritional products appropriately.

In line with WFP's integrated assistance approach, nutrition-sensitive activities were implemented simultaneously with food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities. For instance, in addition to creating half-moons and developing market gardens and plant nurseries, WFP also carried out nutrition-sensitive activities which included training on the use of local products and non-wood forest products with high nutritional value (orange sweet potato, baobab leaves, soumbala, moringa leaves), awareness raising on the consumption of local products, cooking demonstrations using local products, as well as training on good health and sanitation practices.

Activity 5: Support the treatment of malnutrition and wasting through the provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM including girls, malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from SAM

In 2018, WFP provided specialized nutritious food to 130,410 persons including children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. A total of 1,327 mt were distributed in line with available resources. Due to resources constraints, WFP was not able to provide training, nutritional assistance and cash-based transfer to malnourished persons undergoing antiretroviral therapy (ART).

Through its cooperating partners, WFP held sensitization activities at distribution sites and equipped field partners with picture boxes. Community-based health workers developed topics on key nutrition messages to encourage beneficiaries to use nutritional products in an appropriate manner. Throughout the year, WFP strengthened the capacities of cooperating partners. NGOs received training on community-based malnutrition prevention, whereas healthcare providers received training related to the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. The MAM treatments were done at health centres, under the responsibility of the respective regional health department, while activities related to the prevention of malnutrition were carried out by cooperating partners at community level. WFP and its partners organized training sessions targeting PLW/G. The objective was to ensure nutritional products were used properly by the intended beneficiaries. Other activities implemented with government partners and NGOs include capacity strengthening in a variety of themes including the management of various registration/monitoring tools (files, records); use of anthropometric equipment; the integrated management of moderate acute malnutrition by healthcare providers.

To make an optimal use of available resources, WFP applied geographical targeting of areas where the activity was to be implemented. Hence, although the number of eligible beneficiaries was reduced, the number of rations provided to targeted beneficiaries was respected. This allowed to maintain a good adherence rate.

Ensuring regular supply of nutritional products for the treatment of acute malnutrition is still a challenge for the Government.

Strategic Outcome 04

Smallholders in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020.

Activity 6: Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets

In Burkina Faso, the Centre-North, East, North and Sahel regions are the most affected by food insecurity. These regions are characterized by a high level of land degradation, low rainfall and long droughts making it critical to improve agriculture, livelihoods and water management. WFP and partners targeted communes and villages that show the highest level of recurrent food



insecurity and that are the most likely to be affected by land degradation.

WFP reached more than 378,000 beneficiaries (about 54,000 vulnerable households) through FFA activities. Beneficiaries were in four regions and the total value of the cash-based transfers they received amounted to about USD 2.3 million. To achieve synergies, activities were implemented in communities where partners carried out complementary activities.

To contribute to building the resilience of vulnerable communities to food and nutrition insecurity targeted in 2018, WFP and partners focused on the creation, protection and restoration of productive assets in targeted communities. Food assistance-for-assets activities (FFA) combined techniques aimed at soil and water conservation and restoration (CES [1]) as well as the protection of rehabilitated lands (DRS [2]) such as improved half-moons, stone lines, *zai* as well as gullies treatment as part of the water catchment approach.

In addition, WFP contributed to the creation and protection of lowlands, vegetable gardens, water ponds and community access roads. CES/DRS activities allowed communities to use degraded lands while lowlands allowed to maintain productivity despite climate hazards such as drought and to better harvest and use water resources. Stone-reinforced road crossings or "radiers" enabled communities to easily access basic social services such as health centres and local markets throughout the year, especially during the rainy season and after heavy rains when roads became impassable.

Three additional community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises were realized in 2018, allowing participants from 11 villages in the Centre-North region. In addition, ten CBPP update exercises were carried out in the Sahel and East regions. Household participation was inclusive with priority given to women (60 percent) and youth (70 percent).

A total of 38,000 linear meters of line of stone were vegetated and 1,424 ha of degraded land were rehabilitated. In addition, 7,160 m³ of gullies were treated; 1,180 ha of lowland were developed and ten artificial water ponds with a capacity of 3,000 m³ each were built

To support the development of FFA activities, 22 field level agreements of a total value of USD 127,000 were signed with 16 cooperating partners in the four targeted regions, namely in Centre-North, East, North and Sahel. In line with WFP's integrated resilience approach, the package of FFA activities included nutrition-sensitive activities as well.

Through the implementation of FFA activities in 2018, WFP contributed to strengthening the capacities of community-based technicians through continuous training in the field to ensure the sustainability of assets. Before

asset-creating activity 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 training to enable them to become community trainers. Those who enhanced their skills in terms of supervision of FFA-related outputs (soil and water conservation, soil protection and restoration, production of organic fertilizer and gully treatment) were encouraged to assume increasing responsibility.

Activity 7: Support value chain development of smallholders (agro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation

Through a networking workshop, Purchase for Progress (P4P) was able to connect the two milk processing units in Dori (Seno province, Sahel region) with supermarkets in the capital city, Ouagadougou (Centre region) and Dori. In line with WFP's goal to connect small-scale farmers to structured markets, women-owned and managed milk processing units in Dori started selling their yogurt to private buyers in Ouagadougou and Dori. With regards to technical support, training sessions were organised for 63 women members of the two milk processing units in Djibo on techniques, quality and hygiene in the yogurt production chain.

In 2018, WFP also linked small-scale farmers gathered in farmers' organizations (FO) to municipalities. Two workshops were organized in Kaya (Centre-North region) and Bobo-Dioulasso (Hauts-Bassins) to allow FOs, supported by WFP through the P4P initiative, to meet the requirements of municipalities in charge of supplying quality agricultural products to the national school feeding programme implemented in their respective localities. Both workshops provided discussion frameworks for a total of 51 communes and 17 farmers organizations, especially on how to develop commercial relations.

In total, WFP developed the capacities of 3,430 smallholders of which 64 percent were women as they received training on gender, quality assurance and management, the reduction of post-harvest losses, production of organic manure, as well as access to credit. To enhance farmer organisations' compliance with the OHADA [3] regulations by 31 January 2019 to be able to benefit from institutional and formal market opportunities, WFP signed an agreement with SP-PAM [4] to provide technical support to P4P-assisted FOs for their legal transformation into cooperatives.

In line with available resources, WFP purchased 172.90 mt of beans and 90 mt of yogurt from smallholder-farmers as well as small and medium enterprises for USD 137,450 and USD 243,800 respectively.

Capacity strengthening also included the provision of adequate equipment to small-scale farmers. WFP provided various equipment to partner FOs such as



tarpaulins, hermetic bags, metallic silos and manual peanut huskers, valued at USD 130,000.

In collaboration with partners, two warehouses were built in Diacpalga and Nabonsyiri to reinforce communities' storage facilities in the province of Tapoa in the East region.

Activity 8: Support the Government in the national P4P

One of the recommendations of the pilot phase of the P4P project was to gradually hand over to the Government and mainstream FOs into the national development strategy to improve their access to sustainable markets. To this end, farmers' organisations which did not participate in the P4P project were assessed with a view to facilitate their enrolment in the national P4P project. The assessment identified four farmer organisations in this regard.

Strategic Outcome 05

National partners have strengthened capacity to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2020

Activity 9: Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals programming (advocacy, policy direction and program decisions) at national and local levels

Following the results of the 2017/18 agro-pastoral campaign and subsequent analysis of the October 2017 Cadre Harmonisé which highlighted that inconsistent rains in many areas of the country would have an impact on national crop production, WFP funded an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) that was carried out jointly with government and other partners.

Based on the results of the EFSA, the Government, WFP and other humanitarian actors revised their response plans to provide adequate assistance to the persons affected by food and nutrition insecurity during the lean season (June-September). WFP provided financial support to the Government for the development of the annual Response and Support Plan for People that are Vulnerable to Food and Nutrition Insecurity (PRSPV [1]). This framework document provided guidance and planning to all stakeholders involved in the national food security system. WFP also provided financial assistance to the Government for the implementation of the nutrition-focused Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) including the training of SMART trainers, the elaboration of the Cadre Harmonisé and participated in joint missions in the framework of the Early Warning Working Group.

In 2018, WFP strengthened the capacity of rural communities to plan and implement three community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises. The long-term objective of the three-year multi-sectoral plans developed by community members themselves is to ensure local food and nutrition security using their own resources and capacities. To maximize ownership and ensure mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment, CBPP exercises also included the most vulnerable members of the community.

To contribute to addressing both immediate and root causes of malnutrition, WFP carried out various actions aimed at promoting good infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Interventions included support to community women's groups known as Learning and Monitoring Groups for the Best Feeding Practices (GASPA [2]) for infants and young children. GASPA supports pregnant and lactating women and girls at community level and are operationally active in the East, North and Sahel regions.

As part of the monitoring and assessment of the food and nutritional situation of households, WFP is working in collaboration with the SE-CNSA, SP-CONASUR and SP-PAM in the Interdisciplinary Working Group [3]. WFP supports each of these structures for several specific activities.

With SE-CNSA, joint activities included WFP support in the development of the national Response and Support Plan for People that are Vulnerable to Food and Nutrition Insecurity, participation in the monthly meetings of the CNSA Technical Committee (CT-CNSA) and the support in the monitoring and evaluation of the response plan. WFP coordinates the implementation of the response to vulnerable persons with SP-CONASUR and to develop and update contingency plans. Activities with SP-PAM include the joint management of stores, joint implementation of surveys on food security and post distribution monitoring.

Activity 10: Strengthen Early Warning Systems

Although this activity was affected by a 100 percent funding shortfall, WFP provided technical and financial support to the national early warning and monitoring and evaluation system for food and nutrition security.

An in-depth food security assessment was fully funded through immediate response emergency operation (IR-Prep) funds and was jointly organized with FAO, FEWSNET and the Government throughout the country. It provided updated data for the analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé. WFP also provided financial support for the organization of the two sessions of the Cadre Harmonisé held in March and November 2018. Technical and financial support was also provided to Market Information System/SONAGESS through the periodic joint analysis of agricultural price data and the production of the annual bulletin on agricultural prices. This support was possible thanks to the capacity strengthening

components of activities 1 to 7 of the transitional ICSP.

Financial contribution was provided to the Directorate of Nutrition to carry out a nutritional survey using the SMART methodology. An additional module on household food consumption data was added during the implementation of this nutrition survey. This module was added to complement malnutrition indicators with food safety indicators on the same sample used for the survey.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Although Burkina Faso's ranking on the most recent score Gender Inequality Index improved, women continue to face discrimination with respect to marriage, inheritance and access to productive resources, financial services, employment, political opportunities and leadership positions. Discriminatory social norms include discrimination in the family, preference for sons over girls and restricted access to resources and assets. Early marriage persists in the country and particularly discriminates against girls. Fertility preferences are influenced by the perception of girls as transient family members destined to join their husband's family after marriage. Secure access to land remains a challenge for women. According to the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) study on Burkina Faso [1], women represent 55 percent of the agricultural workforce but only 40 percent of land-owners.

WFP is committed to promoting gender equality through its activities, advocacy as well as hiring and staffing policies. For instance, significant progress was made on gender balance among WFP's staff in Burkina Faso. During the 2018 lean season, WFP recruited short term national staff who were mostly women. As such, the proportion of female staff during this critical period of the year rose to 46 percent, a 12-point increase compared to the period before the lean season (34 percent).

As Burkina Faso was under a transitional ICSP, no gender age marker was required. Once the final Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is approved, the codes will be calculated.

With a gender marker of 2A, WFP's transitional ICSP for Burkina Faso focused on creating an environment that fostered gender equality and promoted women's empowerment. For instance, under its school feeding activities, WFP worked to promote gender transformative programming and enhanced awareness of gender equality and women's empowerment at community level. A monthly take-home ration of food was provided to adolescent schoolgirls that had an attendance rate of at least 80 percent. This initiative contributed to increasing girls' attendance at school.

Similarly, while implementing its activities during the lean season, WFP ensured that the needs of women, men, girls and boys were met equally. Targeting was carried out ensuring a female participation rate of 50 percent. During this period, 52 percent of beneficiaries who received targeted food assistance were women.

In the framework of P4P activities, WFP Gender Result Networks (GRN) participated in follow-up missions to monitor gender awareness campaigns and

initiatives. These were organized in villages in Thion (East region) and Bani (Sahel region) communes as the community members were implementing activities identified in the multi-year action plans developed during the community-based participatory planning exercise.

Discussions and sensitization meetings were also organized with cooperating partners in WFP's sub-offices. For the 16-days of activism against gender-based violence, WFP and UNFPA organized a joint conference with students at Aube Nouvelle University.

Women were prioritized in the recruitment process for FFA activities. Furthermore, working norms were adapted to the needs and concerns of vulnerable persons including pregnant and lactating women and the elderly.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP ensured that its beneficiaries received assistance in dignified and safe conditions. To mitigate the protection risks of beneficiaries, WFP took several measures including the selection of cooperating partners who were familiar with the populations and the villages that WFP targeted for assistance. Moreover, WFP implemented a campaign to raise awareness on humanitarian principles to ensure that the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence are respected in the increasing challenging security context of northern Burkina Faso - a region where WFP's operations are concentrated. Advocacy efforts were made through local radio stations regarding the need for humanitarian actors to be able to carry out life-saving activities without security complications. Meetings were equally organized with local authorities and religious leaders to prepare operations on the ground.

Furthermore, efforts were made to ensure that all distribution sites were in line with humanitarian norms including the requirement for distribution sites to be at a reasonable walking distance from the beneficiaries' homes. WFP ensured basic amenities were available at distributions sites. During the period of school holidays, distributions were held at schools since they were equipped with water points as well as latrines for both girls/women and boys/men. During distributions, beneficiaries waited in shaded areas until receiving their entitlements. Women, the elderly and persons with special needs were given priority.

WFP worked with non-governmental organizations and cooperating partners to maintain flexibility in distributions in response to security and protection concerns. For instance, some distributions were delayed in the Sahel region for



security reasons and efforts were made to shorten the delays as much as possible.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Inputs and changes to WFP's programmes were communicated to communities through government counterparts, radio campaigns and WFP monitoring staff. Communities were also able to provide feedback through beneficiary feedback mechanisms such as local committees and a hotline established as part of WFP's accountability to affected populations.

Feedback mechanisms were used to monitor the performance of WFP's interventions and were integrated in all WFP activities. A toll-free number was made available to both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were given the opportunity to express themselves whenever they felt their rights were not respected or when they noticed any irregularity in the implementation of activities. The reception of phone calls was overseen by a WFP staff member who was responsible for processing the information first and for providing answers or escalating the call. Between August and December 2018, WFP handled more than a hundred calls which included warnings on the risk of diversion of assistance and also compliments.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The main environmental risks that can potentially be increased by WFP's activities are the physical pollution through inappropriate disposal of packaging of some nutritional products and food from general distributions, and the destruction of the vegetation cover for the creation of certain community assets such as lowlands and small water retention.

Mitigation measures were taken by WFP and cooperating partners to reduce the impact of activities on the environment. With regards to physical pollution, most of the packaging is stored by WFP and reused by recycling specialists. For instance, shoemakers transform packages into ropes creating income generating activities for them.

For food assistance-for-assets activities, the development protocol is regulated by the forest code which clearly indicates species and non-protected areas that may be subject to cutting and replacement.

To ensure that environmental aspects are duly considered, environmental technical services are present during the activities' planning stage and during field visits before the development of large infrastructures such as shallows and artificial water ponds.

With regard to small size landscaping such as recovery of degraded land through the activities of CES/DRS, WFP and its partners apply natural assisted regeneration (NAS). This technique saves, protects and improves the growth of the wood on the sites.



Tène's Story

Tène is from Thion commune (Gnagna province, East region). She benefitted from WFP food assistance during the lean season. She tells her story.

"In May 2018, I received in my house people who wanted to get information about my household. Two days after their visit, other heads of households and I were called to attend a meeting at the square of our village. It was then that I was informed that I and my children were identified as very vulnerable people and that we were going to benefit from WFP food assistance for four months.

Although I had received this blue card (beneficiary card), I did not believe I would get the food assistance I was being told about. But thank God, WFP team kept their promise. In fact, from June to September, I received in-kind food assistance consisting of sorghum, beans and oil of very good quality. You know, before this assistance, I was struggling to feed my family. Sometimes my smallest children became sick. When we went to the health centre the health worker will tell me that their illnesses were due to poor diet. Now I am happy. I thank WFP for this help that allowed me to have peace of mind during this rainy season. Thanks to this food assistance, I have been able to cultivate well. My son who dropped out of school in grade 5 due to the lack of resources will resume his studies this upcoming school year. I have two goats that I plan to sell to buy food. But thanks to WFP food assistance, I will use the money from the sale of these two goats to re-enrol my son and enrol my daughter in school".

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Rein Skullerud
Special operation using flat bed canoes to transport food.

Context and operations

References:

- [1] Ministry of Health. 2014. Enquête nationale sur le statut de l'iode et de l'anémie au Burkina Faso.
- [2] Direction générale des études et des statistiques sectorielles. Annuaire statistique de l'enseignement primaire 2016–2017. Available at http://cns.bf/IMG/pdf/annuaire_primaire_2016_2017_final.pdf
- [3] Aperçu des conséquences de la situation sécuritaire, OCHA (1er janvier au 30 octobre 2018). Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/02-11-2018%20Conséquences%20de%20la%20situation%20sécuritaire%20au%20Burkina%20Faso%20au%2030%20octobre.pdf>
- [4] SE-CNSA: Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire
- [5] SP-CONASUR: Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation
- [6] SP-PAM: Secrétariat Permanent aux aides du PAM

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] 6 kg of cereals, 1,5 kg of pulses, 0,75 kg of Super Cereal, 0,75 kg of oil and 0,15 kg of salt per person per month
- [2] 3 kg of cereals, 1,5kg of pulses, 6kg of Super Cereal, 0,6kg of oil and 0,09g of salt
- [3] Activities included fixing a borehole, enlarging the community garden in Goudebou refugee camp and providing smallholder farmers among refugees with agricultural inputs and equipment.
- [4] In addition, identified households received 10 bags of fodder, 10 lick stones (salt) and non-food items. The total value received by each beneficiary household through this project is about USD 840 which was complemented by trainings and veterinary care for animals.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Annuaire statistique 2016-2017, Direction générale des études et des statistiques sectorielles du Ministère de l'Education nationale et de l'alphabétisation

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] CES: Conservation des eaux et des sols
- [2] DRS: Défense et restauration des sols
- [3] OHADA: Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (Organisation for the Harmonization of Corporate Law in Africa)
- [4] SP-PAM: Secrétariat Permanent aux aides du PAM

Strategic outcome 05



[1] Plan de réponse et de soutien aux personnes vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et à la malnutrition (PRSPV)

[2] Groupes d'apprentissage et de suivi des pratiques optimales d'Alimentation du nourrisson et du jeune enfant (GASPA)

[3] No activity was carried in 2018 with the Government and partners to determine the different values (baseline and targets) related to the Zero hunger capacity scorecard. This indicator will be calculated in 2019.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] <http://www.oecd.org/development/development-gender/ETUDE-PAYS-SIGI-BURKINA-FASO.pdf>

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	334,692	406,673	121.5%
	female	418,007	482,183	115.4%
	total	752,699	888,856	118.1%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	55,036	115,177	209.3%
	female	99,146	165,467	166.9%
	total	154,182	280,644	182.0%
Children (5-18 years)	male	118,844	124,841	105.0%
	female	146,785	138,780	94.5%
	total	265,629	263,621	99.2%
Children (under 5 years)	male	160,812	166,655	103.6%
	female	172,076	177,936	103.4%
	total	332,888	344,591	103.5%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	30,108	32,073	106.5%
IDP	0	6,658	-
Returnee	0	3,681	-
Resident	722,592	846,442	117.1%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and other crisis-affected people in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round.			
Rice	1,944	1,506	77.5%
Sorghum Flour	0	44	-
Sorghum/Millet	21,626	14,993	69.3%
Dried Fruits	36	0	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,633	1,470	90.1%
LNS	0	48	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	146	143	98.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	100	-
Iodised Salt	49	0	-
Vegetable Oil	1,633	1,236	75.7%
Beans	5,892	4,388	74.5%
Split Peas	0	129	-
Strategic Outcome: Chronically-vulnerable households and school-aged children in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round			
Maize	0	52	-
Rice	2,392	428	17.9%
Uht Milk	405	90	22.1%
Corn Soya Blend	651	98	15.0%
Micronutrient Powder	6	0	-
Iodised Salt	37	1	3.5%
Vegetable Oil	249	60	24.2%
Beans	499	198	39.6%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and malnourished ART clients have improved nutrition status in four targeted regions in Burkina Faso by 2020.			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Maize	34	0	-
Dried Fruits	36	0	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,437	551	38.4%
LNS	0	77	-
Rice Soya Blend	0	0	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	831	559	67.2%
Iodised Salt	1	0	-
Vegetable Oil	86	44	51.4%
Beans	5	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholders in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020.			
Rice	1,378	0	-
Vegetable Oil	173	0	-
Beans	517	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and other crisis-affected people in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round.			
Cash	13,237,471	8,393,246	63.4%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and malnourished ART clients have improved nutrition status in four targeted regions in Burkina Faso by 2020.			
Cash	240,000	0	-
Value Voucher	252,000	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholders in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020.			
Cash	3,000,012	1,373,591	45.8%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected people in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round.				
Output A: Targeted crisis-affected people receive food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in a timely manner in order to meet their basic food needs				
Act 02. 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions				
Amount of cash transferred by WFP through the special operation to participants	US\$	10005473.0	8277381.0	82.7
Output A: Targeted Malian Refugees receive food, nutritional products, non-food items (agricultural and livestock equipment), cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in a timely manner in order to meet their basic food needs.				
Act 01. 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region				
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	1650.0	2214.0	134.2
Amount of cash transferred by WFP through the special operation to participants	US\$	2592000.0	1509134.0	58.2
Output B: Targeted crisis-affected people receive food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in a timely manner in order to meet their basic food needs				
Act 02. 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	3060.0	4165.66	136.1
Output B: Targeted Malian Refugees receive food, nutritional products, non-food items (agricultural and livestock equipment), cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in a timely manner in order to meet their basic food needs.				
Act 01. 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	526.0	230.58	43.8
Output E: Crisis-affected mothers of children under 5 and pregnant women and nursing mothers including girls benefit from social and behavioral change communication campaigns on infant and young child feeding) in order to improve their nutrition status				
Act 02. 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	4566.0	6253.0	136.9
Output E: Malian Refugees mothers of children under 5 and pregnant women and nursing mothers, including girls benefit from social and behavioral change communication campaigns on infant and young child feeding in order to improve their nutrition status				
Act 01. 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	15660.0	13976.0	89.2
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	11610.0	10292.0	88.6
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Chronically-vulnerable households and school-aged children in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round				
Output A: School-aged children receive school meals to increase equitable access to education				
Act 03. 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	570.0	565.0	99.1
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	77000.0	65400.0	84.9
Output B: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutritious food and non-food items in sufficient quantity and quality to improve nutrition status				
Act 03. 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	1349.0	247.73	18.4
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	450.0	89.67	19.9
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and malnourished ART clients have improved nutrition status in four targeted regions in Burkina Faso by 2020.				
Output A: Malnourished children 6-59 months, PWNM and malnourished ART clients receive specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment in sufficient quantity and in a timely manner in order to improve their nutrition status				
Act 05. 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	451.0	442.0	98.0
Output B: Malnourished children 6-59 months, PWNM and malnourished ART clients receive specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment in sufficient quantity and in a timely manner in order to improve their nutrition status				
Act 05. 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	3033.73	1357.31	44.7
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholders in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020.				
Output D: Targeted households and communities benefit and use community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained in order to improve their resilience.				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 06. 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets				
Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established	Ha	2500.0	1990.0	79.6
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	600.0	707.3	117.9
Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed	m3	3500.0	2704.0	77.3
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: National partners have strengthened capacity to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2020				
Output C: Food insecure people benefit from improved Government policies and technical skills to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school meals				
Act 09. 9. Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals programming (advocacy, policy direction and program decisions) at national and local levels.				
Number of capacity development activities provided to ensure smallholder farmers access public and private sector markets	Number	10.0	8.0	80.0
Number of people trained	individual	3000.0	1362.0	45.4
Number of national response plans developed with WFP support	policy	5.0	5.0	100.0
Output C: Food insecure people benefit from improved national and local emergency preparedness and response mechanisms to strengthen early warning systems				
Act 10. 10. Strengthen Early Warning Systems				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	5.0	3.0	60.0
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for Food and Nutrition Security.	individual	45.0	51.0	113.3
Number of studies and assessments supported	assessment	5.0	5.0	100.0
Output K: Food insecure people benefit from improved Government policies and technical skills to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school meals				
Act 09. 9. Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals programming (advocacy, policy direction and program decisions) at national and local levels.				
Number of partners supported	partner	20.0	17.0	85.0
Output K: Food insecure people benefit from improved national and local emergency preparedness and response mechanisms to strengthen early warning systems				
Act 10. 10. Strengthen Early Warning Systems				
Number of partners supported	partner	5.0	4.0	80.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output M: Food insecure people benefit from improved Government policies and technical skills to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school meals				
Act 09. 9. Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals programming (advocacy, policy direction and program decisions) at national and local levels.				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output M: Food insecure people benefit from improved national and local emergency preparedness and response mechanisms to strengthen early warning systems				
Act 10. 10. Strengthen Early Warning Systems				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis-affected people in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
Lean season regions	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions	Cash, Food	male	9	8	<5	<5	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	12.00	7	<5	<5	
			overall	9	7	<5	<5	
Refugee camps	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	Cash, Food	male	14.00	16.00	<7	<7	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	12.00	15.00	<7	<7	
			overall	13.00	16.00	<7	<7	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Lean season regions	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions	Cash, Food	male	55.00	56.10	>85.00	>85.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	40.00	46.10	>85.00	>85.00	
			overall	53.00	53.90	>85.00	>85.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugee camps	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	Cash, Food	male	85.60	81.90	>93.00	>93.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	91.10	77.50	>93.00	>93.00	
			overall	77.00	80.00	>86.00	>86.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Lean season regions	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions	Cash, Food	male	31.00	38.20	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.00	50.20	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	32.00	41.90	<10.00	<10.00	
Refugee camps	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	Cash, Food	male	8.90	13.00	<5	<5	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	4.80	17.60	<5	<5	
			overall	13.00	15.00	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Lean season regions	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions	Cash, Food	male	14.00	5.70	<5	<5	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.00	3.70	<5	<5	
			overall	15.00	5.10	<5	<5	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugee camps	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	Cash, Food	male	5.50	5.10	<2	<2	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	4.10	4.90	<2	<2	
			overall	10.00	5	<4	<4	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Lean season regions	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions	Cash, Food	male	72.00	52.00	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.10 CSP end Target: 2018.10
			female	87.00	45.00	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	73.00	48.00	<50.00	<50.00	
Refugee camps	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	Cash, Food	male	66.00	66.00	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	67.00	66.00	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	66.00	66.00	<50.00	<50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Lean season regions	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.10 CSP end Target: 2018.10
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	26.30	30.00	>30.00	>30.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugee camps	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0.30	19.00	>10.00	>10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Lean season regions	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions	Cash, Food	male	38.60	35.00	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	38.60	35.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	38.60	35.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Refugee camps	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	Cash, Food	male	17.80	14.00	>30.00	>30.00	Base Value: 2017.09, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.80	14.00	>30.00	>30.00	
			overall	17.80	14.00	>30.00	>30.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Chronically-vulnerable households and school-aged children in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	42.50	43.95	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	40.00	42.05	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	41.00	43.05	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	13.00	9.40	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	4	9.40	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	12.20	9.40	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	43.60	61.20	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	24.00	61.20	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	42.00	61.20	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	83.10	65.20	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	76.00	65.20	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	82.50	65.20	>90.00	>90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	35.30	26.80	<0	<0	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	64.00	26.80	<0	<0	
			overall	37.70	26.80	<0	<0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	11.00	8.90	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	14.00	8.90	=0	=0	
			overall	11.20	8.90	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	0.20	5.40	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	5.40	=0	=0	
			overall	0.20	5.40	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	51.70	63.80	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	32.00	63.80	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	50.10	63.80	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	45.40	29.90	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	62.00	29.90	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	46.80	29.90	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	16.80	29.50	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	24.00	29.50	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	17.40	29.50	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1.04	1.12	=1	=1	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Schools of Seno and Soum	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	Food	male	78.70	85.98	>85.00	>85.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	76.80	86.09	>85.00	>85.00	
			overall	78.00	86.01	>85.00	>85.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Outcome 03: Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and malnourished ART clients have improved nutrition status in four targeted regions in Burkina Faso by 2020.								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	Food	male	5	3.75	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	5	3.75	<3	<3	
			overall	5	3.75	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	Food	male	0.21	0.09	<0.10	<0.10	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0.21	0.09	<0.10	<0.10	
			overall	0.21	0.09	<0.10	<0.10	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	Food	male	0.71	0.72	<0.40	<0.40	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0.71	0.72	<0.40	<0.40	
			overall	0.71	0.72	<0.40	<0.40	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	Food	male	94.99	95.60	>96.00	>96.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	94.99	95.60	>96.00	>96.00	
			overall	94.99	95.60	>96.00	>96.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.09, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	14.80	24.00	>20.00	>20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	Cash, Food	male	21.70	35.10	>40.00	>40.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	21.70	35.10	>40.00	>40.00	
			overall	21.70	35.10	>40.00	>40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	Cash, Food	male	99.00	48.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	99.00	48.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.00	48.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	Cash, Food	male	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholders in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020.								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	Cash	male	44.00	5.79	<25.00	<25.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	3	3.39	<2	<2	
			overall	46.20	5.63	<25.00	<25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	Cash	male	13.70	93.40	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.00	90.70	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	14.90	93.20	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	Cash	male	31.80	5.60	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.00	6.70	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	31.60	5.60	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	Cash	male	54.50	1	<5	<5	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	40.00	2.70	<5	<5	
			overall	53.50	1.20	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	Cash	male	9.40	28.00	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	14.90	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	8.70	27.00	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of default rate of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts								
Intervention regions of P4P	SMS: 7. Support value chain development of smallholders (a gro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
Intervention regions of P4P	SMS: 7. Support value chain development of smallholders (a gro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	Capacity Strengthening	male	100.00	100.00	>100.00	>100.00	Base Value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	100.00	>100.00	>100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	>100.00	>100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								
Intervention regions of P4P	SMS: 7. Support value chain development of smallholders (a gro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	0.10	>75.00	>75.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	74.00	82.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Rate of post-harvest losses								
Intervention regions of P4P	SMS: 7. Support value chain development of smallholders (a gro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	4.30	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)								
Intervention regions of P4P	SMS: 7. Support value chain development of smallholders (a gro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	458182.00	446727.00	=1174545.00	=1174545.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Intervention regions of P4P	SMS: 7. Support value chain development of smallholders (a gro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	781.00	130000.00	=20000.00	=20000.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	Cash	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	47.00	50.00	>60.00	>60.00	
	Food	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	16.00	16.00	>60.00	>60.00	
		NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	16.00	16.00	>60.00	>60.00	
Refugee camps	Cash, Food	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	75.00	75.00	>60.00	>60.00	
Schools of Seno and Soum	Food	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2	7.50	>60.00	>60.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	Cash	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.00	25.00	>30.00	>30.00	
	Food	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	20.00	0	>25.00	>25.00	
		NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0.50	0	<30.00	<30.00	
Lean season regions	Cash, Food	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in four regions (East, Sahel, Centre-North and North) and other disruptions.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	18.00	14.00	>30.00	>30.00	
Refugee camps	Cash, Food	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	18.00	2	>30.00	>30.00	
Schools of Seno and Soum	Food	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	9	9	>30.00	>30.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	Cash	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	65.00	63.00	<10.00	<10.00	
	Food	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	10.00	1	<5	<5	
		NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	1	<20.00	<20.00	
Lean season regions	Cash, Food	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in four regions (East, Sahel, Centre-North and North) and other disruptions.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	61.00	77.00	<10.00	<10.00	
Refugee camps	Cash, Food	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	61.00	94.00	<10.00	<10.00	
Schools of Seno and Soum	Food	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2	1	<10.00	<10.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	Cash	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	14.00	12.00	>60.00	>60.00	
	Food	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	70.00	99.00	>70.00	>70.00	
		NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	99.50	99.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Lean season regions	Cash, Food	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in four regions (East, Sahel, Centre-North and North) and other disruptions.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.00	10.00	>60.00	>60.00	
Refugee camps	Cash, Food	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.00	4	>60.00	>60.00	
Schools of Seno and Soum	Food	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	89.00	90.00	>60.00	>60.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	Cash	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Lean season regions	Cash, Food	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in four regions (East, Sahel, Centre-North and North) and other disruptions.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Refugee camps	Cash, Food	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Schools of Seno and Soum	Food	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	Cash	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	male	40.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	40.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	40.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Intervention regions of P4P	Capacity Strengthening	SMS: 7. Support value chain development of smallholders (agro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Lean season regions	Cash, Food	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in four regions (East, Sahel, Centre-North and North) and other disruptions.	male	56.00	93.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.06 Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	56.00	93.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	56.00	93.00	=100.00	=100.00	
National coverage	Capacity Strengthening	CSI: 8. Support the Government in the national P4P	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Refugee camps	Cash, Food	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Schools of Seno and Soum	Food	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	Cash	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	NPA: 4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	1000.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		NTA: 5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Intervention regions of P4P	Capacity Strengthening	SMS: 7. Support value chain development of smallholders (agro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Lean season regions	Cash, Food	URT: 2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks in four regions (East, Sahel, Centre-North and North) and other disruptions.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.06 Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
National coverage	Capacity Strengthening	CSI: 8. Support the Government in the national P4P	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugee camps	Cash, Food	URT: 1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Schools of Seno and Soum	Food	SMP: 3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Environment								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
East / Northeast / North Central / Sahel	Cash	ACL: 6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Esther Ouoba
esther.ouoba@wfp.org

Country director

David Bulman

Cover page photo © WFP/Rein Skullerud
Special operation using flat bed canoes to transport food

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/burkina-faso>

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Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Chronically-vulnerable households and school-aged children in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round	3. Provide food assistance to targeted primary children including take home rations to girls that will be beneficial to their households.	5,976,631	4,777,584	0	4,777,584	3,294,256	1,483,328
		1. Provide food assistance to Malian refugees in the Sahel region	5,956,547	4,809,038	0	4,809,038	4,325,314	483,725
	Refugees and other crisis-affected people in Burkina Faso have access to adequate food all year-round.	2. Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks and other disruptions for all regions	40,628,193	24,676,674	2,747,284	27,423,958	26,210,342	1,213,616
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,598,539	0	1,598,539	0	1,598,539
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			52,561,371	35,861,835	2,747,284	38,609,119	33,829,911	4,779,207

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Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and malnourished ART clients have improved nutrition status in four targeted regions in Burkina Faso by 2020.	4. Prevent malnutrition, stunting and wasting through blanket feeding, nutrition, education and complementary activities for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers (PWNM), including girls.	945,479	321,772	0	321,772	81,570	240,201
		5. Support treatment of malnutrition and wasting through provision of nutritious food for children, PWNM/G and malnourished ART clients, and caretakers of children suffering from MAM	5,922,108	3,042,668	0	3,042,668	2,718,804	323,864
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,867,587	3,364,440	0	3,364,440	2,800,375	564,065

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Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholders in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020.	6. Contribute to the creation and protection of productive assets	6,748,216	6,989,816	0	6,989,816	3,617,148	3,372,668
		8. Support the Government in the national P4P	393,353	51,677	0	51,677	44,177	7,501
		7. Support value chain development of smallholders (agro-pastoralists) through trainings and capacity augmentation	1,428,113	796,825	0	796,825	572,097	224,728
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			8,569,681	7,838,318	0	7,838,318	4,233,421	3,604,897

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Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National partners have strengthened capacity to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2020	9. Support the Government on nutrition, social protection, resilience and school meals programming (advocacy, policy direction and program decisions) at national and local levels.	289,577	352,962	0	352,962	51,473	301,488
		10. Strengthen Early Warning Systems	157,612	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			447,189	352,962	0	352,962	51,473	301,488
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,066,285	0	1,066,285	0	1,066,285
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,066,285	0	1,066,285	0	1,066,285
Total Direct Operational Cost			68,445,829	48,483,839	2,747,284	51,231,123	40,915,181	10,315,942
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,384,226	2,180,127	125,956	2,306,083	1,575,229	730,854
Total Direct Costs			70,830,055	50,663,966	2,873,239	53,537,206	42,490,410	11,046,796
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,603,954	2,986,275		2,986,275	2,986,275	0
Grand Total			75,434,008	53,650,241	2,873,239	56,523,480	45,476,684	11,046,796

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Burkina Faso	75,434,008	19,341,249	45,057,938
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			