

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Burkina Faso Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, the rapid escalation of a humanitarian crisis challenged WFP's efforts for the achievement of food and nutrition security in Burkina Faso. To address the exponential rise of people in need of immediate assistance, WFP adapted its operational response through the gradual enhancement and adjustment of its 2019-2023 country strategic plan (CSP). WFP's agile response focused on meeting the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and communities affected by the rise of insecurity and climate shocks while protecting the gains of resilience-building activities. Overall, due to the rising humanitarian needs caused primarily by conflict and insecurity, resulting in the activation of WFP's highest corporate emergency response in Burkina Faso, WFP provided life-saving and resilience assistance to over one million beneficiaries in 2019.

Characterized by more frequent and violent attacks perpetrated by non-state armed groups, the insecurity situation shaped a complex operating environment for WFP and its partners. WFP developed an access strategy to enable the safe delivery of assistance to hard-to-reach beneficiaries. The country office also provided leadership through the coordination of the food security sector as well as the reinforcement of emergency telecommunications services. Through these contributions, WFP continued to cement its role as a key enabler and reliable partner for the Government and the humanitarian community.

In the face of funding shortfalls that resulted in an ongoing shortage of commodities for distribution (pipeline breaks), WFP adapted delivery modalities and reinforced its storage capacity to relieve crisis-affected populations, including during the lean season. Early in its emergency response, WFP paired unconditional resource transfers with the prevention of malnutrition activities in order to holistically address the needs of the most vulnerable, particularly pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months. These activities benefited beneficiaries in proportions far exceeding initial targets while the treatment of global acute malnutrition had to be cut down due to a lack of adequate funding as well as the scale-up of the emergency nutrition response.

Working with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy and Promotion of National Languages, WFP was able to provide meals twice a day to 43,071 school children in the Sahel region, one of the most affected by the deterioration of the security situation. In total, 5,869 school girls and their families received monthly food rations to decrease school dropout and encourage attendance. Linking with school feeding, WFP continued to reinforce the linkages between gender-transformative initiatives and economic empowerment. WFP purchased yogurt to complement school meals from milk processing units, exclusively run by women who also received year-long technical support in addition to financial backing for some of them.

Additional resilience-strengthening activities based on the principle of geographic convergence helped nurture the humanitarian-development-peace nexus within vulnerable communities. Integrated interventions focusing on areas such as nutrition, education, market development and post-harvest management were carried-out through WFP's resilience and purchase for progress programmes. Implemented in full synergy with the communities, the Government and implementing partners, the activities undertaken resulted in the rehabilitation and development of vital production assets in the Centre-Nord, Sahel, Est and Nord regions. Key achievements included 1,053 hectares of land cleared and rehabilitated as well as the set-up of new irrigation schemes for 250 hectares of agricultural land in the 20 sites that benefited from integrated food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. In various locations, IDPs and host communities joined forces to create assets benefiting both groups.

WFP worked closely with the Government to enhance its leadership and capacity towards the achievements of national food and nutrition security objectives, in full alignment with the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger). As such, WFP provided its supply chain and procurement expertise to support the Government in the replenishment of the national food security stocks. As a result, 40,000 metric tons of locally grown cereals were sourced and purchased during the year and storage capacity augmented by 4,000 mt. Capacity strengthening was also transferred to the Government through the provision of on-site storage advisory, as well as training on food storage management best practices. Finally, WFP contributed to filling critical gaps in the Government's humanitarian response by supporting the reinforcement of the national early warning systems dedicated to food security and nutrition.

1,056,457

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

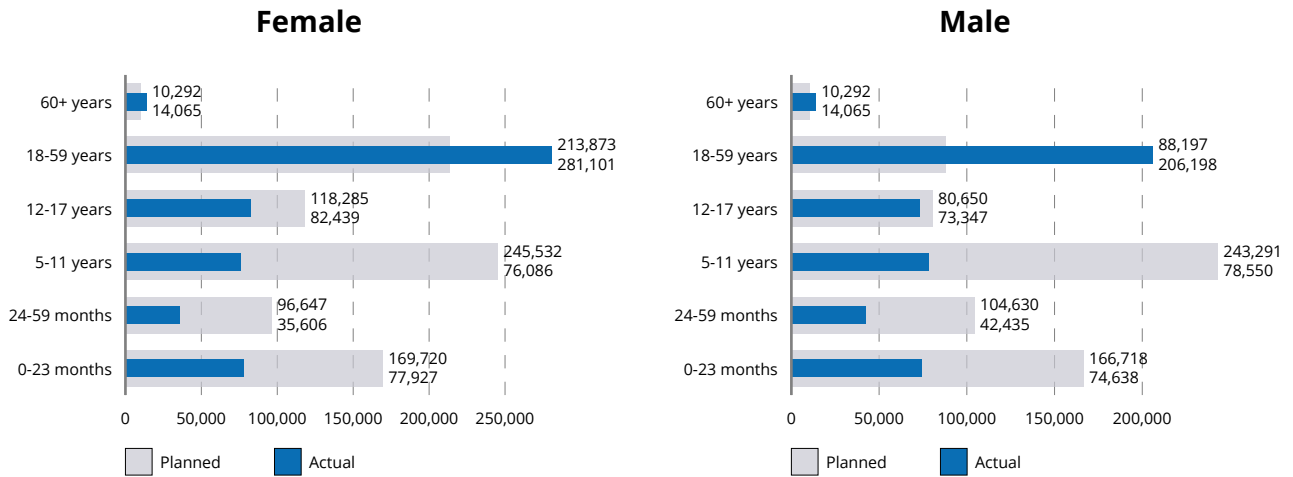


54% female

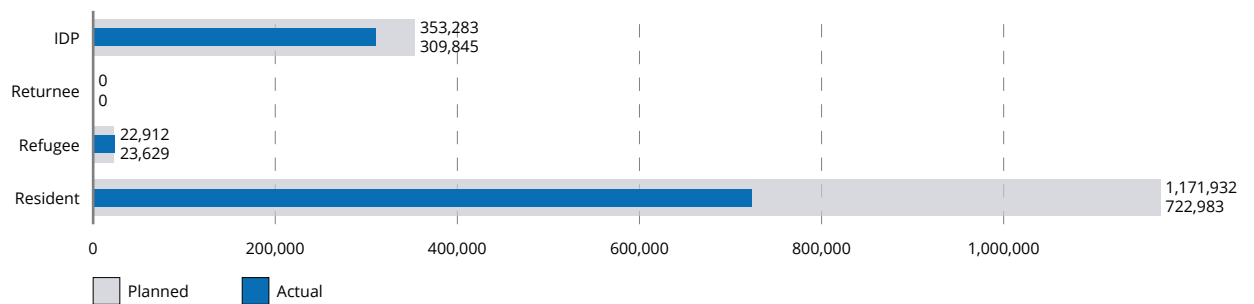


46% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



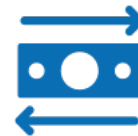
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

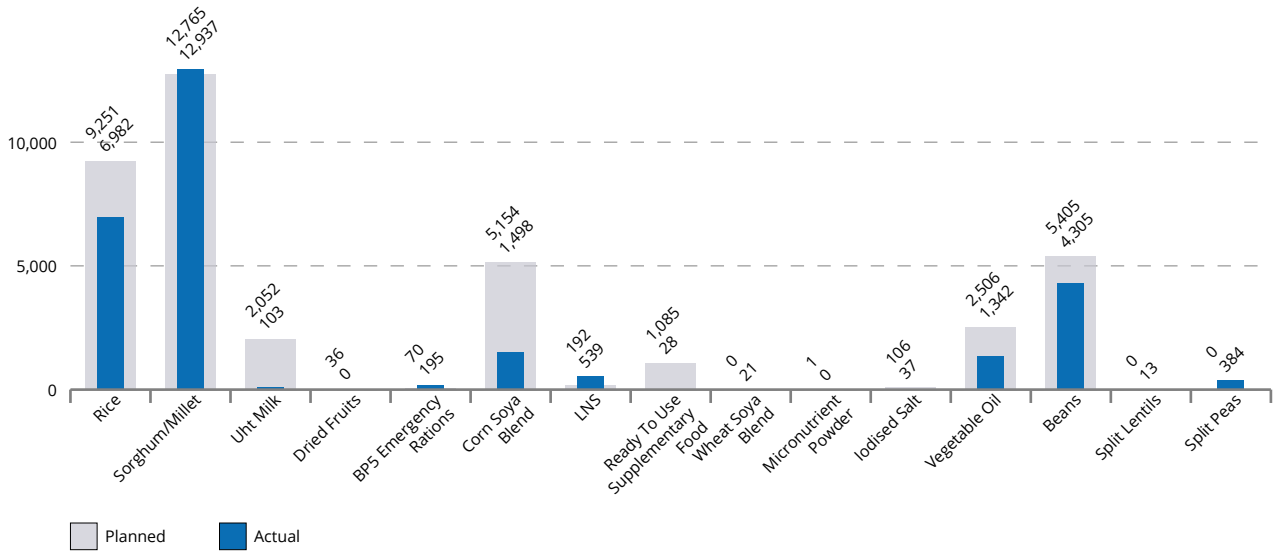


28,385 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 38,623 mt total planned

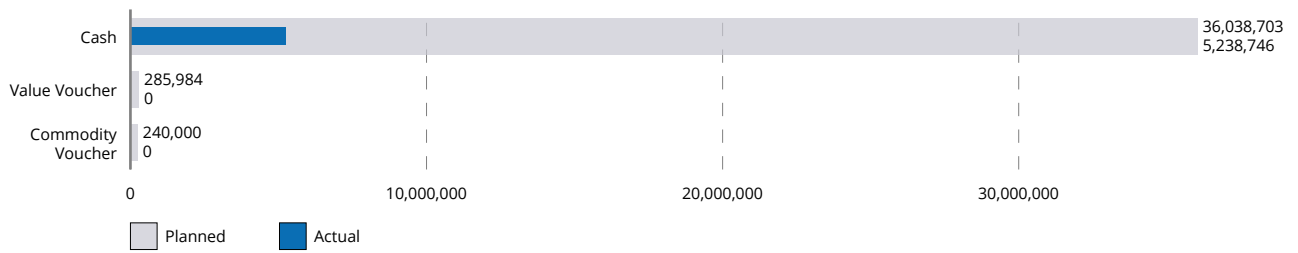


US\$ 5,238,746
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 36,564,687 total planned

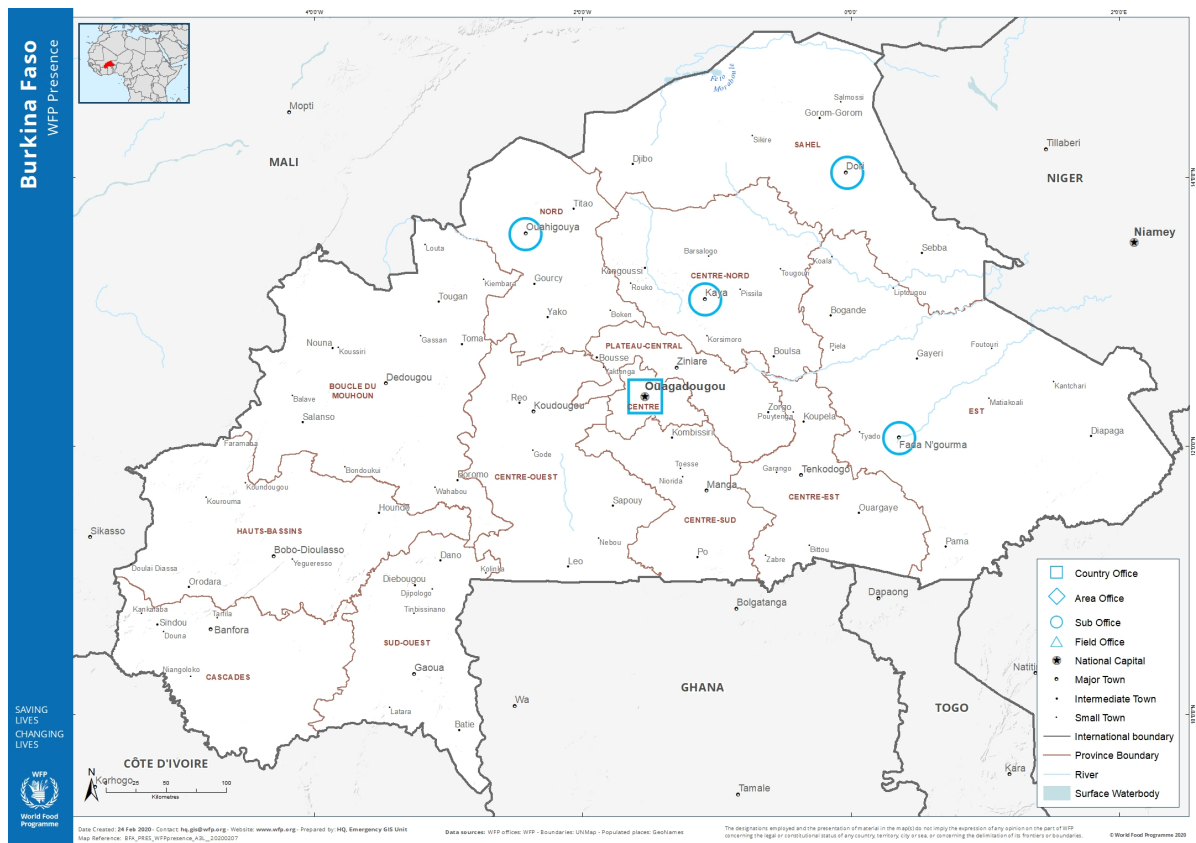
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Once a peaceful yet vulnerable and poor country, with one of the lowest humanitarian development indexes [1], 2019 marked a radical change in the lives of people living in Burkina Faso. The security situation has been rapidly deteriorating with a growing number of security incidents and violent attacks targeting civilians and defence and security forces. This unprecedented level of violence caused large displacements throughout the country, with over 560,000 people officially displaced as of December 2019 [2], a dramatic increase with respect to the same period in 2018, during which 47,000 were displaced. This figure exceeded the projection made by the humanitarian community (330,000) on internally displaced persons (IDPs) as part of the July 2019 revision of the Humanitarian Response Plan [3]. Displacement rates have been doubling every three months since the beginning of 2019.

While the Government declared a state of emergency in one-third of the country, affecting 25 percent of the population, expansion of non-state armed groups had a direct impact on access to vital safety nets. Over 1,700 schools have been closed, affecting access to education for over 240,000 children, while over 200 health centres have been closed or operating minimally, limiting access to health services for 1.2 million people [4]. Results of the October 2019 nutritional assessment in areas of high concentration of IDPs within the Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord and Est regions highlighted an alarming nutritional situation, with moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition rates as high as 19.7 percent and 7.8 percent respectively in two out of the four priority regions [5]. Deterioration of security negatively impacted the populations' ability to access productive assets and land, further aggravating an already vulnerable situation where over 688,000 were identified to need food assistance during the 2019 lean season [6].

With the increase in security incidents, humanitarian access has been substantially affected, limiting WFP's and partners' ability to implement activities in a consistent manner. Despite humanitarian actors not having been targeted, delays were observed to access specific routes and locations, due to insecurity and incidents affecting transporters. In response, WFP implemented diverse access strategies to ensure assistance in hard-to-reach locations. This includes regular assistance to crisis-affected populations, vulnerable populations affected by the lean season, refugees, and to continue resilience-building activities.

Agriculture accounts for 34.2 percent of the gross domestic product, with 80 percent of the population relying on harvests from one agricultural season to feed themselves. However, it is estimated that 470,000 hectares of lands are degraded every year, thus greatly lowering crop yield and subsequently affecting households' food and nutritional security [7]. High levels of food and nutrition insecurity combined with low resilience to climate and man-made shocks call for integrated resilience combining conditional food and/or cash assistance with nutritional and school feeding activities. In this context, WFP's coordinated humanitarian and resilient response has been critical to support the Government in addressing the diverse challenges present in the country.

In 2019, WFP's activities in Burkina Faso were implemented through the country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) with six strategic outcomes and were adapted through different budget revisions to the evolving operational context. The CSP supports the Government's economic and social development priorities by adopting a similar focus on areas such as the nutrition status of women and children, access to education, the reduction of gender inequalities and the development of sustainable resources.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, under strategic outcome 1, WFP focused the majority of its resources towards meeting the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations (IDPs, host-communities, refugees and food-insecure people affected by the lean season). Unconditional resource transfers, nutrition in emergencies and emergency school feeding activities were planned, mainly in partnership with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. Under strategic outcomes 2 and 3, WFP ensured the continuation of school feeding activities, including take-home rations for school girls, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, and implemented nutrition activities for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and children aged 6-59 months respectively as well as pregnant and lactating women/girls across the country in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Interventions for the prevention of acute malnutrition were also provided to malnourished antiretroviral therapy clients. Under strategic outcome 4, asset creation and resilience-strengthening activities, designed through community-based participatory planning approach, were undertaken in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Working towards SDG 17, WFP implemented activities aimed at strengthening local and national institutional capacities (strategic outcome 5). In response to the humanitarian crisis, WFP also provided common services to the humanitarian and development community, for the setting up of United Nations (UN) hubs in five locations (strategic outcome 6) among others. In addition, WFP continued to support humanitarian coordination with its coordination and/or participation in sectoral groups in areas such as food security, nutrition and cash-based transfers.

CSP financial overview

In 2019, the country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) of WFP in Burkina Faso was funded at 85 percent of the total needs-based plan established in the last budget revision (November 2019). Although the level of resources mobilized in 2019 significantly exceeded the total contributions for 2018, it is important to note that a substantial portion of the funding received was allocated for specific activities. Furthermore, part of the funding was confirmed in late December 2019, responding to WFP's requests of support, but would be accessible only in 2020.

Although the resources readily available only covered 59 percent of the funding required in 2019, WFP was able to scale up its operations in response to an unprecedented growth of people vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, as reflected by the successive activation of WFP Level 2 (May) and Level 3 emergency (September) in 2019. Nevertheless, WFP's capacity to maintain and increase its operations was faced with intermittent funding challenges. To allow for immediate response enhancement, internal advance financing mechanisms were recurrently used to ensure the continuation and scale-up of WFP's operations in Burkina Faso.

The rapid deterioration of the security situation and its impact on vulnerable populations resulted in three budget revisions of the CSP during 2019. The total funding requirement for the full CSP duration went from an initial USD 172.8 million to USD 376.7 million established in the last budget revision, an increase of 117 percent. The first budget revision effective in March allowed for an enhancement of specific activities under strategic outcomes 1 and 2, as well as the capture of the World Bank's contribution to the Government of Burkina Faso, channelled through strategic outcome 6. A second budget revision was approved in May due to the necessity to scale up food and nutrition assistance, while starting emergency school feeding activities.

In May, WFP's emergency response in Burkina Faso was categorized as a Level 2 emergency and a third budget revision was prepared in anticipation of a continuing increase of population displacements which was deemed likely to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities during the upcoming lean season period. Subsequently, WFP designed an inclusive crisis response strategy aimed at relieving pressure on host communities, addressing the immediate food security needs of displaced populations and assisting seasonally food insecure persons during the lean season. The budget for emergency food assistance (strategic outcome 1) was significantly increased and donor flexibility was a critical factor in allowing WFP to take out internal loans against forecasted contributions. Other significant changes introduced in the third budget revision included the creation of two activities under strategic outcome 6, including provision of emergency telecommunications assistance (activity 8) and evaluation of the need for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) (activity 9).

In September 2019, WFP increased the level of emergency for the Central Sahel by activating a regional Level 3 emergency, thus the operation moved from Level 2 to Level 3 emergency. Therefore, the country office was able to access much needed funding opportunities at the regional level in the context of a population of internally displaced people far exceeding projection established in the last budget revision. As part of its resource mobilization strategy, WFP sought to increase contributions from large traditional donors while retaining the support of recent donors or engaging new ones. In this regard, a targeted and increased engagement approach involving efforts such as the dissemination of evidence-based reports, field visits and in and out-of-country briefings with donors was carried out throughout the year. The Government has also supported WFP by advocating towards donors to contribute to WFP's interventions.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$53,827,135	\$6,693,675	\$40,777,841	\$22,637,964

Activity 1: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to targeted populations affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions

In Burkina Faso, WFP responded to an escalating humanitarian crisis through distributions of in-kind and cash-based transfers as well as nutrition activities aimed at providing populations with vital assistance. In 2019, WFP was able to assist over 620,000 beneficiaries with general food distributions. Thanks to donor contributions and internal advance funding mechanisms, 76 percent of the funding requirement was resourced, and continued assistance was ensured throughout the year. However, WFP faced major funding gaps in order to finance the emergency response which was significantly enhanced throughout 2019. It was only in the last quarter that WFP started to receive contributions commensurate with the needs. A significant portion of the funding received late into the year could not be allocated towards emergency activities implemented in 2019, and will help cover the needs of planned operations in 2020.

The country's security situation rapidly deteriorated as violent attacks perpetrated by non-state armed groups increased throughout the year. Consequently, the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) increased from over 47,000 in December 2018 to 560,000 in December 2019 [1]. Population displacements exacerbated existing vulnerabilities among host communities. WFP conducted a series of multisectoral assessments in conjunction with United Nations (UN) partners and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) [2]. Initially carried out in the Sahel and Centre-Nord regions in January and later extended to other regions, the assessments' results placed food security as a critical priority.

To support the Government, WFP developed an emergency response to augment its provision of life-saving assistance. Enhanced under three budget revisions, WFP's response planned to assist 70 percent of the IDPs as registered by CONASUR. For every IDP household assisted, WFP also intended to assist the host family through quarterly food rations. In January, WFP provided rations to 31,000 IDPs, reaching over 293,000 IDPs by the end of the year of which 130,000 were registered under WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) [3]. As the number of IDPs grew, WFP faced critical challenges in resource mobilization, availability of commodities, access and capacity, which affected WFP's capacity to serve the entirety of targeted populations.

Through reinforced partnerships and enhanced internal capacity, WFP sought to mitigate the obstacles faced. These partnerships included working closely with CONASUR to conduct needs assessment and targeting. The human resource capacity of Dori (Sahel) and Fada N'Gourma (Est) field offices was reinforced, while field offices in Kaya (Centre-Nord) and Ouahigouya (Nord) were opened to ensure coordinated response in related regions. Temporary deployments and additional staff also joined the operation. Besides, WFP co-led, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the food security sector for which a cluster counting 24 member organizations was activated in December. WFP developed an access strategy to improve delivery capacity and leverage security. Its implementation allowed WFP and its partners to considerably reduce insecurity-related risks and scale up assistance to hard-to-reach populations. The contracting of transporters operating locally was also key to WFP's ability to reach beneficiaries living in difficult-to-access locations. However, increased access constraints have impeded WFP's ability to provide assistance to all sites.

Food rations to IDPs and host communities comprising of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and, to a lesser extent, rice were appropriately supplied [4]. WFP aimed to introduce cash-based transfers to IDPs and host-communities, but due to security reasons and lack of adequate assessments, this will be introduced in 2020. A food security assessment among IDPs who received WFP's assistance revealed worrisome vulnerability levels. Only a slight majority of IDPs had an acceptable food consumption score (FCS), while more than one third of beneficiaries assisted showed a borderline score. The consumption-based coping strategy index remained high (15 points), in comparison to an end-of-CSP target of 3. One polled household out of 10 indicated periodically lacking food or cash to buy food. The lack of adequate funding, especially during the first half of the year, constrained WFP's ability to provide food in sufficient quantities. The negative FCS also stemmed from a deprivation of livelihoods for a majority of IDPs whose displacements were still recent. In this context, their dependence on WFP-provided food rations remained critically high.

Prior to the crisis, the areas prioritized by WFP's emergency response were already showing concerning level of malnutrition [5]. To contain further deterioration of the nutrition situation, WFP started in January to couple general food distributions to IDPs and host communities with activities focusing on both prevention and treatment of

malnutrition. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received fortified oil and Super Cereal while children aged 6-23 months were given Super Cereal Plus. Nutrition activities suffered from shortage of nutritional inputs and intermittent funding.

Rising insecurity also forced the closure of schools, including in the Sahel region, subsequently causing the partial interruption of WFP's school feeding programme. School feeding, if maintained and adapted to an emergency context, becomes an intervention that ensures children's protection and access to food. In line with this approach, WFP provided meals to internally displaced students participating in catch-up classes during the summer break. WFP also designed an emergency school feeding programme targeting displaced children who had relocated with their families in secured areas of the Centre-Nord, Nord, Sahel, Est and the Boucle du Mouhoun regions. The operational start for this programme has been delayed due to a lack of resources and the challenges in identifying, with the Government, the schools to be assisted.

For the lean season response, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Facilities on the targeting of eligible households based on the results of the Cadre Harmonisé that identified 688,000 people in need of assistance during the 2019 lean season (June-August). However, insecurity constrained the targeting phase and delayed the response preparation. Subsequently, in-kind and cash-based distributions only started in July compared to June in 2018. To mitigate this late start, WFP prioritized, in line with available resources, the immediate delivery of assistance in the Sahel, Est and Centre-Nord. There, both cash-based and in-kind assistance were provided and covered the full three months planned. In other regions targeted (Nord, Centre Sud, Plateau Central and Centre-Ouest), only cash worth two-and-a-half months of assistance was distributed due to funding shortfall. In total, WFP assisted over 291,000 people in these regions. In addition, WFP assisted children aged 6-23 months and PLW with prevention interventions including a blanket supplementary feeding programme. The delay faced during the preparatory phase and the limited funding received affected the activity's performance. The proportion of households with acceptable FCS saw a net improvement despite falling short of yearly target, while the percentage of households with borderline FCS is at 23.9 percent compared to the yearly target of 15 percent.

Working in close coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the National Commission for Refugees [6] and other partners, WFP continued its assistance to Malian refugees living in Goudébou and Mentao camps. At its peak (December), this operation supported 23,665 beneficiaries. Notwithstanding the volatile context, WFP maintained continued assistance despite the periodic changes in modalities caused by insecurity that affected the activity's performance. Even though beneficiaries' preference goes towards a mix of cash and in-kind assistance, cash-based assistance had to be interrupted since August at Mentao camp and since November at Goudébou camp due to security concerns. An equivalent amount in in-kind was added to the initial ration planned to make up for the suspension of cash distribution. WFP started working on the introduction of mobile money to safely reintroduce cash-based assistance. In addition, WFP and its partners were unable to organize distributions at Mentao camp in October and November due to security constraints.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks and other disruption	4

Strategic outcome 02

Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$8,523,601	\$5,958,902	\$5,013,281	\$2,868,647

All allocated contributions under strategic outcome 2 were in support of activity 2, which was resourced at 59 percent. Nonetheless, due to security concerns, the activities could not be implemented at planned scale. Meanwhile, WFP was not able to secure resources for activity 3 due to a shift in funding priorities that hampered the backing of resilience strengthening interventions.

Activity 2: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school years, including take-home rations for girls



The rise in insecurity and armed attacks by non-state armed groups took a heavy toll on the education system, particularly in the Soum and Séno provinces (Sahel region) where WFP's school feeding programme operates. Consequently, 302 out of the 570 WFP-assisted schools closed or underwent partial closure. In some cases, WFP took the decision to cease the delivery of food as a preemptive protection measure aimed at reducing risks of potential attacks on students and teachers. Nonetheless, WFP managed to resume its activity in most schools by coordinating closely with local authorities in monitoring the security situation. Under these circumstances, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy and Promotion of National Languages was able to provide meals to only 43,612 school children, far short of the initial target of 84,700 beneficiaries. Given the chronic food insecurity that characterises the Sahel region, WFP provided two daily nutritious meals in order to make up for low food intake among enrolled children. The meals served were composed of (i) yogurt or Super Cereal, a nutrient-fortified corn-soya blend (for breakfast) and (ii) rice, beans cooked with oil and salt (for lunch). During the school summer break, WFP also provided school meals to internally displaced students participating in catch-up classes in preparation for academic exams.

Due to the difficult operational context and the sharp reduction in schools served, the school feeding programme's performances were negatively affected with indicators falling short of targets set. The drop-out rate increased, while the retention rate diminished. The enrolment rate declined, reflecting the downward evolution registered for the Sahel region. In this region, enrolment dropped by 47.4 percent between the 2017-2018 school year and the 2018-2019 school year, which was by far the highest decrease recorded among all regions. Despite a value that points to a positive evolution, the gender ratio (proportion of boys to girls benefiting from the programme) should be assessed in the context of increasing activity from non-state armed groups which primarily target men and boys. Among other factors, this threat caused a protection-related issue and likely influenced families' decisions to take boys out of school which, by default, raised the proportion of girls enrolled comparatively to boys.

WFP delivered take-home rations for girls, providing an incentive for families to send to and keep girls in schools. This intervention targeted girls attending the last two grades of primary education, as they are particularly at risk of dropping out and being exposed to early marriage. Rooted in poverty and social norms that perpetuate gender inequality, early marriage is particularly high in Burkina Faso, where one in two girls is married before the age of 18 and one in 10 before the age of 15 [1]. Under this new modality, each family who had a girl enrolled in one of the last two grades of was entitled to a monthly ration of 10 kilograms of cereals. The attribution of the ration was conditional to the completion of all previous grades as well as an attendance rate superior to 80 percent. In total, 5,869 girls and their families benefited from take-home rations, a higher number than the planned target of 5,000 beneficiaries.

WFP also continued to support sustainable local food systems and rural economic development by distributing locally produced yogurt to 8,667 children in 31 schools. Started in 2015 in the Séno province of the Sahel region, the yogurt project was to be extended to the Soum province in the same region, but insecurity-related issues put on hold the planned extension. The yogurt distributed to the children was produced by three milk processing units run by women and supported by WFP through the purchase for progress (P4P) programme under strategic outcome 4. Yogurt was served without disruption in all the schools targeted in the initial distribution plan. While encouraging class attendance, the project aimed to improve the nutritional value of meals served to children by introducing animal proteins and diversifying their diet with locally available nutritious products. As a result, this integrated initiative strategically linked WFP's support to local producers through the promotion of rural entrepreneurship, education and women's empowerment.

Activity 3: Provide assistance through cash-based transfers (CBTs) to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets, including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls

Even though Burkina Faso's most recent score on the Gender Inequality Index (GII) shows improvements, discrimination against women in areas such as access to education, productive resources and employment persist. Burkina Faso ranks 147 out of 162 countries on the 2018 GII [2]. To address this gap, the Government has established as a priority the promotion of decent employment and social protection, especially for young people and women, in its 2016-2020 national economic and social development plan (PNDES). In this regard, this third activity of the CSP was designed to support the Government's plan through a safety net project targeting adolescent girls living within vulnerable households in peri-urban areas of Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso. The 2019 plan included monthly CBTs combined with sensitization sessions on reproductive health and trainings on income-generating activities. In addition, high performing girls were to receive start-up kits to boost the start of their professional activities. However, considering the evolution of the humanitarian context and the change of priorities, WFP was not able to secure funding for this resilience-building activity which was therefore not carried-out.

The absence of funding for this activity also affected WFP's contribution for the development of a single national registry of beneficiaries. If developed, such a database would bring about multiple improvements regarding the identification and management of beneficiaries, the coordination of partners and the delivery of assistance. Although a Government-managed database for beneficiaries is in place, it only covers 63 communes out of the 371 existing in Burkina Faso and has low targeting rates within the communes registered. Notwithstanding the lack of funding, a

targeting method for the revamp of the registry has been agreed upon and WFP is in the process of hiring a programme assistant for the operational management of this activity.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, including take home rations for girls	4
Provide CBT assistance to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	N/A

Strategic outcome 03

Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year round.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$8,688,191	\$5,172,020	\$6,380,159	\$4,087,294

Activity 4: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting

Strategic outcome 3 aimed to support national efforts to address the root causes of malnutrition. Although 73 percent of the 2019 requirement was resourced, only 64 percent of the funding secured was utilized. The spread of insecurity and a longstanding strike of public healthcare workers hindered the full implementation of nutrition interventions and, as a result, the resources mobilized could not be fully utilized. In 2019, WFP responded to Burkina Faso's severe nutrition situation through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities that included the treatment of acute malnutrition and the prevention of wasting and stunting.

Until recently, Burkina Faso had made substantial progress in reducing malnutrition. Child stunting reduced from 35 percent in 2010 to 25 percent in 2018. Child wasting also reduced in recent years and was nationally reported at 8.5 percent in 2018. However, these positive gains were jeopardized by the rise of insecurity and subsequent effects on the nutrition status of the most vulnerable populations. Among other negative consequences, the growing instability caused the closure of numerous health centres or led to health centres operating at a minimal service, further limiting access to treatment for affected communities. Overall, 1.2 million people were estimated to have been affected by the crisis [1]. The Sahel, the most affected region by the degradation of the nutrition situation, showed a prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and underweight at 12.6 and 31.3 percent respectively. In addition, nine provinces within the Centre-Nord, Sahel, Est and Nord regions recorded levels above the critical threshold of 10 percent set by the World Health Organization (WHO's) classification [2].

In May, the second budget revision to the country strategic plan (CSP) introduced the scale-up and restructuring of WFP's response, considering the deteriorating nutrition situation in Burkina Faso. As a result, a significant portion of activities related to the prevention of malnutrition was integrated into WFP's emergency plan under strategic outcome 1. As such, WFP started pairing unconditional resource transfers with malnutrition detection interventions. Under strategic outcome 3, the treatment of malnutrition was prioritized through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes, including social behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities. In close coordination with the Ministry of Health, WFP developed a community-based approach for the detection of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) which is in the last stages of finalization and approval. This new protocol is expected to promote enhanced and refined screening process of persons showing concerning levels of malnutrition. WFP also took an active role in the nutrition cluster as well as its different task force committees.

From January to May, 16,656 children aged 6-23 months were given Super Cereal Plus and 2,564 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received fortified oil and Super Cereal as part of acute malnutrition prevention interventions through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). Moreover, 30,428 children aged 6-59 months received ready-to-use supplementary food and 12,704 PLW benefited from fortified oil and Super Cereal for the treatment of MAM in the Centre-Nord, Sahel, Est and Nord regions. In May, a country-wide strike of public healthcare workers started and lasted until November. During this period, data related to the tracking of nutrition interventions were not registered into the national database, affecting timely reporting of activities performed. However, data collected before the beginning of the strike revealed positive results: (i) the recovery rate for populations treated for MAM reached 93.64

percent, 20 percent above the target set; (ii) mortality rate for patients who had received MAM treatment was at 0.1 percent, compared to the baseline value (5 percent) and the corporate target (maximum 3 percent); and (iii) the non-response rate for patients treated for MAM was only at 0.5 percent, while the default rate was at 5.75 percent, far better than the corporate target set for a maximum value of 15 percent.

Despite the positive gains recorded during the first five months of the year, a SMART nutritional risk assessment (or standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transition) conducted in areas with high concentration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in October 2019 highlighted a worrying degradation of the nutrition status of children aged 6-59 months and PLW in the Nord, Centre-Nord, Sahel and Est regions in comparison to 2018. In two out of the four priority regions surveyed, moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition showed rates as high as 19.7 percent and 7.8 percent respectively [3]. Even though WFP continued to deliver nutritional inputs to supported health centres throughout the sectoral strike which took place between May and November, WFP was not able to monitor stocks received and their use by the structures supplied. In addition, ongoing pipeline breaks combined with delays in the delivery of nutritional commodities sourced on international markets further affected WFP's operational response. This unfortunate situation, combined with the steady rise of insecurity, severely constrained WFP's and partners' capacity to contain the worsening nutrition situation as captured by the October 2019's SMART assessment.

WFP supported the Government's plan for the promotion of infant feeding through the set-up of 56 groups for training and monitoring of infant and young child feeding practices (GASPA). The groups were run in Bani (in the Sahel region) and Banh (in the Nord region) and benefited around 7,800 mothers in total. Activities undertaken included the detection of acute malnutrition as well as cooking demonstrations to enhance the food preparation skills of participating mothers. The malnutrition prevalence rate of GASPA's participants was consistently lower than regional averages. The difference observed points to GASPA's positive influence on behaviour change for infant feeding. WFP envisions to soon extend the programme to the Centre-Nord region.

Through interventions focusing on the treatment of acute malnutrition, WFP assisted 685 malnourished antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, PLW and children aged 6-59 months. Beneficiaries received six months worth of Super Cereal and fortified oil. The initial objective of 5,000 ART clients could not be reached due to a funding shortfall that prevented WFP from supporting human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) treatment structures through which targeting was originally supposed to take place. In addition, 241 healthcare workers out of 260 planned received training on the detection of HIV among people suffering from MAM. WFP provided technical and financial support for a study on the nutritional status of the persons living with HIV (PLHIV) and the social barriers to accessing treatment. Among other findings, the study revealed a higher malnutrition rate within PLHIV in comparison to the rest of the population.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	4

Strategic outcome 04

Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas, including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$10,767,255	\$6,502,949	\$11,460,720	\$6,139,234

Activity 5: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices

In 2019, 106 percent of the 2019 funding requirement was resourced and 54 percent of the resources were utilized. The spread of insecurity partially affected food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions. Although FFA took place in the Centre-Nord, Sahel, Est and Nord regions, interventions carried out in the Centre-Nord were particularly at risk. In this region, some projects had to be interrupted in the course of implementation and relocated in a safer zone, further South. The sudden halt and change of location delayed the implementation of the planned activities and had a negative, although moderate, impact on the performance of FFA activities and subsequent funds disbursement. This explains the low level of expenditures recorded despite a level of funding secured exceeding the need-based plan.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP linked its emergency response with scaled-up resilience activities in the Centre-Nord, Est, Nord and Sahel regions. These activities relied on a nexus approach grounded in community-based participatory planning (CBPP) in relatively stable but food-insecure areas. The implementation of these interconnected activities was based on integrated efforts, such as the creation of community assets, nutritional support, the promotion of education, capacity strengthening as well as the development of the value chains for smallholder farmers. Despite the rapid escalation of attacks in the targeted areas, WFP strived to maintain and enhance the gains of resilience projects, for instance by involving displaced people along local communities in land restoration activities.

Through the FFA programme, WFP and its partners focused on the creation, protection and restoration of productive assets for communities located in the Centre-Nord, Sahel, Est and Nord regions. A majority of cash and a smaller proportion of food were transferred to over 206,000 beneficiaries for their involvement in resilience strengthening activities. Inclusive participation was promoted and translated into the involvement of a high percentage of women and youth. The assistance received helped fill the food gap of recipient households and led to the rehabilitation and development of vital production infrastructures. Assets restored and created included 1,053 hectares of land cleared and rehabilitated and the set-up of new irrigation schemes for 250 hectares of agricultural land in the 20 sites that benefited from integrated FFA activities. Several assets such half-moons and stone bunds were also created to better harvest water. Additional achievements such as the reparation of damaged roads helped maintain crucial access to remote social, economic and health structures, especially during the rainy season. A number of assets developed also benefited indirect beneficiaries (tier 2 beneficiaries) who took part in the initial CBPP phase.

Dynamic partnership, a key aspect of this programme, was further reinforced through the signatures of nine field-level agreements (FLAs) with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local authorities at the regional level, as well as one FLA signed with the Government at the national level. Moreover, FFA activities were integrated with several nutrition-sensitive efforts.

Women's groups (96 villages covered) known as learning and monitoring groups for the best feeding practices (GASPAs) for infants and young children were run throughout the year in 96 villages. These groups were also used to detect and treat cases of malnutrition. Managed by the Government, WFP provided funding for the running of GASPAs and trained the community agents in charge of facilitating the meetings and engagement with the communities. In 2019, an estimated 7,800 mothers participated in sensitization sessions organized by GASPAs, principally in the Sahel region. In the latter, community sensitization sessions on nutrition reached over 99,000 people, of which 60 percent were women. WFP also financed the construction of local structures used for facilitated discussions on nutrition-related best practices and targeting communities at large, including men and community leaders.

In order to reinforce the provision of nutritious meals for school children, two vegetable gardens were started in Bani, one of the sites that benefited from WFP's resilience package. WFP trained the state extension workers who worked with and supervised the community and covered the purchase of seeds and irrigation equipment. Plans have been made to add 24 gardens to schools that are already providing yogurt to their students in the Sahel region. This extension is part of a strategy to increase school enrollment and retention among vulnerable communities. Additionally, WFP trained 300 women involved in the cooking of school meals on hygiene-related best practices.

A range of purchase for progress (P4P) activities were also implemented in synergy with other interventions under WFP's resilience portfolio in Burkina Faso. WFP continued to support six milk processing units (MPUs) in the Sahel region and bought 100 tons of yogurt from three of them which were already certified, while the other three were still working on their capacity to supply quality and certified products. These purchases totaling USD 475,328 contributed to increasing their annual revenues. A seventh MPU has been identified and is expected to join P4P's milk project in the near future. On the receiving end, over 8,600 students had their school meals complemented with nutritious yogurt during the school year.

WFP was also able to strengthen the production and enhance its advocacy for smallholder farmers' access to markets with a focus on advancing women's empowerment. Two warehouses, including one for a women farmer organization in the Centre-Nord [1], were built through WFP's support to the national P4P initiative. Moreover, four farming cooperatives received 4,292 hermetic storage bags, while 105 members of targeted cooperatives benefited from marketing and financial literacy-themed trainings. In addition, 30 female smallholders from the CBPP areas in the Est, Sahel and Centre-Nord regions took part in a study trip to Ouahigouya in order to be exposed to the work of a training-based farmer organization sponsored by WFP. However, a lack of funding prevented anti-retroviral therapy clients supported by WFP under the nutrition activity (activity 4) to be referred as initially planned to income-generating activities through FFA.

Partnering with PlaNNet Guarantee, WFP also planned a series of trainings on post-harvest loss coupled with the introduction of weather index-based insurance in various villages likely to be affected by drought. Among other goals, this initiative aimed to leverage smallholders' access to financial institutions, which are more inclined to grant loans to smallholders backed with insurance. The WFP-subsidised insurance was subscribed by 700 smallholder farmers, a number inferior to the planned target of 1,000 policy holders which could not be reached due to a lack of adequate

funding. The overall performance of P4P activities was also altered by the necessity to replace the initially identified farmer organization and find a new partner for the set-up of two soybean processing facilities in the Hauts-Bassins region. In total, WFP's P4P enhanced the technical capacity of 3,431 smallholders, of which 64 percent were women, through trainings covering areas such as the reduction of post-harvest losses, management, marketing, risks management and access to credit.

WFP indirectly reached over 160,000 smallholders (65 percent women), thanks to training activities carried-out by its partners. Through the replenishment of the national food security stock handled by WFP, 12,000 tons of maize, sorghum and millet were bought from smallholder farmers. In this regard, WFP's investment over the past years in the capacity development of P4P-supported producers helped build a network of smallholders able to supply grains in line with the quantity and quality requirements of big commercial markets.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide livelihood and asset support including value chain development , agricultural insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices to targeted groups	3

Strategic outcome 05

National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$522,590	\$410,085	\$2,757,978	\$341,083

Activity 6: Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, national purchase for progress, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.

As part of strategic outcome 5, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of various Government entities and partners with the goal of improving national food security planning and response. WFP's support directly contributed to the enhancement of Government-led programmes and policies, including the national food security and nutrition policy and the national plan of the rural sector. WFP also provided its expertise for the development of the national school feeding strategy. The funding received for strategic outcome 5 far exceeded the requirements thanks to a multi-year contribution for the strengthening of the Government's early warning system. However, only a portion of the funding received was effectively spent due to administrative delays that caused to defer the project's implementation.

In 2019, WFP carried on its support for the reinforcement of the national early warning and assessment systems dedicated to food security and nutrition. The Government-run national assessment on food security was substantially funded by WFP (42 percent of total needs), who also provided technical support in the form of vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) capacity for data analysis and mapping purposes. Notwithstanding limited funding and constrained capacity due to a fast-developing humanitarian crisis, WFP managed to support the data collection and analysis phases of the Cadre Harmonisé and the agro-pastoral campaigns. In this regard, data collection tools in the form of smartphones, weight scales and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tape were provided. In addition, training of trainers was delivered to partners and community focal points taking part in the assessment for the reinforcement of the early-warning mechanisms in the Sahel, Est, Centre-Nord and Nord regions.

Furthermore, thanks to internal funding, WFP was able to further reinforce its support to the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) at the onset of the emergency. This included the provision of three mobile storage units for Barsalogo and Foubé camps, host to internally displaced people in the Centre-Nord as well as on-site technical support to train CONASUR's staff on beneficiaries' registration and speed up the registration process. Nevertheless, this activity suffered delays which were caused by the difficulty to recruit a programme coordinator, after the withdrawal of the initially identified candidate, as well as a change in leadership among Government counterparts. WFP has taken corrective measures and secured the hiring of a programme coordinator who will start working early 2020 with relevant key line ministries as well as funding partners at country level.

In addition, WFP actively contributed throughout the year to the elaboration of the national school feeding strategy. The initial assessment phase has been completed and the school feeding and nutrition strategy is in the last stages of

finalization. Furthermore, in collaboration with WFP's regional bureau for West and Central Africa, the country office worked on strengthening the capacities of local blended fortified flour production units. WFP-supported SODEPAL, a food processing company specialized in high nutritious products, was granted quality certification in line with national standards. WFP continued to support other companies to comply with the hazard analysis critical control points (HACCP) principles. HACCP is an internationally-recognized food safety norm and the related plan is expected to help SODEPAL to produce enriched flours that meet hygiene quality standards, thus increasing its market opportunities. This activity was part of WFP's support to food systems, to optimize the production of local nutritious products which are available, affordable and accessible to everyone, including in remote areas to enhance the nutritious status of the most vulnerable population.

WFP also collaborated with the Government and technical partners on drafting a joint-appeal for the tax exemption of food premix used for the fortification of infant cereals. The fortified cereals, produced locally, are to be used for food distributions once WFP's quality certification is granted. Other contributions included technical and financial aid to the following nutrition-focused surveys carried out by the Government: A nutritional risk assessment based on the standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions (SMART) method undertaken in areas hosting internally displaced people; a "Fill the Nutrient Gap" survey run in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); and a study to assess the nutritional status of people living with HIV.

A key factor for the sustainability of WFP's purchase for progress (P4P) programme relies on the Government's ability to scale up the initiative by selecting and helping a larger number of farmer organizations to access national food markets. In this regard, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government-led assessment missions that aimed at identifying farmer organizations that qualify to be enrolled under the national P4P programme according to the set eligibility criteria. Farmer organizations with a high proportion of female members and demonstrated ability to produce qualitative outputs were first considered throughout the identification phase. The assessment resulted in the selection of 40 farmer organizations. However, the Government was unable to start developing the capacity of those selected organizations due to a funding shortfall in the national budget that required some re-prioritization. Subsequently, WFP decided to support four farmer organizations among the selected ones in the Sahel and Centre-Nord regions, as per the geographical requirement of the funding used for this support. One of the organizations supported is entirely owned and co-run by 6,000 women.

Through a field-level agreement, WFP allocated resources to the Government and a national farmer organizations' union, or the Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF), for the implementation of trainings that promote the financial inclusion agenda and aim at connecting farmers to sustainable markets and post-harvest loss reduction practices. The trainings focused on financial literacy, group marketing, tendering, credit and savings, and storage and commodity management. Under the post-harvest loss reduction activities, WFP also sponsored the provision of tarpaulins and hermetic bags to targeted farmer organizations. Materials such as tricycles and small-size capacity siloes were specifically provided to women farmers in order to expand their collection and storage capacity. In addition, the Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, sponsored two stakeholders' workshops on P4P to connect the farmer organizations to the private sector. The objective was to contribute to addressing the access constraints to information, markets, finances or services. The workshops allowed concerted planning with financial institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), buyers and extension service providers.

In 2019, WFP became the Government's replica partner for the African Risk Capacity (ARC). ARC provides climate and disaster-related relief insurances on a per-event basis to ARC member states in return for their payment of required premiums. Recently, non-state partners have been invited to join ARC by financially matching ARC country insurance policies and, in doing so, broadening insurance-based funding as well as operational execution. As ARC's replica partner, WFP sent in-house experts to work with the Government on the design of its insurance policy and risk transfer plan. In addition, WFP planned a workshop to streamline the response plans of both parties. Two Government representatives were also invited to a regional simulation of the ARC response plan's activation phase. In addition, WFP co-financed the collection of data to be used for the revision of ARC-related vulnerability model in Burkina Faso. Although there was no premium payment from the Government, ARC allowed WFP to subscribe to an insurance policy which guaranteed some level of coverage in the event of a weather-related disaster. No climate/disaster-related shock occurred in 2019, therefore the ARC response was not activated for Burkina Faso.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, agricultural insurance, social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners	1

Strategic outcome 06

Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$23,160,068	\$0	\$20,216,640	\$16,129,595

Strategic outcome 6 focused on crisis response by enhancing partnerships through three activities dedicated to the provision of on-demand service provision to the Government and emergency telecommunications and air services to humanitarian and development partners. Overall, 87 percent of the needs-based requirement for this strategic outcome was resourced and 80 percent of the 2019 resources were utilized. This discrepancy originates from the second tier of activity 7 (replenishment of national strategic stocks) for which expenditures were still carried out at the end of 2019, and were therefore unaccounted for in the resource summary. Otherwise, activity 7 was successfully implemented according to the schedule, budget and in terms of the agreement signed by the Government of Burkina Faso and WFP in December 2018 and funded by the World Bank. Activities 8 and 9 were introduced later in the year through the third budget revision to the CSP. Activity 8 (delivery of telecommunications services) was partially carried out because of delayed funding, while activity 9 (provision of air services) was not implemented after a need-based evaluation that led to the decision to defer the introduction of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Burkina Faso.

Activity 7 - Provide on-demand services to Government, humanitarian and development partners

In 2019, WFP used its supply chain and procurement expertise to support the Government in the replenishment of the national food security stocks. Chosen for the quality, transparency and speed of execution in these areas, WFP handled the purchasing of 40,000 metric tons of locally grown cereals, procurement of non-food items including mobile storage units and their erection. This project was made possible thanks to a World Bank contribution of USD 19 million that was transferred by the Government to WFP. The large scale of this operation entailed several challenges, from securing sufficient storage space in suppliers' warehouses, to ensuring compliance with WFP's food quality and safety standards. To navigate this complex environment, WFP worked in close collaboration with the National Strategic Stocks Management Company of Burkina Faso (SONAGESS). In line with the project specifications, the stocks were replenished through purchases made from two distinct types of suppliers: 70 percent of the replenished stocks came from large national suppliers, while 30 percent were sourced from farmer organizations, including one women-owned organization made of 210 members. The batches originating from smallholder farmers demonstrated high-quality standards, thereby showing the positive impact of WFP's purchase for progress (P4P) programme in improving crops quality. The project was completed below budget and on time when the national food security stock was replenished with a total of 40,000 mt of maize, sorghum and millet by the end of September 2019.

In addition to this significant undertaking, WFP further procured non-food items as per the terms of the agreement. This included the provision of 1,800 plastic pallets, 10 scales and 20 tarpaulins, and the procurement of 4,000 mt storage capacity of Flospan mobile storage units with the remaining funds. WFP also provided additional on-site storage support at a Government warehouse in Fada N'Gourma and trainings to about 100 staff working for SONAGESS in Centre-Nord, on food storage management best practices. The trainings resulted in a reduction of commodity losses resulting from food mishandling. Finally, WFP organized two workshops to raise awareness among 40 transporters from all over the country on security and capacity issues generated by a fast-developing humanitarian emergency. Sessions held included multi-disciplinary interventions from WFP's staff working across the security, access, emergency and supply chain units as well as heads of field offices.

Activity 8 - Provide technical assistance through the emergency telecommunications sector to the Government and relief partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms

The delivery of common telecommunications platforms and services in Burkina Faso is crucial for the coordination of the humanitarian response and to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries. As part of its activities in the emergency telecommunications sector, WFP led the implementation of common technology services and infrastructures in the five United Nations (UN) hubs that have been set up across the country. At the end of 2019, each location was resourced with vital information and communications technology (ICT) equipment. The project aimed at providing secure communications, by interconnecting the hubs with in-country UN Department for Safety and Security operations centre, and expanding radio coverage in Ouagadougou was underway at the end of the year.

A greater integrated presence of the UN in Burkina Faso led to the creation of hubs hosting all agencies in the following cities: Bobo Dioulasso, Ouahigouya, Kaya, Dori and Fada N'Gourma. WFP took the lead of the ICT inter-agency working group tasked with equipping each shared office with relevant telecommunications means and ensuring mutual connectivity. This common ICT services solution was adopted after WFP and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR) initially assessed the possibility to activate the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. WFP designed a three-phase plan to gradually reinforce the provision of reliable and connected telecommunications to all UN agencies and by extension, to the humanitarian community. Although the first phase was completed, the implementation of the second and third phases was off-schedule due to a lack of funding. In the meantime, the activity operates at a minimum level through borrowed internal funds while waiting for a cost-sharing solution to recover the financial advances made.

Activity 9 – Provide humanitarian air services to national disaster management offices and other relevant partners to access areas for humanitarian interventions

In May, the UN Resident Coordinator in Burkina Faso made a request for the deployment of UNHAS operated by WFP. The same month, WFP deployed an aviation security mission to assess the security-related risks of air operations to intended UNHAS destinations and carry out on-site assessments. Further to this assessment, WFP deployed a Chief Air Transport Officer to implement UNHAS activities in Burkina Faso. Multiple meetings conducted with UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) revealed that only limited added-value was recognized by consulted partners for most UNHAS destinations proposed. For the Oudalan (Gorom-Gorom) and Soum (Djibo) provinces in the Sahel region, two areas with heavily restricted access, the lack of security was and still is incompatible with the landing of a humanitarian plane. Only a significant mobilization of Government security forces could provide a safe environment for air operations. However, such a measure would associate humanitarians closely with the State Security apparatus and could, therefore, result in them being targeted by non-state armed groups. Due to the numerous risks linked, as an alternative, NGOs and UN agencies have developed strategies for limited access by road and judged that it was best to maintain this approach for the time being.

Consequently, WFP suggested to defer the start of UNHAS operations in Burkina Faso. In July, following consultations with users and the Humanitarian Coordinator, it was officially decided that regular UNHAS flights would not be introduced in the country for the time being. Nevertheless, a preparedness plan was developed to ensure the rapid launch of the service should the access and security situation require it. Furthermore, UNHAS was engaged to guarantee a minimum medical and security evacuation capability in Burkina Faso, through a contingency plan and a standard operating procedure that rely on the UNHAS fleet in Niger and Mali. By the end of 2019, no UNHAS medical and security evacuation was necessary. Based on the evolution of the security and operational context in 2020, WFP will periodically re-evaluate the introduction of UNHAS in Burkina Faso.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
ICT, Logistics and other additional supports may be provided to partners if needed	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In Burkina Faso, gender inequality remains a key driver of food insecurity. The country's patriarchal system perpetuates lineage and inheritance that favour men over women. Despite improvements, gender inequalities are still high and national averages often mask regional disparities. Overall, 65.7 percent of boys attend school, against 54.5 percent of girls, coupled with a higher dropout rate for girls [1]. Unemployment for women is twice as high as for men [2]. To address these challenges, the Government is implementing an ambitious national gender policy. WFP's country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) aims at supporting the national strategy through the mainstreaming of gender-transformative approaches embedded across programmes.

With the scale-up of its emergency-based assistance, WFP strived to ensure women's equal access, particularly for pregnant and lactating women and girls, to the food rations adapted to their needs during distributions. Whenever possible, beneficiary cards were entrusted to women in order to favour their stewardship of food and cash received. To accelerate the delivery of assistance, dedicated distribution lines for women were systematically established and prioritized. During consultations related to the targeting for the lean season as well as assistance for internally displaced people and refugees, women were included and given decision making roles.

Several activities included in the CSP were designed around a focus on gender to reinforce the synergies between Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality). With a Gender and Age Marker score of 3 for the overall CSP, gender was fully integrated into programme design, implementation and monitoring stages. Under activity 2, WFP provided monthly take-home cereal rations to 5,869 school girls with high attendance rates. This intervention provided a safety net for the recipients and their families, positively influenced attendance and dropout rates, and most importantly, protected young girls from early marriages that remain a national concern. Several gender-focused interventions, such as WFP's yogurt project, were also carried out under activity 5. The latter supported women's entrepreneurship in the Sahel region, where milk processing activities were exclusively carried out by women. WFP's capacity strengthening support was provided to women members of milk processing units enrolled in this project through trainings and access to storage equipment.

After a few years, most women had access to loans, which allowed them to purchase additional equipment that increased their production, as well as their financial independence, a key factor of economic empowerment. WFP also worked with farmer organizations and food processing companies that are exclusively owned by women. Through food assistance for assets (FFA), WFP promoted shared benefits, control of resources and decision-making between women and men. WFP requested that vulnerable groups, primarily women and young community members, received at least 30 percent ownership of land restored. In addition, gender equality regarding participation in FFA activities was attained with attention to enrolling women in less physically demanding work.

An independent evaluation focusing on gender was finalized and acknowledged WFP's efforts in mainstreaming gender across activities. The study recommended a series of measures to further embed gender at all programmatic levels.

Protection

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

Protection issues have been exacerbated due to intensified activity of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and, to a lesser extent, self-defence groups that caused massive population displacements. These groups have engendered new protection-related vulnerabilities, especially in areas where the presence of the state and security forces is generally limited. Despite this context, WFP strived to maintain and adapt protection and access measures, in line with the organization's corporate policy on those matters.

2019 saw WFP developing and implementing an access strategy to further ensure safe distributions to beneficiaries in the Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord and Est regions. In order to diminish exposure to NSAGs and subsequent risks of attacks, WFP started running distributions to reduced-size groups and over smaller periods of time. Without affecting the overall number of people served, this approach enabled WFP and its partners to operate in a more time-sensitive and discrete manner for beneficiaries' sake. Attention was also given to the availability of shady seating areas during distributions, with priority given to most vulnerable people. Finally, WFP ensured as much as possible that each distribution site was located within a five kilometres distance from the farthest households served.

As part of its access strategy, WFP also worked in close coordination with all parties, including communities, to ensure that distributions could take place without security incidents. Following consultations, WFP adopted specific measures, including (i) the use of unmarked bags in certain areas after beneficiaries had expressed fear of being targeted if carrying food marked as food aid; (ii) scheduling distributions on market days to conceal the source of food when required; or (iii) carrying out intermittent distributions. Follow-up monitoring activities revealed positive feedback from beneficiaries who found that the adopted measures had minimized security risks. As a result, 87 percent of the surveyed beneficiaries declared accessing WFP's assistance without protection challenges despite the ongoing

deterioration of the security context. In addition, no security incidents during distributions were reported. WFP will continue to adapt its distribution in consultation with targeted groups.

WFP also reinforced internal and partners' capacities. Two internal missions were undertaken with a focus on conducting a thorough assessment of WFP's protection apparatus. Recommendations were made and implemented, including developing an access strategy for the humanitarian community and increasing partnership with child protection organizations. WFP has also been an active member of the protection sectoral group, including the gender-based violence and child protection sub-groups.

Two trainings aimed at enhancing protection capacity among staff and partners were also delivered in Kaya and Dori field offices. The sessions leveraged the expertise of about 50 civil servants and staff from WFP, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations (UN), on the following areas: understanding and identification of protection risks and WFP's policies. Lastly, a specialized mission was conducted to perform the privacy impact assessment analysis, providing recommendations for the scale-up of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, in line with organizational guidance on personal data privacy and protection.

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

Considering the rapid deterioration of the security context, WFP sought to reinforce its accountability to affected populations through activities designed in consultation with partners and communities. The scale-up of WFP's operations in the Nord, Centre-Nord, Sahel and Est regions required the timely provision of information to strengthen beneficiaries' awareness about WFP's work in assisted areas and on upcoming distributions. As such, three dedicated missions took place between May and June 2019 with the aim to inform local traditional, religious and Government authorities on assistance objectives and modalities. Community radios and newspapers were also identified and engaged. The consultations carried out helped craft assistance-related messages that were culturally and socially sensitive.

Radio announcements were broadcasted in two waves in the local languages of targeted areas for a total of 30 airings in the Centre-Nord, Sahel and Est regions and 60 airings in the Nord region. The communications informed about upcoming food distributions and the fact that they would be undertaken in line with humanitarian principles. Monitoring carried out by WFP's sub-offices showed that the announcements had reached their audiences as targeted beneficiaries came to the distributions. The messages' reach was reinforced by diverse communications efforts deployed by WFP's partners.

WFP also used and promoted complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) to strengthen its accountability to affected populations. A toll-free hotline, made available to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, was advertised during sensitization sessions preceding distributions, printed on beneficiary cards and displayed on distributions sites. In total, WFP received 2,509 calls according to the following break-down: (i) 1,850 calls to express gratitude for WFP's assistance, (ii) 459 calls to inquire about the process to follow in order to become eligible for assistance, (iii) 185 calls to inquire about general information, including dates of upcoming distributions and ration sizes, and lastly, (iv) 15 calls were complaints originating from exclusion of beneficiary lists. WFP was proactive in promptly responding to information-related requests and took systematic actions to address complaints made. Besides, the country office has been prioritized for the roll-out of the corporate CFM solution which will take place in 2020.

WFP also collected feedback from beneficiaries through post-distribution assessments as part of the monitoring and evaluation unit's annual plan. Such assessments were carried out at the beginning, middle and end of the year. The information was collected through focus groups discussions, and focused on the timeliness and adequacy of WFP assistance, particularly for the most vulnerable. However, the rise of insecurity came as a challenge to WFP's ability to perform on-site monitoring. To overcome this constraint, WFP resorted to the use of mobile vulnerability assessment technology to safely survey beneficiaries.

Beneficiary feedback through the different mechanisms used was systematically documented and taken into account for ongoing programmatic improvements. As an outcome, protection-related measures were equally reinforced through insights gained thanks to WFP's monitoring of beneficiaries' needs and suggestions. For instance, queries raised about the geographical distance separating distribution sites from some beneficiary households were factored in and translated into additional distribution sites.

Environment

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

In Burkina Faso, the negative combination of climate change and over exploitation of soils is increasingly affecting the land. It is estimated that 470,000 hectares of lands are degraded every year [1], thus greatly lowering crop yield in a

country where most households draw their direct or indirect incomes from agriculture. In response to this endemic issue, WFP has established environmental protection as a key focus of its integrated resilience approach introduced in the 2019-2023 country strategic plan. This emphasis is in close alignment with strategic objective 3 of the national plan for economic and social development [2], which among others, prioritizes mitigation of environmental degradation and sustainable management of natural resources.

At the core of WFP's long-term food security and resilience strategy, the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme aims at increasing the sustainability of the land ecosystem and lessen the impact of climate shocks. In 2019, environment-driven activities included the clearing and rehabilitation of 1,053 hectares of land and the set-up of new irrigation schemes for 250 hectares of agricultural land. In addition, the four plant nurseries managed by WFP yielded 10,000 tree seedlings.

As part of the design phase, a comprehensive analysis of environmental indicators such as pluviometry and vulnerability to climate shocks was systematically conducted in order to identify most critical zones. The next planning steps included additional environment-focused assessments carried out in conjunction with local populations as part of WFP's community-based participatory planning approach. All FFA activities were carried out in strict compliance with the national forest code which requires re-vegetation, minimization of tree cutting and replacement of trees that had to be cut due to project implementation.

Throughout the activities' life cycles, WFP worked in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Facilities as well as the Ministry for Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. FFA activities conducted throughout the year contributed to lasting environmental benefits, such as the reduction of erosion, the containment of desertification and the improvement of soil fertility.

Through WFP's partnership with Nazi Boni University located in Bobo Dioulasso, several students were able to conduct research in various community areas participating in FFA programmes. One of the studies carried out focused on the impact of FFA activities on the environment. The findings revealed a largely positive impact in terms of biodiversity and vegetal regeneration. In addition, the partnership helped reinforce the integration of WFP's resilience strategy and its environmental focus in the University's curriculum dedicated to rural development and natural sciences. Finally, WFP supported recycling initiatives of the single-serve containers utilized for the yogurt consumption of 6,800 students in 33 schools as part of WFP's milk project. The containers were systematically collected, washed and sanitized in order to be reused at the local milk processing units.

Restoring hope for IDPs

Yirgou, Lilgomde, Gnanfou and Kiemna-Yarce...These are just few of the names of villages affected by security incidents in Burkina Faso.

As attacks from unidentified armed men rapidly spread from the Sahel region to other parts of the country, the lives of hundreds of families were turned upside down, including in Lilgomde, a small village in the Centre-Nord.

Tassere, a farmer from Lilgomde with two wives and six children, heard for months about attacks and raids undertaken by armed individuals in neighbouring villages. He also witnessed people forced to flee with the little they could carry, sometimes meaning nothing. Tassere never imagined he would undergo the same fate.

In May 2019, Tassere made the difficult decision to leave his hometown before armed men could invade. With his family, he sought refuge in Napalgue, another village in the Centre-Nord and pled his case to the village chief. Without hesitation, community members agreed to give Tassere's family a portion of the land in Bissighin rehabilitated through WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. Implemented since November 2018 in the villages of Bissighin, Napalgue and Kougrin-Sian, the programme aims to restore communities' assets for agricultural production.

For the last twenty years, inhabitants had seen this area progressively turn from green with trees, bushes and grass to red, with nothing but rocks. As part of the three-year action plan developed through community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise, community members decided to reverse the situation. For months, more than one thousand participants of FFA activities rehabilitated 85 hectares of land in Bissighin, of which 20 hectares were given to displaced families because "they are our brothers and sisters," explains a community member.

Tassere and his family harvested 500 kilograms of sorghum and 100 kilograms of pulses in the plot they received. "This is less than what I used to harvest in Lilgomde [...] but I am thankful to God because I got food on land that had been unproductive for decades. With this, I can feed my family for at least three months."

The CBPP approach adopted in Bissighin enabled degraded land to be rehabilitated and be availed to the most vulnerable community members, as well as IDPs, for their subsistence activities. It proved to be a model of how the link between humanitarian assistance, development, and peaceful cohabitation could be established. In Burkina Faso, WFP is replicating this initiative in other communities to help individuals and communities become self-sufficient and preserve or regain their dignity.

For Salam from Lilgomde things also turned out differently: "We had just started preparing the soil for sowing when armed men attacked villages nearby. We fled before it was too late." With his wife and six children, Salam first sought refuge in Diblou, where they were taken in by a host family who gave them a piece of land to grow food. Unfortunately, Diblou was attacked by gunned men, forcing the family to flee once more.

They went to Pissila where Salam's wife's family was living. Once there, Salam and his family received relief food assistance from WFP, which they gladly shared with their hosts who had provided them a temporary safe home. When three months later they found out that settlement areas were being built for internally displaced populations (IDPs) in Pissila, the couple decided to move there. Thinking about the future, Salam said: "We are essentially farmers, but we are ready to get involved in any activity the locals would allow us to do: farming, livestock breeding, or anything."

Summary

- Unreported SDG indicators are due to unavailability of national data, while unreported SDG-related indicators are due to limited WFP's contribution to specific indicators.
- The disaggregated data (female/male) and indirect result of the following indicator "number of hectares of land rehabilitated" are missing as they are not applicable.

Context and operations

- [1] Humanitarian Development Report 2018, UNDP, 2018
- [2] Burkina Faso - Situation Report, OCHA, 9 December 2019
- [3] Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 – July 2019, OCHA, July 2019
- [4] Burkina Faso - Situation Report, OCHA, 9 December 2019
- [5] Nutrition-focused Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART), October 2019
- [6] Cadre Harmonisé March 2019, Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel, March 2019
- [7] Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique du Burkina Faso. Rapport final, Programme de Définition des Cibles de la Neutralité en matière de Dégradation des terres.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [2] Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation (CONASUR) in French
- [3] WFP plans to register in SCOPE all IDPs assisted by the end of 2020
- [4] The majority of the rice distributed under this strategic outcome went to Malian refugees and to a lesser extent to IDPs. IDPs preferences are sorghum and millet, however at the onset of the emergency, the only commodities under strategic outcome 1 that were available were for the Malian refugees (commonly eating rice) and the donor agreed to use that food for the newly displaced people thus the limited quantity of rice distributed among the IDP
- [5] Medium level of prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and high level of prevalence of chronic malnutrition according to the World Health Organization. September 2018
- [6] Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CONAREF)

Note on the results table:

- Actual values (beneficiaries reached) for the following activities are missing, as these activities were not implemented in 2019: food assistance for assets (FFA); school feeding take home rations; HIV care and treatment.
- Actual values (beneficiaries reached) for the activity treatment of malnutrition are missing as they are reported under strategic outcome 3, which was the core nutrition-related strategic outcome.
- Actual values (beneficiaries reached) for the activity prevention of acute malnutrition shown in the table are not exhaustive as they were also reported under strategic outcome 3, which was the core nutrition-related strategic outcome.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] UNICEF press release available at: <https://www.unicef.org/wca/press-releases/burkina-faso-artist-smarty-committed-fight-child-marriage>
- [2] Humanitarian Development Report 2018, UNDP, 2018

Note on the results table:

- For activity 2, the enrolment rate was analyzed as the percentage change of enrolment in WFP-assisted schools from one year to another. For the case of 2018-2019, in the Sahel region, the percentage was negative (-47.4 percent). As a negative number could not be entered in the corporate reporting platform (COMET), the value considered was "0".
- There are no values for output nor outcome indicators linked with activity 3, since this activity could not be implemented in 2019 due to funding constraints.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- [2] 2018 national nutrition survey
- [3] 2019 rapid nutrition SMART survey

Note on the results table:

- The actual value (beneficiaries reached) for the activity therapeutic feeding (targeting activity supporters) is missing as this activity was not implemented in 2019.
- All actual values (beneficiaries reached and amount transferred) related to cash-based transfers (CBTs) are missing as

CBTs were not provided in 2019 under this strategic outcome.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Union Provinciale Féminine Namanegbzanga pour la Promotion de la Filière Niébé (UPFN-PFN)

Note on the results table: The actual value (beneficiaries reached) for the activity food assistance for training is missing as this activity was not implemented in 2019.

Strategic outcome 05

Note on the results table: There were no output indicators collected in 2019. Actions are being taken to document better this activity in 2020 and forward.

Strategic outcome 06

Note on the results table: There were no output nor outcome indicators collected in 2019 for activities 7 and 8. Actions are being taken to document better this activity in 2020 and forward. Meanwhile, there are no values for output nor outcome indicators linked with activity 9, as this activity was not implemented in 2019 as explained in the narrative.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNICEF - <https://www.unicef.org/bfa/english/education.html>

[2] 2019 Human Development Reports - <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/BFA>

Protection

The data for the new indicators will be collected in 2020.


Environment

[1] Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique du Burkina Faso. Rapport final, Programme de Définition des Cibles de la Neutralité en matière de Dégradation des terres.

[2] Plan national de développement économique et social.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	8.1	8.1	8.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	320,102	307,548	627,650	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	538,793	517,664	1,056,457	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	12.1	12.1	12.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	320,102	307,548	627,650	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	442,606	384,935	827,541	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	17.3	17.3	17.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	127,767	45,500	173,267	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	146	146	146	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	131,878	74,181	206,059	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			2,476.5	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	15,441	13,153	28,594	200,158



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	42	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	693,778	489,233	71%
	female	854,349	567,224	66%
	total	1,548,127	1,056,457	68%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	166,718	74,638	45%
	female	169,720	77,927	46%
	total	336,438	152,565	45%
24-59 months	male	104,630	42,435	41%
	female	96,647	35,606	37%
	total	201,277	78,041	39%
5-11 years	male	243,291	78,550	32%
	female	245,532	76,086	31%
	total	488,823	154,636	32%
12-17 years	male	80,650	73,347	91%
	female	118,285	82,439	70%
	total	198,935	155,786	78%
18-59 years	male	88,197	206,198	234%
	female	213,873	281,101	131%
	total	302,070	487,299	161%
60+ years	male	10,292	14,065	137%
	female	10,292	14,065	137%
	total	20,584	28,130	137%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,171,932	722,983	62%
Refugee	22,912	23,629	103%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	353,283	309,845	88%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	7,117	5,736	81%
Sorghum/Millet	12,765	12,937	101%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Uht Milk	1,890	0	0%
Dried Fruits	0	0	0%
BP5 Emergency Rations	70	195	278%
Corn Soya Blend	1,553	180	12%
LNS	192	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	14	-
Iodised Salt	100	37	37%
Vegetable Oil	2,174	1,213	56%
Beans	4,814	4,086	85%
Split Lentils	0	13	-
Split Peas	0	374	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	735	1,151	157%
Uht Milk	162	103	63%
Corn Soya Blend	716	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Iodised Salt	5	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	36	62	175%
Beans	71	198	277%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	21	0	0%
Dried Fruits	36	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,885	1,318	46%
LNS	0	539	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,085	28	3%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	7	-
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	123	57	46%
Beans	3	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	1,378	96	7%
Vegetable Oil	173	11	6%
Beans	517	21	4%
Split Peas	0	11	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	240,000	0	0%
Cash	32,573,703	3,424,840	11%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,225,000	1,813,906	56%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	285,984	0	0%
Cash	240,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate conditional food assistance for assets or trainings to meet their food requirements while improving their livelihoods (output category A2)							
Output A	Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional food assistance for assets or trainings to meet their food requirements while improving their livelihoods.							
Output A	Crisis impacted children attending primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including take home rations, to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance							
Output A	Crisis-affected refugees (Tier 1) receive in a timely manner food, nutritional products, school meals, cash-based transfers (CBT), non-food items, in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their basic food needs (Output category A1)							
Output A	Crisis-affected IDPs and host communities (Tier 1) receive in a timely manner food, nutritional products, CBT, non-food items, in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their basic food needs (Output category A1)							
Output A	Crisis-affected IDPs and host communities receive in a timely manner food, nutritional products, CBT, non-food items, in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their basic food needs.							
Output A	Crisis-affected refugees receive in a timely manner food, nutritional products, school meals, cash-based transfers (CBT), non-food items, in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their basic food needs.							
Output B	Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs (Tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food (output category B) to prevent and treat MAM (SR 2)							
Output B	Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat MAM.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	16,830 16,170 33,000	316,746 292,380 609,126		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	12,750 12,250 25,000			
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,610 5,390 11,000			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	26,687 0 26,687	2,850 0 2,850		

			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	11,775 0 11,775			
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	62,557 70,543 133,100	1,559 1,759 3,318		
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	11,951 0 11,951			
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	11,554 12,026 23,580			
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	39,645 36,596 76,241			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	16,830 16,170 33,000	47,996 46,112 94,108		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	12,750 12,250 25,000			
			HIV Care & treatment	Female Male Total	19,635 18,865 38,500			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	30,676	24,784		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	32,813,703	3,424,842		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	75,508,710	63,178,653		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	5,184	949		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food								
Food Consumption Score								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53.10 53.10 53.10	>80 >80 >80	>80 >80 >80	53.10 53.10 53.10
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53.60 40.60 40.60	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	40.60 40.60 40.60
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	6.30 6.30 6.30	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	6.30 6.30 6.30

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15 15 15	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	15 15 15
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Lean Season; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	46.10 56.10 53.90	>80 >80 >80	>80 >80 >80	70.40 70.40 70.40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50.20 38.20 41.90	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	23.90 23.90 23.90

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.70 5.70 5.10	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	5.80 5.80 5.80
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	13.50 13.50 13.50	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	14 14 14
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	68.40 68.40 68.40	<50 <50 <50	<50 <50 <50	51.80 51.80 51.80
refugees; SAHEL; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	77.50 81.90 80	>80 >80 >80	>80 >80 >80	54.37 69.12 61.70
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.60 13 15	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	27.50 23.82 25.66
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.90 5.10 5	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	18.13 7.06 12.60

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General	Female	19	<3	<3	19.88	
	Distribution	Male	19	<3	<3	20.23	
		Overall	19	<3	<3	20.10	
Food Expenditure Share							
Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General	Female	74.50	<50	<50	76.25	
	Distribution	Male	74.50	<50	<50	72.06	
		Overall	74.50	<50	<50	75	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Overall	17.90	>17.90	>17.90	17.90	

Strategic Outcome 02	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building					
Activity 02	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Children attending school (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance (Output category A1)						
Output A, E, E*	Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance.						
Output E, E*	Children attending school (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	5,000 0 5,000	5,869 0 5,869	
			School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	39,809 44,891 84,700	21,370 22,242 43,612	
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,726	1,514	
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted						
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	570	268	

E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	40,000	53,268		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	40,000	39,748		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
school-age children; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5	>10	>7	0	
			Male	4.50	>10	>7	0	
			Overall	4.70	>10	>7	0	
Gender ratio								
	Act 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.11	=1	=1	1.08	
School-aged children; SAHEL; Cash, Food								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	General Distribution	Female	14.60	<5	<5	11.90	
			Male	14.60	<5	<5	11.90	
			Overall	14.60	<5	<5	11.90	
Retention rate	Act 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	General Distribution	Female	85.40	>95	>95	88.10	
			Male	85.40	>95	>95	88.10	
			Overall	85.40	>95	>95	88.10	

Strategic Outcome 03	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year round.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 04	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output B	Targeted malnourished (ART) clients (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious food in sufficient quantity and quality to treat moderate acute malnutrition and increase adherence to treatment (Output category B)							
Output B	Targeted malnourished (ART) clients receive specialized nutritious food in sufficient quantity and quality to treat moderate acute malnutrition and increase adherence to treatment							
Output B	: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs (Tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that treat moderate acute malnutrition (Output category B)							

Output B	: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that treat moderate acute malnutrition.							
Output B	Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs (Tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that prevent moderate acute malnutrition (Output category B)							
Output B	Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that prevent moderate acute malnutrition.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	30,080 0 30,080	36,929 0 36,929		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,099 0 2,099	11,534 0 11,534		
		ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,550 2,450 5,000	444 241 685		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	59,094 61,506 120,600	50,031 46,182 96,213		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,946 2,026 3,972	14,511 13,395 27,906		
		Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male Total	3,750 0 3,750			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,550 2,450 5,000			
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,946 2,026 3,972			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	4,154	1,947		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	525,984			
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							

	Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	1,816	1,013		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	2,028	735		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
CH 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	Prevention of stunting	Female	80	=100	=100	47	
			Male	99	=100	=100	44	
			Overall	86	=100	=100	47	
Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	95.60	>75	>75	93.64	
			Male	95.60	>75	>75	93.64	
			Overall	95.60	>75	>75	93.64	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.10	
			Male	0	<3	<3	0.10	
			Overall	0	<3	<3	0.10	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.52	<15	<15	0.50	
			Male	0.52	<15	<15	0.50	
			Overall	0.52	<15	<15	0.50	
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.86	<15	<15	5.75	
			Male	3.86	<15	<15	5.75	
			Overall	3.86	<15	<15	5.75	

Strategic Outcome 04		Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas, including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023		- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building				
Activity 05	Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted vulnerable populations (Tier 1) receive timely food assistance for asset creation to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs (Output category A2)							
Output A	Targeted vulnerable populations receive timely food assistance for asset creation to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs.							
Output C	Targeted smallholder farmers (Tier 2) have improved access to innovative production technologies, best practices, structured markets and pro-smallholder services to enhance their role in the value chain including in relation to home-grown school feeding (Output category C)							
Output C	Targeted smallholder farmers have improved access to innovative production technologies, best practices, structured markets and pro-smallholder services to enhance their role in the value chain including in relation to home-grown school feeding.							
Output D	Targeted populations (Tier 2) benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change (output category D)							
Output D	Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	0 0 0	3,010 2,891 5,901		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	66,937 64,313 131,250	94,495 90,789 185,284		
			Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	3,187 3,063 6,250			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,068	139		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,225,000	1,813,906		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	845	845		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for asset	training session	4	4		

D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure						
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	211	211	
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	200	250	
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	160	162	
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	490	490	
	Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	270	270	
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	34	34	
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	4	
	Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)		Food assistance for asset	m3	30,000	135	
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques		Food assistance for asset	Ha	200	240	
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	50	70	
	Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	4	
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	150	150	
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,248	1,053	
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,100	1,034	
	Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	150	156	

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder farmers and communities; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	37.60	>80	>80	48.70	
			Male	37.60	>80	>80	48.70	
			Overall	37.60	>80	>80	48.70	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	49.50	<15	<15	38.02	
			Male	49.50	<15	<15	38.02	
			Overall	49.50	<15	<15	38.02	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	12.90	<5	<5	13.27	
			Male	12.90	<5	<5	13.27	
			Overall	12.90	<5	<5	13.27	
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	10	≥20	≥20	10	
			Male	10	≥20	≥20	10	
			Overall	10	≥20	≥20	10	
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses								
	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Overall	5.30	<2	<5	5.30	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	6	<3	<3	6	
			Male	6	<3	<3	6	
			Overall	6	<3	<3	6	
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								

Value (USD)	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Overall	433000	>787500 0	>525000 0	8505593
Volume (MT)	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Overall	14071	>25000	>17500	31190
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	64.60	>80	>80	72.12
			Male	64.60	>80	>80	59.47
			Overall	64.60	>80	>80	60.62
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.20	<4	<4	0.96
			Male	4.20	<4	<4	0.11
			Overall	4.20	<4	<4	0.20
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	14.50	<10	<10	0
			Male	14.50	<10	<10	0
			Overall	14.50	<10	<10	0
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	16.80	<6	<6	26.92
			Male	16.80	<6	<6	40.42
			Overall	16.80	<6	<6	39.02
Food expenditure share							
	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Female	60.40	<60.40	<60.40	54.90
			Male	60.40	<60.40	<60.40	54.90
			Overall	60.40	<60.40	<60.40	24.85
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							

	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Overall	94.60	=100	=100	94.60	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits								
	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset	Overall	88.50	=100	=100	88.50	

Strategic Outcome 05		National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023		- Root Causes				
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Institutional; Burkina Faso; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 06: : Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>5	>0	0	
National institutions; Burkina Faso; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 06: : Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	≥0	≥1	1	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	87	
			Male	100	=100	=100	87	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	87	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	0	
			Male	0	=100	=100	0	
			Overall	0	=100	=100	0	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	<0	0	
			Male	0	=100	<0	0	
			Overall	0	=100	<0	0	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General	Female	0	=100	=0	0
		Distributi	Male	0	=100	=0	0
		on	Overall	0	=100	=0	0

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

Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Climate a daptatio n and risk man agement activities	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

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

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distributi on		Overall	75	>60	>60	70	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distributi on	Decisions made by women	Overall	9	>20	>20	12	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	77	<20	<20	74	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	14	>60	>60	14
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Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Participants to WFP activities; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 05: Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	Food assistance for asset		Female	60.30	=50	=50	60	
				Male	39.70	=50	=50	40	
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	General Distribution	Female	71	=100	=100	85	
			Male	76	=100	=100	89	
			Overall	73	=100	=100	87	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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Unloading food bags for IDPs

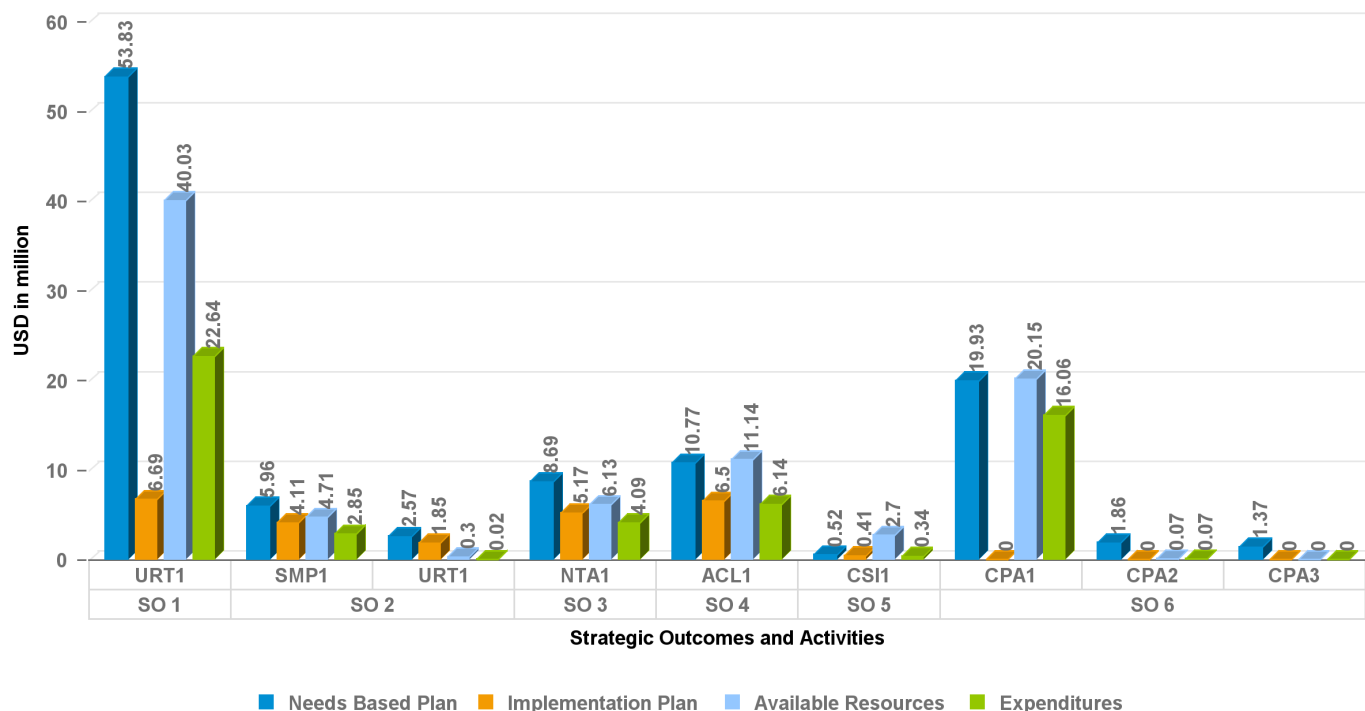
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/burkina-faso>

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
SO 2	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year round.
SO 4	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas, including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023
SO 6	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to Government, humanitarian and development partners.
CPA2	Provide technical assistance through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to strengthen emergency communication and coordination mechanisms.
CPA3	Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.
CSI1	: Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.
NTA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting
SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions
URT1	Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	53,827,135	6,693,675	40,026,832	22,637,964
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	751,009	0
	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	5,955,678	4,105,176	4,710,223	2,851,629
		Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	2,567,923	1,853,726	303,058	17,018
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			62,350,736	12,652,576	45,791,122

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year round.	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	8,688,191	5,172,020	6,126,972	4,087,294
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	253,187	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,688,191	5,172,020	6,380,159	4,087,294
4	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas, including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023	Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	10,767,255	6,502,949	11,138,624	6,139,234
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	322,096	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			10,767,255	6,502,949	11,460,720	6,139,234

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023	: Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.	522,590	410,085	2,703,277	341,083
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	54,701	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			522,590	410,085	2,757,978	341,083

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services to Government, humanitarian and development partners.	19,928,237	0	20,148,120	16,061,075
		Provide technical assistance through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to strengthen emergency communication and coordination mechanisms.	1,859,656	0	68,520	68,520
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	1,372,175	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			23,160,068	0	20,216,640	16,129,595
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,433,710	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	4,433,710	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			105,488,839	24,737,630	91,040,329	52,203,817
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,204,357	2,200,000	5,314,928	2,651,631
Total Direct Costs			110,693,197	26,937,630	96,355,256	54,855,448
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,185,346	1,750,946	4,189,998	4,189,998
Grand Total			117,878,543	28,688,576	100,545,254	59,045,446



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

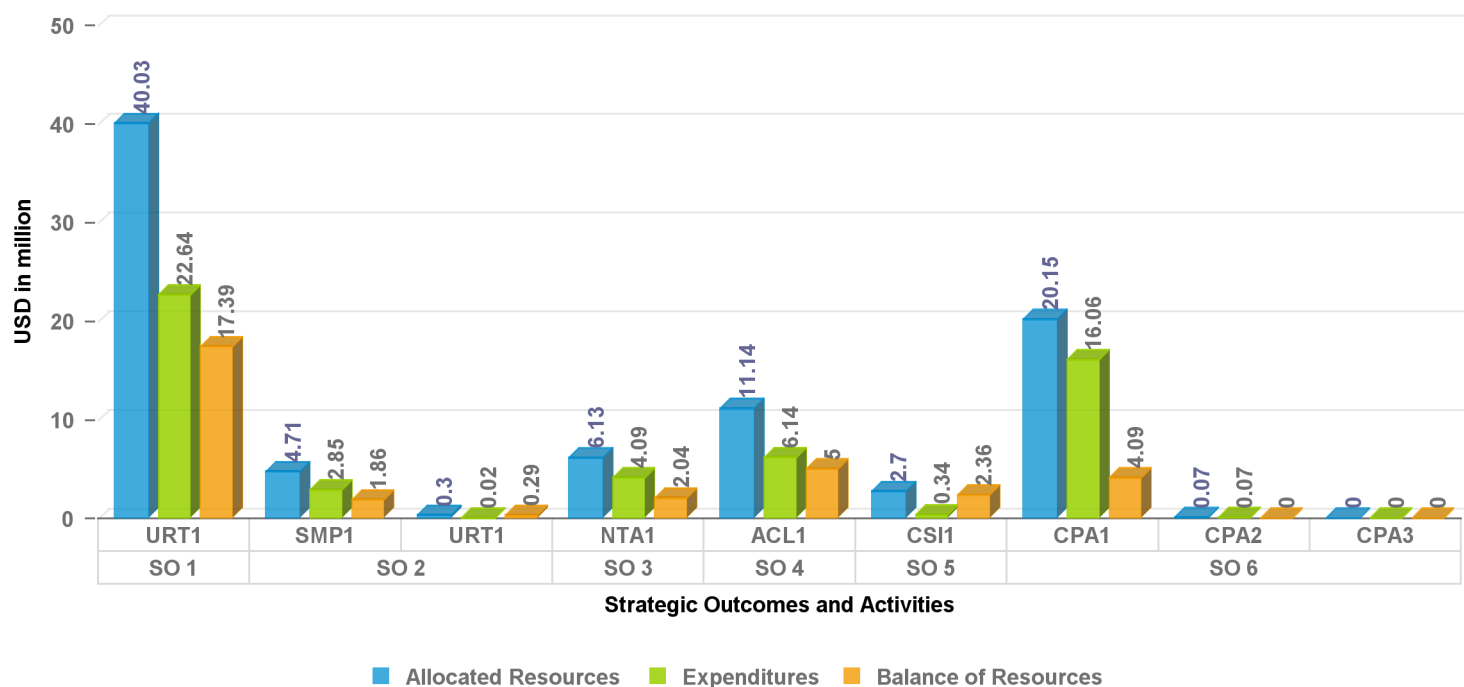
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
SO 2	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year round.
SO 4	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas, including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023
SO 6	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to Government, humanitarian and development partners.
CPA2	Provide technical assistance through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to strengthen emergency communication and coordination mechanisms.
CPA3	Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.
CSI1	: Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.
NTA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting
SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions
URT1	Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions	53,827,135	36,001,568	4,025,264	40,026,832	22,637,964	17,388,868
		Non Activity Specific	0	751,009	0	751,009	0	751,009
	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	5,955,678	4,710,223	0	4,710,223	2,851,629	1,858,594
		Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	2,567,923	303,058	0	303,058	17,018	286,040

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Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			62,350,736	41,765,857	4,025,264	45,791,122	25,506,611	20,284,511
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year round.	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	8,688,191	6,126,972	0	6,126,972	4,087,294	2,039,678
		Non Activity Specific	0	253,187	0	253,187	0	253,187
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,688,191	6,380,159	0	6,380,159	4,087,294	2,292,865

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas, including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023	Support targeted groups through livelihood and asset creation, gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive value chain development, weather insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices	10,767,255	11,138,624	0	11,138,624	6,139,234	4,999,390
		Non Activity Specific	0	322,096	0	322,096	0	322,096
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			10,767,255	11,460,720	0	11,460,720	6,139,234	5,321,486

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023	: Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.	522,590	2,444,585	258,692	2,703,277	341,083	2,362,195
		Non Activity Specific	0	54,701	0	54,701	0	54,701
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			522,590	2,499,286	258,692	2,757,978	341,083	2,416,895

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services to Government, humanitarian and development partners.	19,928,237	20,148,120	0	20,148,120	16,061,075	4,087,045
		Provide technical assistance through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to strengthen emergency communication and coordination mechanisms.	1,859,656	68,520	0	68,520	68,520	0
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	1,372,175	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			23,160,068	20,216,640	0	20,216,640	16,129,595	4,087,045
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,433,710	0	4,433,710	0	4,433,710
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	4,433,710	0	4,433,710	0	4,433,710
Total Direct Operational Cost			105,488,839	86,756,372	4,283,957	91,040,329	52,203,817	38,836,512

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Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	5,204,357	4,964,663	350,264	5,314,928	2,651,631	2,663,296
		Total Direct Costs	110,693,197	91,721,035	4,634,221	96,355,256	54,855,448	41,499,808
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	7,185,346	4,247,730		4,247,730	4,247,730	0
		Grand Total	117,878,543	95,968,765	4,634,221	100,602,986	59,103,178	41,499,808

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures