

SAVING
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Burkina Faso Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Due to the alarming increase in tension and conflict, Burkina Faso is experiencing **one of the fastest-growing internally displaced persons (IDP) crises globally**, with over 1 million people displaced since 2019 – an 80 percent increase in the number of IDPs since the end of 2019. Conflict, climate change, endemic poverty and the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 are the main drivers of growing food insecurity in Burkina Faso, with around **3.3 million food insecure people** [1] – 15 percent of the population – at the peak of the lean season (June – September 2020, when food stocks are at their lowest), and 2 million food insecure people at the end of 2020 [2]. Humanitarian access has substantially deteriorated, limiting continued assistance to specific areas.

Given this rapid deterioration, WFP has drastically scaled up its operations over the year, despite serious operational challenges, including access and funding. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, **WFP reached over 2 million people in 2020**, predominantly in six regions (Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel), almost **doubling the number of people assisted compared to 2019**. WFP offered a multidimensional response in support of vulnerable populations to address immediate humanitarian needs, while preserving, restoring and/or rebuilding their livelihoods to address root causes of hunger. A response in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. A fast-evolving situation, global supply chain challenges and COVID-19 related issues lead WFP to adapt its operations to maintain assistance to the most vulnerable populations.

As part of the humanitarian response, WFP was the main actor for food assistance and nutrition and demonstrated its leadership in the food security sector in support to the Government. **WFP carried out assistance in hard-to-reach locations**, despite access and security constraints which sometimes impacted the regularity of distributions. **During the 2020 lean season, WFP assisted over 1.2 million people in August 2020** (compared to 237,000 in August 2019), accounting for 90 percent of the overall food security response, all actors included. Despite being forced to reduce rations from July due to limited resources, WFP substantially scaled up its support to IDPs, particularly with the use of cash-based transfers (especially from October to December 2020), introducing emergency school feeding activities for displaced and host-community children, and laying the groundwork for the introduction of vulnerability-based targeting (delayed due to COVID-19). In line with SDG 2.1, WFP ensured the **continuation of moderate acute malnutrition's prevention and treatment activities, reaching over 305,000 children and pregnant and lactating women**.

WFP also relied on its technical expertise – in logistics and targeting, among other areas - to support the Government and other actors in their COVID-19 response to affected populations. **Ultimately, to overcome access challenges faced by the humanitarian community, WFP supported the launch of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the activation of the Logistics Cluster in October 2020.**

WFP continued to ramp up the integrated **resilience-building work with communities** to help them better cope with current and future shocks induced by the impact of climate change and insecurity. **Over 190,000 people, including 11,000 IDPs [4] benefited from resilience-building activities**, rehabilitating communal assets, while benefiting from complementary safety net support around nutrition, school feeding, and smallholder agricultural market support. In addition, WFP supported the scaling up of a micro-insurance project to encourage smallholder farmers' investment in disaster risk reduction activities, while helping them to protect their livelihoods and production. Furthermore, WFP continued to support the Government in the macro-insurance programme.

Strengthening government's and partners' capacities at national, regional and local levels remained one of WFP's priorities throughout 2020. At national level, WFP supported the elaboration of capacity strengthening plans for government institutions involved in early warning and crisis response; worked with the Ministry of Education on a national school feeding policy; and accompanied the Government's COVID-19 response. At regional and local levels, WFP focused on reinforcing local partners' capacity to implement and monitor activities.

Furthermore, WFP has increased its footprint in-country, not only operationally with an expansion of activities and operations, but also in terms of investments. **In 2020, WFP procured over 70 percent of food locally, and injected over USD 61.5 million into the local economy** through the use of local transporters, local procurement and via cash-based transfers.



2,021,324

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 24,256 (51% Female, 49% Male)

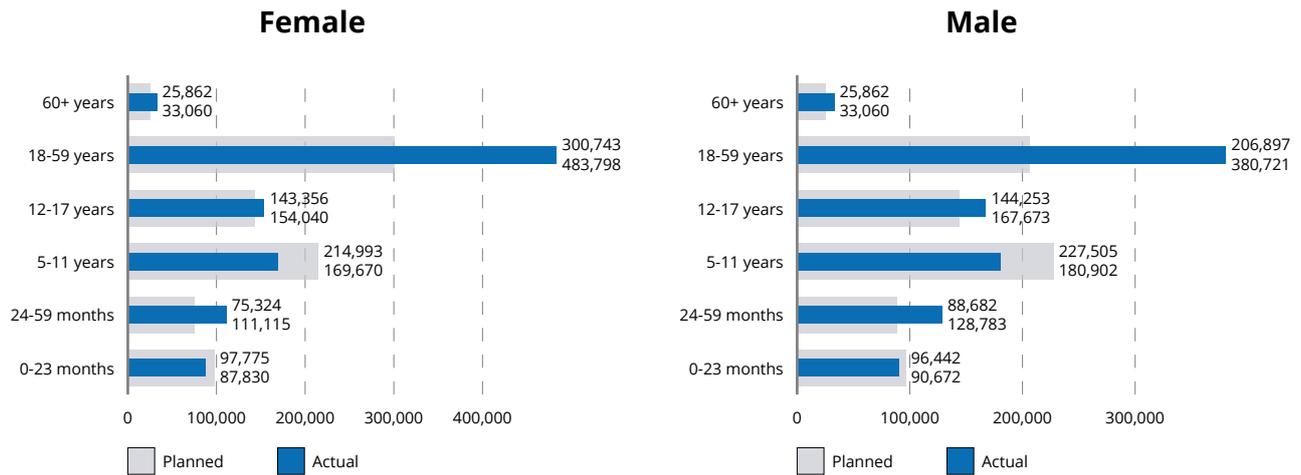


51% female

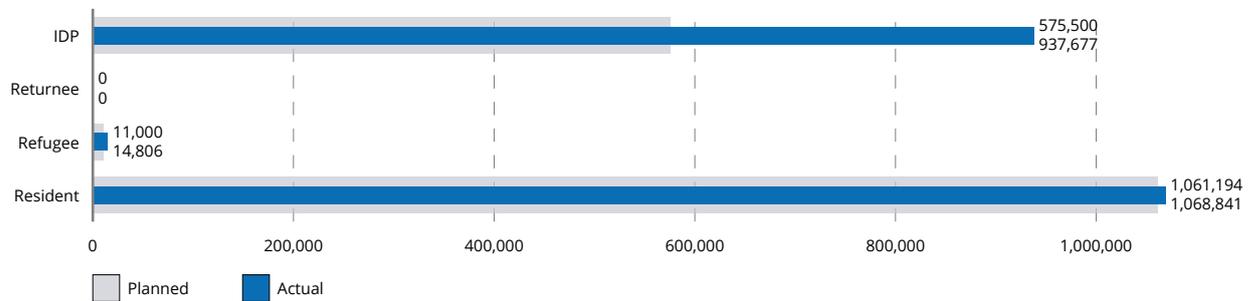


49% male

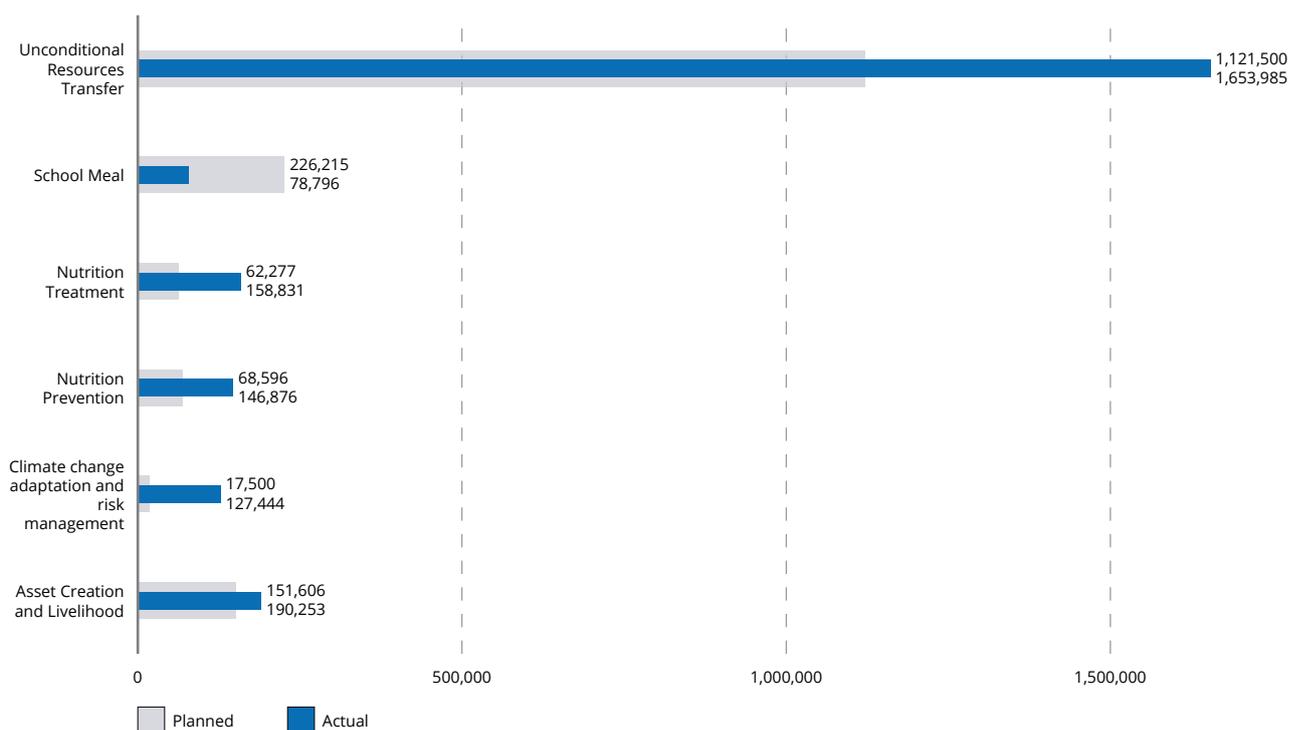
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

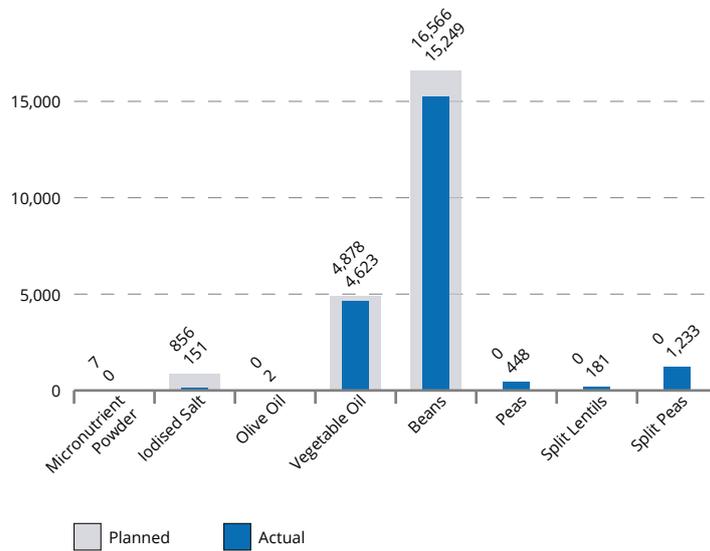
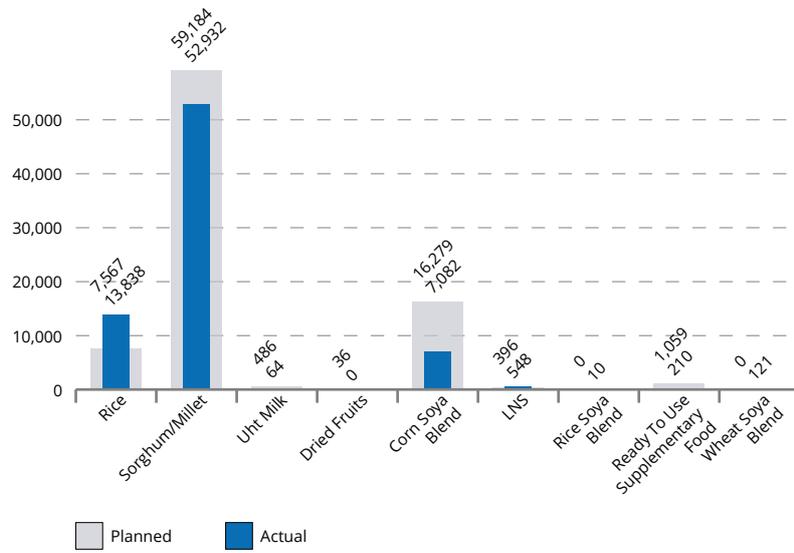


96,692 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 107,313 mt total planned

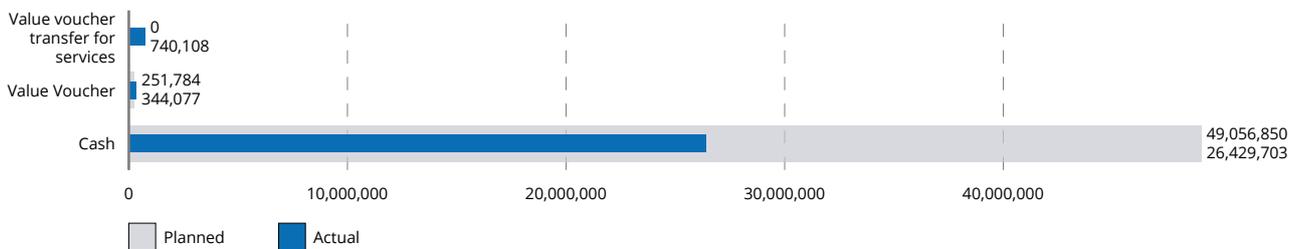


US\$ 27,513,889
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 49,308,634 total planned

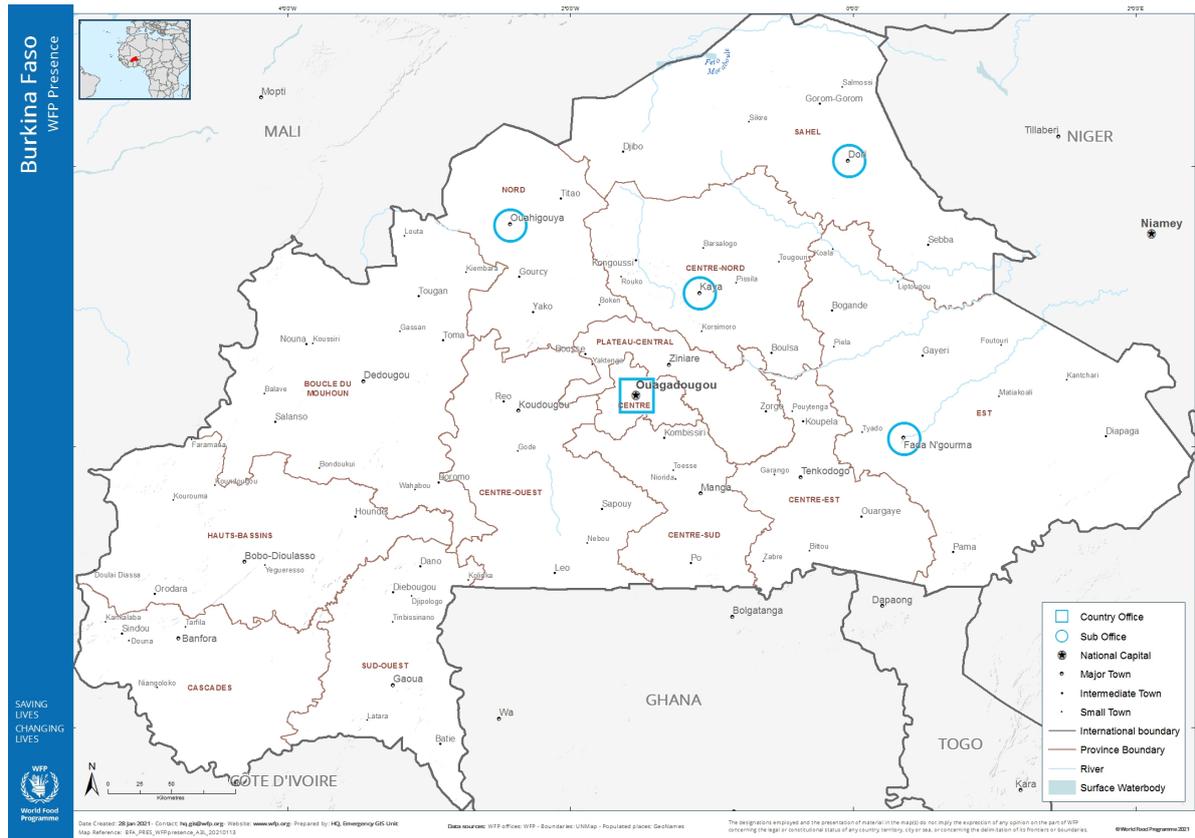
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



2020 was particularly challenging for populations living in Burkina Faso. The country continues to suffer from the adverse consequences of climate change, recurrent droughts, and the worsening security situation, increasing volatility and food insecurity in several regions.

Over the past two years, **one of the fastest growing displacement crises has emerged in Burkina Faso due to insecurity and conflict**. Farmers and herders have been forced to abandon their farms, leaving few options for survival. **Violence escalated in 2020 with incidents directly targeting civilians**, thus taking a greater toll on human lives and vulnerable populations [1]. **Over one million people - 5 percent of the population - was displaced as of December 2020**, marking a substantial increase compared to the same period in 2019, when 560,000 were displaced [2]. Access to basic services was also directly affected. About one million people and 300,000 children were affected by the closure and/or limited functioning of health centres and of schools respectively [3][4]. Humanitarian access and operations continue to be hampered by growing insecurity.

On 9 September, the Government declared a state of natural disaster as a result of heavy and undistributed rainfalls that affected the lives of over 100,000 people in various parts of the country. **The impact of climate change builds on an already fragile situation, in a country where one third of its national territory, over nine million hectares of productive land, is degraded [5], and where the majority of the population relies on agriculture as a means of subsistence and livelihood [6].**

While being one of the first West African countries to have reported COVID-19 cases [7], Burkina Faso was able to slow the propagation of the virus through strict containment measures [8], most of which were gradually lifted, with the exception of land borders that still remained closed as of December 2020. These measures and compounded impacts added difficulties for an already vulnerable population, especially for rural women and girls.

Conflict, climate change and the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 were the main drivers of the growing food insecurity in Burkina Faso, with around 3.3 million food insecure (15 percent of the population) at the peak of the lean season (June – September 2020), marking an over 50 percent increase with respect to the initially forecasted situation during the March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) exercise. **The number of food-insecure people has nearly tripled over the past year [9]**, and for the first time in 10 years, two provinces in the Sahel region were identified as being in emergency conditions, affecting 500,000 people, with 11,000 individuals at risk of catastrophic conditions [10]. The nutritional situation has also significantly deteriorated. In areas of high concentration of displaced populations, malnutrition rates are alarming. Pockets of malnutrition above thresholds of the World Health Organization (WHO) have been reported, equally affecting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host families [11].



Throughout the ongoing crisis, WFP Burkina Faso continued the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 with six strategic outcomes which were adapted to the evolving context through two budget revisions to the CSP approved in 2020. Response was aligned and in support of Government and Humanitarian Response Plan priorities, as well as the global 2030 agenda.

Working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, **under strategic outcome 1, WFP focuses 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.** Interventions were coordinated with the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family, and Humanitarian Action. **Under strategic outcomes 2 and 3, WFP ensures the continuation of school feeding activities,** including take-home rations for school girls, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, and implements **nutrition activities for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition.** They target children aged 6-23 months and children aged 6-59 months respectively, as well as pregnant and lactating women/girls across the country and are implemented 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 value-chain development activities, designed through community-based participatory planning approach,** are undertaken in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture. **An integrated approach to resilience programming, combining food assistance for assets, school feeding, nutritional, and smallholder agriculture market support is provided to targeted populations.**

In line with SDG 17, WFP implements activities in partnership with other actors and undertakes **interventions aimed at strengthening local and national institutional capacities (strategic outcome 5),** focusing on the development of capacity-strengthening plans for selected government agencies. **In order to support the humanitarian and development community, WFP provides logistics, air services, emergency telecommunications and humanitarian coordination support (strategic outcome 6),** through the activation of the Logistics Cluster and the introduction of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), while continuing emergency telecommunications support to United Nations hubs located across the country. 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.

In line with the above activities, **WFP adjusted its response to the COVID-19 operational context by :**

- Introducing revised operational protocols for distributions and nutritional assistance to vulnerable populations;
- Temporarily halting school feeding activities as a result of school closures and beneficiaries biometric registration in WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) as a result of Government regulations;
- Switching from community-based to household-based activities to ensure the continuation of resilience activities;
- Supporting technical assistance to the Government for the COVID-19 response, including integrating COVID-19 affected beneficiaries (directly or indirectly affected) as part of the lean season assistance;
- Developing a comprehensive social protection support strategy to Government platforms;
- Stepping up support to the Government and to the overall community, delivering in-country personal protective equipment, mobile storage units and tents on behalf of donors or other humanitarian agencies.

Risk Management

Growing insecurity and the inability to ensure continued access and monitor humanitarian assistance were the predominant risks for WFP Burkina Faso's operations in 2020. To this end, WFP continued the implementation of its humanitarian access strategy developed in 2019 [12], building on local acceptance through consultations with: local, regional, national, traditional and/or religious authorities; security and defence forces through CMCoord platform [13]; and beneficiaries, partners and transporters. These consultations were compounded by a detailed security analysis in advance of distributions, to mitigate the risks of any threat and/or incident directly affecting WFP beneficiaries and operations. Moreover, WFP prioritised selection of local partners and transporters to ensure a higher degree of acceptance within the communities.

Despite the above-mentioned measures, minor security incidents affecting WFP operations occurred in 2020, following which WFP reinforced internal mechanisms and analysis. Furthermore, to ensure continued monitoring in hard-to-reach areas, WFP scaled up the use of mobile vulnerability assessment mapping technologies and introduced third-party monitoring partnerships in the Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun regions.

Supply chain disruptions, linked but not exclusive to COVID-19 effects, occurred throughout the year. To reduce the risk of interrupted assistance, WFP successfully obtained several loans of cereals from the Government reserve stocks, amounting to 20,000 mt, while continuing to rely on local procurement, where feasible. This enabled WFP to ensure



continued assistance to targeted populations, despite intermittently being forced to reduce rations from July onward. WFP ensured rigorous quality analysis on all commodities procured or lent locally to ensure they respected WFP's quality standards. Furthermore, for IDP assistance, WFP shifted part of the assistance to cash-based transfers, where feasible, to address supply chain related issues.

WFP will continue to regularly assess risks and implement adequate coping mechanisms and/or risk mitigation measures to ensure the continuation of its operations.

Partnerships

Partnership is a critical success factor of WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Burkina Faso that played an instrumental role in scaling up response in 2020 and partially addressing access constraints. WFP substantially diversified its partnership landscape to include operational and strategic institutions. Throughout the year, WFP joined forces with over 50 partners – government counterparts, United Nations (UN) agencies, local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – to carry forward its mandate in line with the Government's objectives and priorities.

With the growing challenges affecting Burkina Faso, WFP intensified its dialogue with line ministries and relevant government counterparts at local and regional levels. While jointly developing capacity strengthening plans for selected government agencies [1], WFP has been actively engaged in supporting the Government in the responses to internally displaced persons (IDPs), lean season, floods and COVID-19, putting to use its technical expertise and capacity. Furthermore, at national level, WFP has been engaged in providing technical support for the development of the first national school food and nutrition strategy [2], as well as for the monitoring of food, market and livestock prices, among other areas. Collaboration has also been intensified with the National Food Security Stock Management Entity (SONAGESS) [3] on the management of food reserves. WFP provided contracted service for stock replenishment and quality control, while it was granted several loans of cereals to meet operational pipeline breaks.

In terms of operational implementation, cooperating partners were selected based on their expertise and capacity in the area of intervention. WFP prioritized the selection of local partners where feasible, building on local knowledge and networks, while also ensuring communities' acceptance of the assistance. With the expansion of WFP's footprint and operations in the country, WFP ensured that partners' capacities were reinforced through relevant capacity strengthening plans. Coordination with local partners and actors was instrumental to ensure continued assistance despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 and growing insecurity.

Collaboration with other UN agencies has been fundamental in raising the profile of the situation in Burkina Faso, with national and international counterparts. While WFP continues to co-coordinate the Food Security Cluster and the cash working group, new joint programmes and initiatives were launched among UN agencies, to have greater impact on affected populations. This included joint initiatives and fundraising efforts with: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on post-harvest losses; FAO on early-recovery activities; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) on support to vulnerable populations and people living with HIV; and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for response to refugees and IDPs. In support to the overall humanitarian community, this year the Logistics Cluster was activated, and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was launched. WFP also continues to provide technical support to coordinate and reinforce emergency telecommunications systems for UN hubs disseminated across the country. In response to COVID-19, through its aviation services, WFP facilitated the arrival of medical equipment, including personal protective equipment, intended for the Government and UN partners' use.

Furthermore, during the reporting period, WFP has increased strategic engagement and collaboration with international financial institutions, including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Agence Française de Développement, Islamic Development Bank and African Development Bank. In this context, WFP and the World Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding, and related action plan, for the period 2020-2023 to reinforce the Government's national social protection systems, structures and efforts for the COVID-19 and emergency responses.

Technical partnership in the area of research and knowledge management was established with several institutions. This includes collaboration with the University of Nazi Boni and the 2IE Institute [4], to strengthen knowledge and information on food security and nutrition. Lastly, donors – government donors and private sector - have been instrumental in supporting WFP's scale-up in Burkina Faso. Even though the majority of the funding has been earmarked to specific activities and/or areas, donors have demonstrated flexibility in adjusting contributions to the revised operational context (COVID-19 related adjustments and security challenges), allowing to use contributions flexibly to a rapidly evolving context. As challenges will persist and potentially grow in 2021, WFP will ensure to continue an open dialogue with all its partners, to ensure that assistance is provided to those most vulnerable.

CSP Financial Overview

With the deterioration of the situation in Burkina Faso, WFP scaled up its response through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023. This was compounded by the increasing needs and the growing support from donors, who sustained the various activities of WFP's portfolio. Two budget revisions to the CSP [1] were undertaken and approved in 2020 to adjust the 2020 requirements, which increased the total CSP budget from USD 376.7 million to USD 437.1 million. An additional budget revision is being prepared to adjust the 2021 response to the protracted emergency that is shaping in Burkina Faso.

In 2020, WFP's operations were funded at 96 percent with respect to the needs [2]. This marked a substantial increase in funding compared to the first year of the CSP – the amount of direct contributions received more than doubled since 2019, enabling WFP to substantially scale up its operations throughout the year. Nonetheless, it is worth noting that the majority of funding received in 2020 had: (i) a high-level conditionality, not only in terms of activity earmarking, but also considering geographic allocation of the funds; (ii) less than 12 percent of the received contributions were allocated at strategic result or CSP level (highest grant flexibility); and (iii) 39 percent of the direct contributions were confirmed in the last quarter of 2020 and will be partially carried over to 2021 operations. The increase during the last quarter can be mostly attributable to the Copenhagen Ministerial Conference and Roundtable on Central Sahel [3].

Despite an increase in funding, WFP faced multiple financial shortfalls. Internal funding mechanisms were utilised recurrently: (i) to support the scale-up strategy implemented by the country office in January 2020; and (ii) to undertake preparedness efforts and support the Government's response to the floods that affected Burkina Faso in September 2020. General internal advances were also used to sustain WFP's operations. On multiple occasions, WFP had to resort to internal loans for which over USD 13 million are yet to be repaid. Despite the use of these alternative means, WFP still had to reduce rations from July onward for specific activities and target groups due to the increasing needs and also due to the delayed arrival of commodities.

Activities were diversely funded during the year. Resilience-building and root-causes related activities benefited from higher levels of multi-year funding and commitments, resulting in greater flexibility and ability to have a longer-term programming. As a result, in some instances, allocations exceeded initial 2020 budget.

While contributions under strategic outcome 1 substantially increased compared to 2019, the resources available did not meet the increased needs. Recognizing WFP's role in support of the humanitarian community, there was a great support from donors to the Logistics Cluster and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) which were both activated towards the end of the year.

WFP also received dedicated resources to support vulnerable and affected populations as part of the COVID-19 response, and these populations were integrated within existing activities. Thanks to donor flexibility, some existing resources were redirected to implement COVID-19 preventive measures for beneficiaries, partners and staff at distribution sites and in the office. In-kind donations of tents were provided to increase storage capacity of government and humanitarian partners and WFP.

As part of its resource mobilization strategy, WFP continued to advocate and diversify its donor base to mobilize the necessary funding. This was undertaken through regular briefings, information sharing and dialogue with donors. WFP also explored new joint partnerships with United Nations counterparts to have greater impact on targeted populations. This strategy will be pursued in 2021.

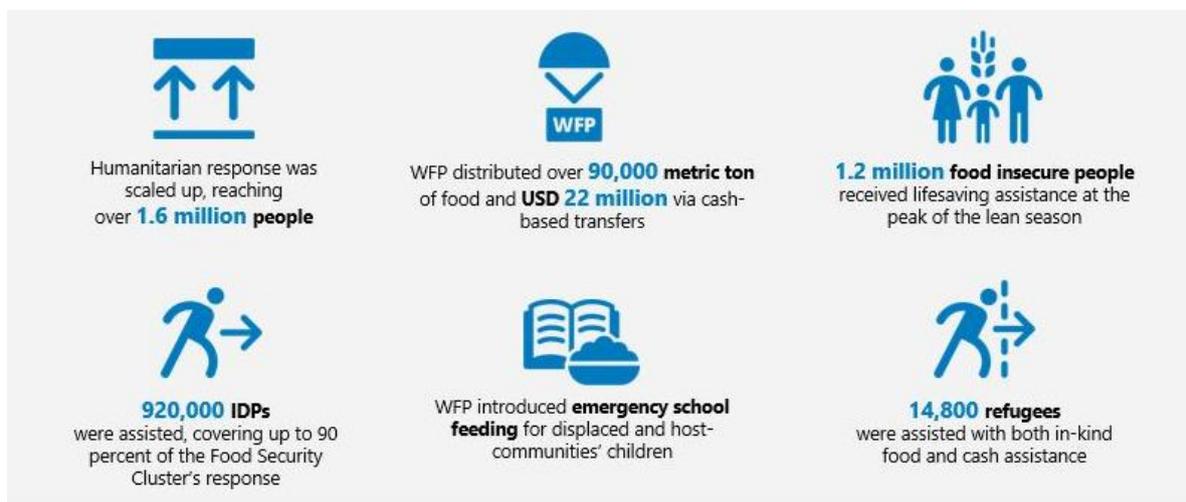
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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	 149,114,510	 57,574,220	 126,013,384	 84,823,126
02: Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	 8,001,148	 3,683,229	 6,810,246	 3,407,814
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.	 7,335,345	 4,856,435	 11,932,813	 4,901,005
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	 10,683,802	 8,479,400	 18,834,502	 11,456,311
05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023	 1,397,356	 395,219	 2,107,165	 393,092
06: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.	 6,284,199	 2,586,341	 6,177,526	 1,558,635
Total:	 182,816,360	 77,574,844	 171,875,636	 106,539,983

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



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

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP scaled up humanitarian assistance, assisting over 1.6 million people through in-kind distributions and cash-based transfers (CBTs) as well as nutrition activities aimed at improving access to food for vulnerable people affected by the ongoing conflict (displacements), climate-related shocks (lean season and floods), and/or COVID-19.

With the intensification of the conflict predominantly around the Liptako-Gourma sub-region, displacements have continued to increase, almost doubling end of 2019 figures (560,000). Thanks to donor funding, internal funding allocations and mechanisms, and government loans from the National Food Security Stock Management Entity (SONAGESS [1]), WFP significantly scaled up its response in 2020, reaching over 920,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) via monthly in-kind distributions and CBTs in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Nord, Sahel, Centre-Nord, Est and Centre-Est regions, covering at times up to 90 percent of all the Food Security Cluster's response.

In February, WFP introduced CBTs to IDPs, reaching 41,960 people exclusively in Kaya (from February 2020), and subsequently scaling up to 346,572 IDPs via mobile-money, direct cash and e-vouchers in different localities of the Centre-Nord, Est, Sahel and Nord regions by the end of the year. CBT mechanisms were selected based upon the local contexts. Furthermore, an e-voucher pilot was introduced in October, relying on WFP-contracted retailers [2]. Beneficiaries emphasized a great appreciation for the use of this modality, noting that large part of utilisation of CBT is dedicated to the procurement of food on local markets.

While reaching a substantive number of IDPs, assistance has been challenging. Security incidents, including very few affecting WFP's transporters, were reported throughout the year, impeding access to several locations - predominantly in the Sahel, Centre-Nord and Est regions. Furthermore, due to lack of resources combined with the delayed arrival of commodities and growing needs, WFP had to reduce in-kind rations to IDPs from July 2020 onward in all regions, with the exception of the Sahel. All this had a negative impact on the food security situation of affected populations, in terms of food consumption score and coping strategy index, particularly due to the reduction of kcal intake as per the reduced ration. Similar funding challenges may be prospected for planned operations in 2020. As a result, WFP is in the process of: (i) finalizing relevant assessments to introduce vulnerability-based targeting from end of first quarter of 2021 to IDPs [3], thus allowing a further prioritization of limited resources; (ii) planning to preposition commodities in-country to reduce lead times and being able to distribute during the rainy season; and (iii) introducing early-recovery activities in 2021 to restore livelihoods of IDPs and host-communities in safe areas.

WFP also provided food assistance to 50,863 members of host-communities, hosting displaced populations. Host-communities have been equally impacted by the crisis [4], such as IDPs, and food security assistance remains a primary need, and a source to enhance social cohesion among different populations. Throughout 2020, WFP continued to provide complementary assistance to displaced populations and host-communities via nutritional support and the introduction of emergency school feeding activities. Blanket supplementary feeding continued to be combined with unconditional resource transfers, ensuring critical assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months. This was particularly important to mitigate the impact of the deteriorating nutritional situation reported in areas of high concentrations of IDPs [5]. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition cases for children aged 6-59 months and PLW was also carried out throughout the operation. Furthermore, in February, WFP introduced emergency school feeding for displaced and host-communities' children in the Nord, Sahel and Est regions. While this activity was initially affected by resourcing shortfalls, and subsequently by the impact of COVID-19 on school closures, WFP assisted 37,837 schoolchildren, including 3,510 girls benefiting from take-home rations, in 127 schools. This programme, complementary to the school feeding programme under strategic outcome 2, targets schools hosting at least 10 percent of displaced students, with the goal of helping to reduce barriers to education, improving access, and continuing children's basic education by providing nutritious school meals and protecting their parents' livelihoods. Take-home rations provided aimed to improve schoolgirls' access to and retention within the education programme.

With the rise of COVID-19 cases [6], the food security situation has drastically deteriorated due to the measures in place to reduce the propagation of the virus. In response to the deteriorating food security situation, affecting over 15 percent of the Burkina Faso population [7] at the peak of the 2020 lean season, WFP ramped up assistance, reaching up to 1.2 million people in food insecurity – local population and IDPs in August. Under this 2020 lean season response, WFP targeted populations in Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Phase 3 and Phase 4 regions through household economic assessments. The assistance was extended to vulnerable groups affected by COVID-19's restriction measures, including: (i) 2,852 vulnerable women small-traders and respective households affected by market closures; and (ii) 1,000 HIV-affected households. The latter were assisted through CBTs, as part of the joint project with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), aiming to enhance adherence to treatment, nutritional status, protection from COVID-19 and overall health of HIV/AIDS patients.

Technical support was also provided to the Government to enhance evidence-based and targeting for national COVID-19 response. All assistance during the lean season was combined with blanket supplementary feeding activities, along with malnutrition screening and sensitization sessions to ensure a rapid response to the aggravating nutritional situation across the country. Sensitization sessions were targeted to all vulnerable groups to further support the transformation of gender roles. Food consumption score of affected populations has improved, from 31 percent in July to 56 percent at the end of the lean season. This was observed across all affected regions. Nonetheless, while an improvement was observed, approximately 21 percent of all targeted households have a poor food consumption score, thus a further effort will be needed in 2021 to reduce the hunger gap.

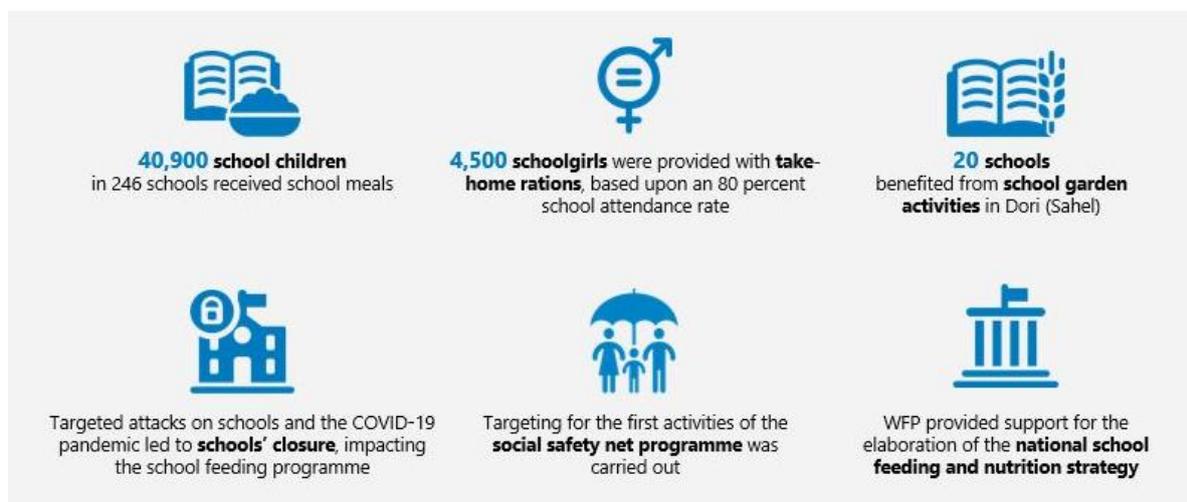
Following July CH results, in coordination with the Government and other humanitarian actors, WFP launched an emergency response for populations in CH Phase 5 in hard-to-reach areas in Oudalan (Sahel region). WFP assisted over 29,006 beneficiaries – IDPs and host-communities - by the end of 2020, distributing both in-kind food rations and soap provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to reduce the propagation of COVID-19 [8].

In addition to the growing displacements and food insecurity, at the end of the lean season (September), Burkina Faso suffered violent and irregular rainfall, destroying harvests and houses/shelters, resulting in floods, thus further exposing vulnerable populations to food insecurity and other risks. In support of the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR [9]), WFP integrated these populations as part of its regular food assistance to IDPs, assisting some 75,000 people.

Assistance to Malian refugees continued in the Sahel region in 2020. However, their situation significantly deteriorated in the first half of 2020, as targeted attacks forced them to leave the Mentao and Goudébou refugee camps to seek refuge in nearby cities (Djibo and Dori) and/or to return to their country of origin [10]. As a result, the number of Malian refugees receiving assistance substantially decreased with respect to the original response plan, while a sensible deterioration in food security indicators was observed throughout the year. Furthermore, restricted humanitarian access to Djibo due to the security situation impeded assistance to refugees living in Mentao camp or surrounding areas. Nonetheless, despite these challenges, WFP reached 14,806 refugees in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the National Commission for Refugees. Assistance was provided predominantly via in-kind for the majority of the year, as CBTs were re-introduced in Goudébou (Dori) only in November. Moreover, to respond to the growing security challenges, WFP started to distribute two-month food rations to refugees with the aim of reducing movements and associated risks.

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	3

Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round



Under strategic outcome 2, WFP provides assistance to the Government's social protection mechanisms, including the national school feeding programme. This assistance prioritizes support to vulnerable groups, such as schoolchildren, adolescent girls and people with disability.

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

WFP's support to the national school feeding programme aims to promote the enrolment and attendance of school-age children in Soum and Seno provinces (Sahel region), contributing to the improvement of their food and nutritional situation during the teaching period. 2020 was a challenging year for school feeding activities throughout the country, including those supported by WFP in the above-mentioned provinces. About 319 out of 565 schools have been closed due to insecurity linked to reported attacks against schools perpetrated by non-state armed groups. Furthermore, as part of the COVID-19 containment measures, the Government decided to close schools from 16 March to 30 June 2020, affecting over 5 million children across the country. Lastly, while the activity was ultimately well financed, the majority of the resources were confirmed in the last quarter, resulting in lower expenditure as compared to the resources available.

Despite these constraints, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education, Literacy and Promotion of National Languages [1] was able to provide school meals to 40,959 school children in 246 schools in targeted areas. WFP provided two daily nutritious meals 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). Take-home rations were also provided to schoolgirls attending the last two grades of primary education, as they are particularly at risk of dropping out and exposed to early marriage. This targeted assistance serves as an incentive for families to send and retain girls in schools. Through this conditional assistance, WFP provided monthly family rations of 10 kilograms of cereals to 4,529 girls and their families based upon an attendance rate of over 80 percent throughout the school term.

With school closures due to COVID-19, WFP readjusted its assistance in coordination with relevant government counterparts and Education Cluster's partners. While not providing direct assistance during the school closure period (March-June 2020), for the reopening of the school services, WFP pre-positioned COVID-19 protective hygiene kits [2] in schools that were benefiting from both WFP's emergency (under strategic outcome 1) and regular school feeding programmes (under this strategic outcome 2). Furthermore, with the partial reopening of schools from 1 June to mid-July, students in the last grade of primary school (CM2) resumed classes and benefited from school feeding activities. Remaining food stocks (over 320 mt of food) for the 2019/2020 school year were fully distributed to children of all other grades, as dry take-home rations. These rations were distributed to all students in targeted schools to enhance food availability at household level.

The performance of the school feeding programme remains a real challenge in the current security and health context. Although school enrolment rates have improved compared to previous years, dropout rates have also increased. Increasing insecurity in the Sahel region, including targeted attacks on schools, and the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, have had a negative impact on the national school feeding programme. WFP will continue to strengthen its

support to the Government and national authorities for the continuation of the school feeding programme in the coming years.

Given the constraints affecting school feeding activities in 2020, WFP directed its efforts to strengthening local and national capacities, reinforcing links between resilience, nutrition and education activities for the benefit of the wider community, and also provided technical expertise in support of national processes. This integrated approach helped to further strengthen the Government's transition towards home-grown school feeding. Throughout 2020, 20 schools benefited from school gardening activities in Dori, with the objective of scaling up to 41 schools. A total of 1,209 actors – including local authorities, teachers and community members – were trained in the processing and conservation of nutritious garden vegetables (tomato, eggplant, cabbage), maintenance of the drip irrigation network, nutritional education, sensitization on good hygiene practices and cooking techniques to ensure healthy and nutritious food for pupils.

Furthermore, along with other actors, WFP provided technical and financial support to the elaboration of the national school feeding and nutrition strategy. While the strategy is yet to be finalised, actors have elaborated a diagnostic report and the three-year action plan for the finalisation of the strategy.

WFP has been continuing to link the existing milk project to school feeding activities. In 2020, 8,765 children – of which 49 percent girls – in 33 schools benefited from over 64 mt of yogurt produced by three milk production sites in the Sahel. The project was evaluated through an independent evaluation in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses, capitalize on good practices, and make recommendations focused on improving results. Key highlights of the evaluation include that: (i) the project contributed significantly to women empowerment and transformed positively the relationship between men and women; (ii) the choice of a low-tech and semi-artisanal production model in the milk production units is adapted to the local context and its social and organisational viability has been favoured by the respect of the role that women play in the value chain traditionally; (iii) the introduction of yogurt in the school meals had a positive effect on pupils' satisfaction and attention, which is likely to improve school performance. WFP took note of the evaluation recommendations and will take them into account in its operational programming in 2021.

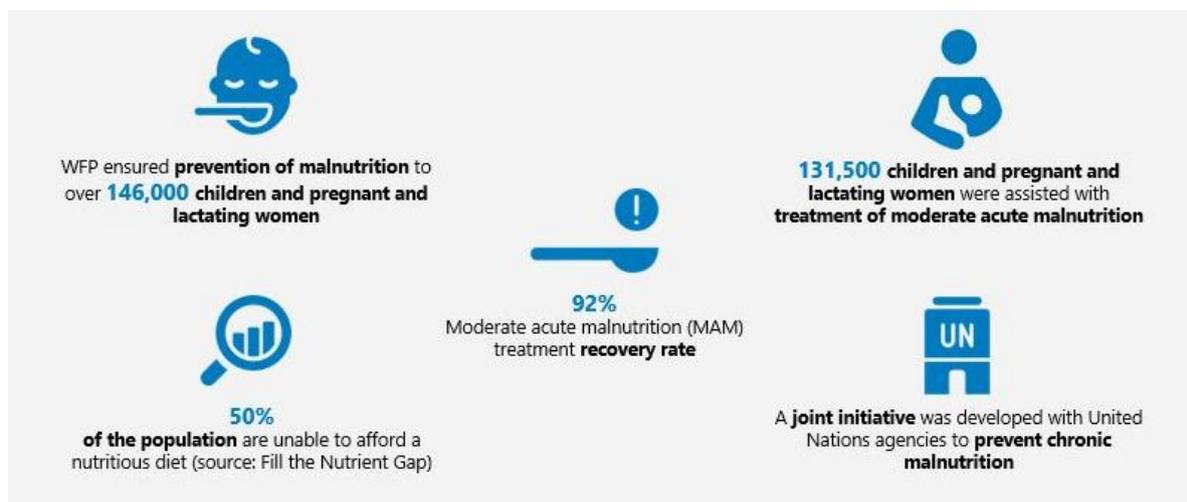
Activity 3: Provide assistance through cash-based transfers to beneficiaries targeted by the Government's social safety nets, including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls

Through internal funding allocations, WFP launched the first activities of the social safety net programme. This programme aims at: (i) providing an integrated package of activities to empower 2,500 vulnerable young girls and people with special needs (living with a disability) in the city of Ouagadougou, particularly in peri-urban neighbourhoods and (ii) supporting the Government in the construction of its unified single registry.

In partnership with its partner ASMADE, a local non-governmental organization, WFP strengthened capacities of 15 actors directly involved in the programme and undertook sensitization sessions for town hall officials. Training sessions were undertaken on various themes, including nutrition with specific focus on the importance of having a healthy and balanced diet, sexual and reproductive health information, cash-based transfers (CBTs) and their utilisation in the project. At the same time, based on the initial lists of the Permanent Secretariat for the National Council on Social Protection (SP-CNPS [3]) and criteria identified by WFP, targeting of affected populations was initiated in six districts in the capital Ouagadougou and will ultimately be completed by January 2021. Activities will be implemented in 2021, with a target to assist 2,500 adolescent girls through monthly CBTs and guiding them through the selection of formative courses to support their livelihoods.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide CBT assistance to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	3
Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, including take home rations for girls	3

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.



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. WFP's actions continued to play a key role in Burkina Faso's severe nutrition situation through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities that mainly included the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition. This strategic outcome appeared to be over-resourced due to uptake of a contribution for a sub-regional project operationally starting in 2021. At the same time, while in line with the original implementation plan, actual spending was lower with respect to available resources. This was due to disruptions in activity implementation due to growing insecurity, spread of COVID-19, the introduction of the simplified protocol for treatment of malnutrition in areas of high insecurity, in districts where over 50 percent of health centers were closed, and the global supply disruption of specific nutritional products.

Overall, the nutritional situation is deteriorating in the country. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) malnutrition assessment conducted in November 2020 estimated that 631,787 children aged 6-59 months and 128,672 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) will suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021, doubling the number of people in need of urgent assistance with respect to the same assessment conducted in October 2019. According to the same assessment, five provinces (Loroum, Soum, Seno, Oudalan and Yagha) are currently in critical conditions (IPC Phase 4), prompting WFP and other nutritional actors to scale up their response in support of health centres. During the period under review, WFP supported the Government and its partners through a multisectoral assistance, including malnutrition preventive activities, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and social behaviour change communication activities.

The prevention of acute malnutrition activities were predominantly implemented under the strategic outcome 1. In 2020, WFP ensured prevention of malnutrition activities to over 146,000 children aged 6-23 months and PLW. Prevention of chronic malnutrition activities remained low compared to prevention of acute malnutrition activities. The distribution of preventive rations against acute malnutrition was carried out in the commune of Bani (Sahel region), where WFP assisted over 7,200 children aged 6-23 months during the pastoral season (April-July) with the provision of specialised nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus). This intervention took place under the framework of the integrated resilience approach implemented in Bani [1]. Moreover, the prevention of chronic malnutrition was reflected in activities promoting infant and young child feeding (in regular and emergency situations) through capacity strengthening sessions aimed at mothers, husbands, and adolescent girls.

WFP scaled up its assistance to the most vulnerable, specifically women and children aged 6-59 months. MAM treatment activity reached 92,009 children aged 6-59 months and 39,508 PLW/Gs during the period under review, and it was systematically coupled with social behaviour change communication. Despite the deterioration of the security situation and reduced access to health facilities in some regions (particularly in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions), the performance of nutrition interventions remained satisfactory and above Sphere standards [2]: with a recovery rate at

91.88 percent, mortality rate at 0.30 percent, and drop-out rate of 7.82 percent. In 2021, WFP will strengthen coordination with other nutritional actors and support local production of enriched infant flour to enhance coverage and meet the nutritional needs of the population. To this end, a joint initiative was developed with other United Nations agencies in the Est and Nord regions to prevent chronic malnutrition, along with dedicated donor funding to strengthen local production units. In addition, WFP has supported the Government through the Directorate of Nutrition in nutritional situation analysis, by supporting the implementation of nutritional surveys, including the Expanded Nutrition Survey (ENN 2020) and SMART survey targeting IDPs, and the training of national managers for the IPC malnutrition analysis.

Activities in support of people living with HIV faced substantial resourcing shortfalls, not allowing to put in place specific interventions. A limited number of children and pregnant and lactating women living with HIV were assisted throughout the year. With the available resources, WFP continued to deliver sensitization campaigns and training sessions. Government and cooperating partners were trained on the monitoring of severe malnutrition, and on the malnutrition referral pathway for children living with HIV.

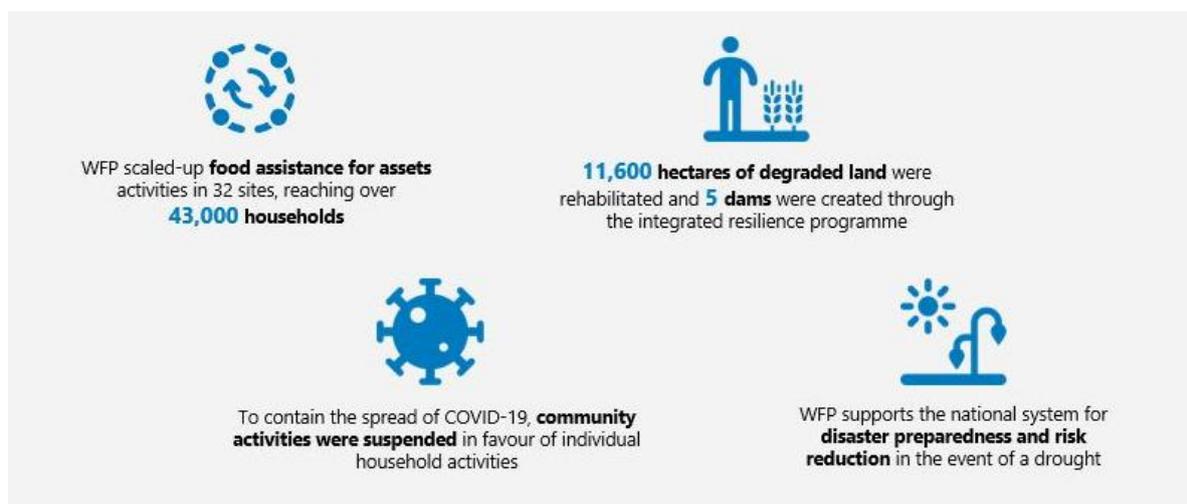
With the propagation of COVID-19 and growing insecurity, adaptation strategies in the prevention and treatment of malnutrition were established to improve the response to vulnerable populations and meet rising needs. WFP promoted and strengthened the involvement of communities and community-based health workers in the early detection of acute malnutrition cases, in the referral of malnourished cases to health facilities and in the early treatment of moderate acute malnutrition at the community level. Furthermore, outreach was also improved across all activities, with a focus on the participation and inclusion of men, considering their decision-making role in households. In addition, COVID-19 prevention measures were implemented at health centers, along with the provision COVID-19 prevention kits, to minimize risks of virus propagation.

Partnership agreements were signed with five regional health departments and the nutrition department within the following frameworks: the national protocol for the management of malnutrition, the scaling up of the national infant and young child feeding (IYCF) strategy, and for overall capacity strengthening for nutrition partners. As a result, a total of 719 health agents and 654 community health workers were trained on the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition and IYCF, while 386 partners were trained on prevention of malnutrition activities. To improve good nutrition and hygiene practices among students, 63 school teachers and education districts' focal points were trained on various themes, including nutrition, health and food utilisation to maximize the impact of school meals on the nutritional status of children.

The “Fill the Nutrient Gap” analysis was launched in Burkina Faso in 2020 [3] to analyse barriers faced by the most vulnerable people in accessing and consuming health and nutritious food. The study highlighted that about half of the population are unable to afford a nutritious diet and that agricultural production is not diversified enough to meet the needs of the population. The study recommended, among other areas, the need to: (i) augment coverage, especially for PLW/Gs and children aged 6-23 months; (ii) strengthen the linkage with social protection programmes and existing safety nets (school feeding programmes); and (iii) engage the private sector to ensure effective multisectoral for improved malnutrition. WFP will take this into account to further enhance its operational response in Burkina Faso in 2021.

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



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

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP ensured the continuation of resilience activities in the Centre-Nord, Est, Nord and Sahel regions, relying on the nexus approach grounded in community-based participatory planning (CBPP) in relatively stable but food-insecure areas. WFP implements a comprehensive and integrated approach to resilience, including the creation of community assets, nutritional support, the promotion of education, capacity strengthening as well as the development of value chains for smallholder farmers. Despite growing insecurity in targeted areas, WFP continues to maintain and enhance the gains of resilience projects, for instance by involving displaced people along with local communities in land restoration activities. Furthermore, WFP continued the implementation of smallholder agricultural market support activities, supporting farmers' organisations and development of micro and macro-insurance projects.

This strategic outcome has been well resourced in 2020, with expenditures in line with the implementation plan developed. The majority of funding was marked towards asset creation, leaving complementary activities in support of agricultural farmers under-resourced. Moreover, COVID-19 had a direct impact on the implementation of resilience-building activities and the utilisation of available resources.

In line with Government regulations to contain the spread of COVID-19, activities that required community mobilisation were suspended from March onwards and resumed in October. Only critical activities that were already at an advanced stage were allowed to be finalised, while putting in place COVID-19 risk reduction and mitigation measures [1]. At the same time, water and soil conservation/protection and restoration interventions such as zai pits and half-moons as well as market gardening interventions were reorganized to allow implementation at the individual level. All beneficiaries involved in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were sensitized on COVID-19 infection risks and prevention measures.

Despite operational challenges linked to COVID-19 and growing insecurity in the country, WFP scaled up FFA activities in 32 sites, reaching over 43,000 households (over 190,000 beneficiaries), with a high participation of youth and women. The initiative enabled the rehabilitation of communal assets and land for the targeted communities. Through the integrated resilience programme (resilience, nutrition and school feeding), and in coordination with relevant government and non-governmental partners, participants were able to: (i) rehabilitate over 11,672 ha of degraded land, making it productive for agricultural and pastoral use; (ii) recover 8,302 ha of degraded land; (iii) develop 128 ha of lowlands for rice production; (iv) complete 39 new market-garden wells; and (v) create five boulis (dams) of minimum 3000 m³ of water, among other achievements.

Meanwhile, as part of nutrition activities, prevention and treatment of malnutrition activities were combined with nutrition social behaviour change communication, contributing to an improvement in nutritional situation in affected areas. Two soybean processing units were built and equipped for two women cooperatives in the Hauts-Bassins region, with the objective of strengthening beneficiaries' livelihoods.

Furthermore, with the aim of improving the resilience of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and enhancing social cohesion among displaced and host communities, WFP implemented early recovery projects in the Sahel (Djibo) and Centre-Nord (Barsalogo) regions, reaching 2,670 participants. Participants were able to rehabilitate 22,125 ha of zai pits and 410 ha of half-moons in degraded lowlands, treated 270 units of 45 m³ gullies, developed 5 ha of gardens, and constructed 11 garden wells. WFP aims to gradually increase this type of activity to further re-build the livelihoods of IDPs and host communities affected by the ongoing crisis, while strengthening social cohesion among communities.

In 2020, WFP made substantial strides to better support vulnerable populations. Over 40,000 smallholder farmers, from 23 farmer organizations (of which 54 percent women groups), were supported throughout the year to enhance their skills and production techniques and reduce post-harvest losses, while improving stock management. Three medium scale mechanized compost production sites were established in the Centre-Nord, Sahel and Est regions based on a sustainable and self-reliance business model with the aim to serve the surrounding villages. The use of semi-automatic shredders along with enhanced compost activators allows to significantly reduce the time and labour needed for preparation of the biomass and accelerates the transformation process from six to two months. Potentially, these units have the capacity to meet community demand and venture into marketing surplus production. Over 571 people were trained, mostly youth and women, in the use of the semi-automatic shredders and compost activators. In addition, WFP introduced Aflasafe, a natural biocontrol product [2], to various communities across the country. The latter aims to reduce the aflatoxin contamination in corn and groundnuts fields, and benefited 10 farmers' organizations and eight CBPP communities.

Moreover, WFP supports and complements the Government's actions in responding to and mitigating the adverse impact of climate change, particularly recurrent droughts on vulnerable population in the targeted regions. A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP, the African Risk Capacity (ARC) and the Ministry of Agriculture has been signed. WFP supports the national system for disaster preparedness and risk reduction through the ARC Replica project [3], "replicating" the Government's insurance policy, investing USD 700,000 to cover 109,944 vulnerable individuals in the event of a drought.

Furthermore, technical support was provided to improve and customize the national drought insurance index. At household level, to help smallholder farmers to protect their livelihoods and production, WFP supported the scaling up of index insurance to encourage their investment in disaster risk reduction activities. Participation to these schemes helps protect smallholder farmers from climate hazards and extreme events while also strengthening their food and income security in an increasingly uncertain environment. Launched in 2019, the pilot was scaled up in 2020 with the participation of 2,500 small producers (56 percent were women), who benefited from a total premium of XOF 22.5 million (some USD 40,000) against the risk of drought in the Centre-Nord and Est regions. This was accompanied by training on post-harvest losses, financial education and agricultural insurance.

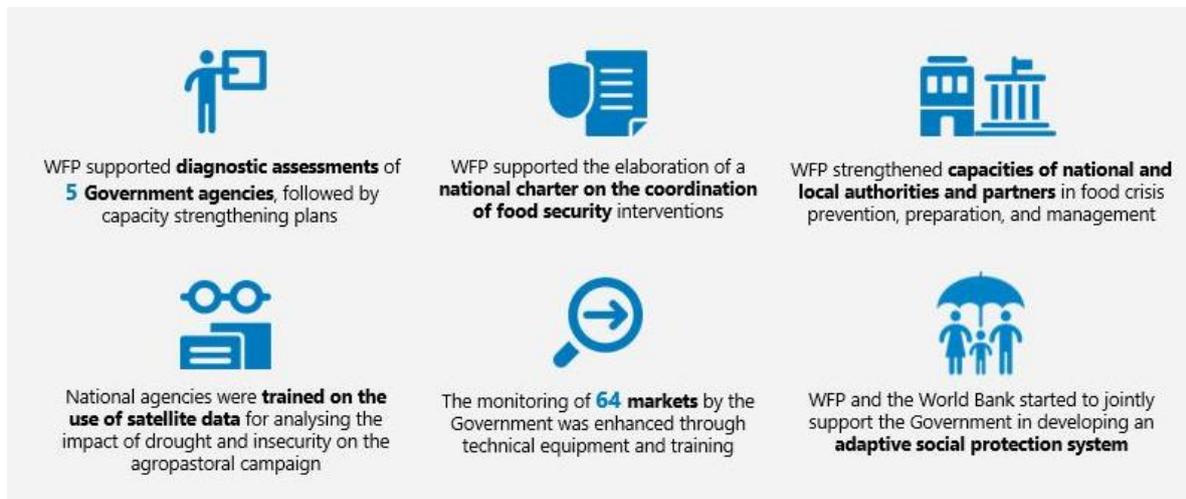
Whereas positive results were noted at output level, the outcome deteriorated in 2020. The food consumption score and the livelihood coping strategic index of affected populations deteriorated during the reporting period, by 27 percent and 50 percent respectively. This can be predominately attributed to: (i) data collection period of assessment – in 2019, the assessment was conducted in December – during harvest periods, whereas this year it was undertaken end of September– at the end of the lean season, the most vulnerable period of the year for populations; (ii) operational difficulties in the transfer of funds to participants; and (iii) impact of COVID-19 on households, due to the closure of markets and interrupted participation to FFA activities. WFP will continue to monitor the situation and use the lessons learned in 2020 to improve its operations (including monitoring activities). This will include expanding outreach of resilience activities by conducting new CBPP in areas less exposed to insecurity, ensuring a potential longer-term impact. Furthermore, WFP will intensify support to smallholder farmers, with an increase of procurement from farmers' organisations (over 4,900 mt of food procured in 2019/2020).

Throughout the year, coordination was enhanced at community, regional and national levels with government counterparts. New agreements were signed with the Ministry of Agriculture Permanent Secretary for the monitoring of joint activities, and the Directorate General of Hydraulic Installations and Irrigation Development [4] for (i) the development of a new model for the exploitation of groundwater resources for controlled agricultural activities; and (ii) support for the finalisation of reference documents, feeding into the finalisation of the national strategy for soil restoration, Conservation and Recovery 2020-2024. Beyond Government counterparts, five universities from the G5-Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad) signed a cooperation framework agreement to create a network for collaboration and a platform for information sharing to strengthen the capacities of communities when facing environmental challenges and disaster risks. Due to COVID-19 related delays, the activities with the Nazi Bono University planned for 2020 could not be implemented, but will be in 2021.



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



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

Strengthening the capacity of government entities and partners is a priority for WFP. Throughout the year, WFP has contributed to improving Government-led programmes and policies. The funding for strategic outcome 5 exceeded the requirements thanks to a multi-year contribution as well as other dedicated funding received. The project had a slow start due to delays in finalizing implementation agreements and teleworking arrangements linked to the COVID-19 situation. As a result, only a portion of the funds received were consumed in line with the original implementation plan.

Through the Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (DIP-ECHO), WFP aims to strengthen the capacity of institutional and community-based information and early warning systems for food, nutrition and pastoral security at national and local levels, while developing necessary tools to plan, implement, coordinate and monitor the humanitarian response. During 2020, WFP supported diagnostic assessments of five government agencies: (i) the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA); (ii) the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council of Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (SP-CONASUR); (iii) the Early Warning System of the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Development (SAP-MAAH); (iv) the Permanent Secretariat in charge of Crisis and Vulnerability Management in livestock (SP-CVEL); and (v) the National Food Security Stock Management Entity (SONAGESS) [1]. These partnerships aiming to identify institutional gaps in early warning and preparedness and response were welcomed by all the stakeholders involved. Capacity strengthening plans were subsequently developed for all agencies, except for SONAGESS, for which the process will be completed in 2021. At this stage, capacity strengthening plans will focus on: reinforcing key structures' staff in food security and nutrition system to carry out a nexus-oriented response, while addressing new humanitarian challenges; strengthening coordination mechanisms; providing material and equipment to enhance data collection and analysis; and supporting the pre-positioning of resources to carry out an adequate response.

These two macro-activities have enabled the recipient institutions to have reference documents to guide them in the future, both in terms of identifying the relevant capacity needs, but also to mobilize resources for the implementation of capacity strengthening plans. Furthermore, given the consultative nature of the process used to conduct the diagnosis and prepare relevant plans, there was greater ownership among the beneficiary agencies, which in turn will hopefully ensure a greater impact on their performance and in fulfilling their respective mandates.

Moreover, under this project, WFP has supported the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council to develop the charter for the coordination of food security interventions. The latter provides an institutional framework for coherent and harmonised interventions in the implementation of the national food security policy. Similarly, for the Permanent Secretariat in charge of Crisis and Vulnerability Management in livestock, WFP provided technical support to develop a strategy for the harmonisation of information systems, early warning, and the prevention and management of crises and vulnerabilities in the livestock sector. Further actions, in line with the developed (or to be developed)

capacity strengthening plans, will continue in 2021.

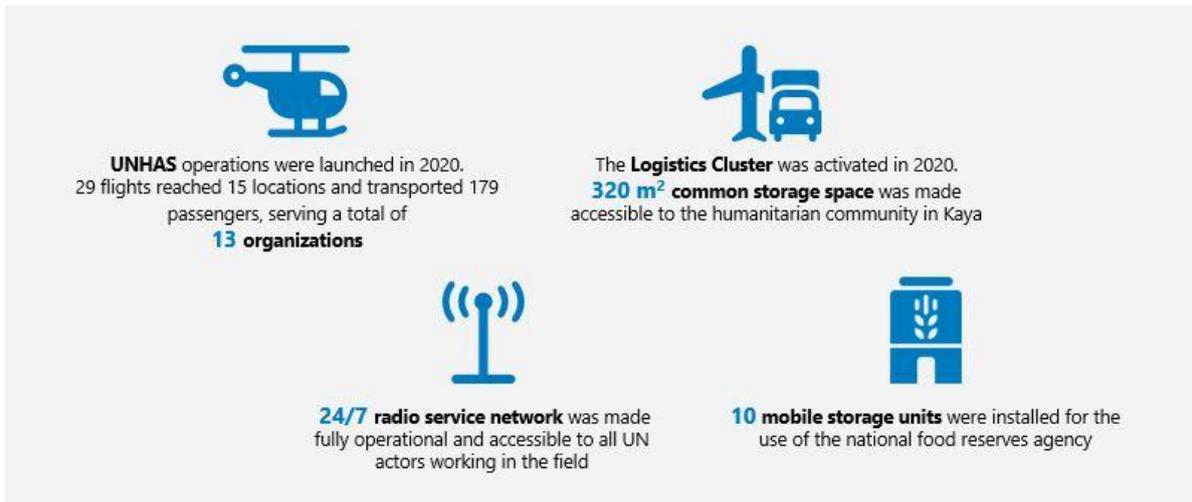
Beyond the DIP-ECHO project, WFP mainstreamed capacity strengthening activities throughout its portfolio, by putting to use its technical expertise to sustain the Government and its agencies, and partners. This included various initiatives, but not limited to: (i) training enumerators of the SONAGESS and handing over technical equipment to enhance data collection and analysis for market monitoring (64 markets) across the country; (ii) training technical officers from the Governments of Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger on the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 3.0 acute malnutrition; (iii) technical support for the COVID-19 response, by providing advisory role for government agencies, enhancing storage and logistics capacity as well as facilitating the arrival of personal protective equipment in-country, and supporting targeting for distributions by the Government to individuals directly affected by COVID-19 in Ouagadougou; and (iv) training national agencies on the use of satellite data for the analysis of the impact of drought and insecurity on the agropastoral campaign at the national level. All the activities carried out contribute to enhanced capacities of national and local authorities and partners in the prevention, preparation and coordination of the management of food crises and of the response in Burkina Faso. WFP will continue to prioritize this area of work in the coming years, to ensure the sustainability of its actions.

In July, WFP Burkina Faso country office and the World Bank signed a three-year (2020-2023) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that outlined the framework for partnership between the two institutions to work together on the following priority areas: (i) support the setup of a holistic and universally accepted unified social registry; (ii) strengthen institutional coordination and capacity for the establishment of a national adaptive social protection system; (iii) harmonize WFP and World Bank-supported projects' shock responses to humanitarian crises, including food and nutrition issues; (iv) strengthen capacities of the SONAGESS.

Both institutions engaged in a month of deep dive discussions to develop a joint work plan that prioritizes joint actions within ongoing projects funded by the banks or activities within WFP's Country Strategic Plan that are complementary. This would allow each institution to take lead based on comparative advantage. The action plan covering 2020/2021 was signed in November. As part of these activities, WFP and the World Bank, with support of the Government, have set up the social registry working group. The latter includes, aside from WFP and the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), European Union (EU), International Labor Organization (ILO) and non-governmental organizations among other actors. The technical process of revising tools and technical and political advocacy was initiated, to have all actors work together under a common platform for the development of a national unified social registry by end of 2021. This collaboration will build on existing national efforts, carried out by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Social Protection. Overall, WFP and other actors envisage to strengthen the Government's ability and capacity to respond to shocks, improve beneficiary targeting, strengthen communities' resilience to climate change and other shocks, and facilitate smallholder farmers' access to micro-insurance systems.

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.



Under strategic outcome 6, WFP stepped up its support to the humanitarian community, taking into account growing operational challenges faced by actors in the country. Throughout 2020, WFP ensured the provision of on-demand service provision to the Government (activity 7) and emergency telecommunications services (activity 8) and introduced both the humanitarian air service (activity 9) and Logistics Cluster (activity 10), in support of humanitarian and development partners operating in Burkina Faso.

Activity 7: Provide on-demand services to the 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. WFP handled the purchasing of 40,000 metric tons of locally grown cereals and procurement of non-food items [1]. While the majority of activities were conducted in 2019, some were completed during the first quarter of 2020. WFP completed the installation of 10 mobile storage units (MSUs) in Ouagadougou and in the cities of Kaya (Centre-Nord), Dori (Sahel), Ouahigouya (Nord) and Bogandé (Est) identified by the National Food Security Stock Management Entity (SONAGESS [2]). All warehouses are ready to use and local capacity (WFP's and SONAGESS') is strengthened to set up and dismantle warehousing capacity upon need without relying on external resources. Due to COVID-19, official handover of the MSUs (originally planned for April) was delayed to September. The remaining storage equipment was also delivered in 2020. Moreover, WFP has undertaken a stocktaking exercise in collaboration with SONAGESS and other parties involved, for potential replicability of the project in coming years, when and upon need.

In June, WFP signed an agreement with the World Bank to support the Government to develop an adaptive social protection system by strengthening national capacities in social protection and implement the unified social registry [3], among other areas. Activities will further scale up in 2021 in this area.

Activity 8: 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

Introduced in 2019, under the Information Technology (IT) Common Services Sector and WFP's leadership, the Technology for Staff Safety project expanded its rollout in 2020 to further strengthen security communications services by providing enhanced 24/7 very high frequency (VHF) coverage in Ouagadougou, and five United Nations (UN) hubs located in Kaya, Dori, Fada N'Gourma (Est), Bobo-Dioulasso (Hauts-Bassins) and Ouahigouya. Through internal funding, the project expanded the telecommunication network service and introduced remote security operations centers' services, using the radio over internet protocol technology, allowing real-time monitoring of VHF radio networks and users across targeted areas and with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) hub in Ouagadougou. This was accompanied by: (i) the development of standard operating procedures in line with UN regulations and requirements; (ii) training sessions for over 200 members of the IT working group, security staff and general users across the different locations; and (iii) installation of solar panels to ensure a backup energy system in case of electricity failure. As a result, a 24/7 radio service network is fully operational and accessible to all UN actors working in the field since December. A second phase of the project will be kickstarting in 2021, increasing connectivity

for humanitarian actors in remote locations, among other objectives. To this end, an initial assessment was conducted in Djibo for the provision of these services in 2021.

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

In March 2020, considering the evolving situation in Burkina Faso, WFP reassessed, upon request of the Humanitarian Country Team, the feasibility of launching the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operation in country. Assessment suggested the deployment of a helicopter would allow better accessibility to remote locations and need lesser infrastructure compared with a fixed-wing aircraft or road transport. Thus, a MI-8 MTV - 3mt with 19/20 passengers' capacity - was deployed in August, thanks to prompt donor commitment and response. Upon receiving authorization from the Government and the Civil Aviation Authority in September, UNHAS operated its first special flight in October and started regular flight rotations in November, offering three weekly flights - Dori, Gorom-Gorom, Arbinda; Djibo, Titao, Ouahigouya; and Fada N'Gourma, Gayéri - special flights, medical and security evacuations, all departing from Ouagadougou airport. For each location, a partner was identified locally to serve as a focal point for security-related aspects. Relevant analysis and consultations, through the Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord), is conducted in advance and during flights to ensure a location is accessible.

By end of the year, UNHAS conducted 29 flights – 13 regular flights and 16 reconnaissance, special, and/or cargo flights - reaching 15 locations, and transporting 179 passengers, serving a total of 13 organizations - one diplomatic mission, four UN agencies, and eight non-governmental organizations (NGOs) [4][5]. UNHAS was also instrumental in transporting food commodities and non-food items to hard-to-reach locations like Foubé and Gorom-Gorom, where 7.4 mt of cargo was transported on behalf of partners, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Service was offered for free in 2020, whereas a cost-recovery mechanism will be introduced in 2021.

While at an early stage of its implementation, UNHAS receives feedback via multiple channels [6]: (i) the user group committee; (ii) the steering committee, under the Humanitarian Coordinator chairmanship; and (iii) passenger satisfaction surveys. Based on the December 2020 passenger satisfaction survey, a limited sample expressed satisfaction for the performance of the service, nonetheless, this may be better appreciated further on in the operation.

Activity 10: Provide logistics expertise and coordination services to partners in absence of alternative to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response

In June, WFP, in its role as lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, conducted a logistics gaps and needs analysis (GNA) at the request of the humanitarian community. Following consultations with relevant stakeholders [7], the GNA highlighted several needs in the logistics response to the humanitarian crisis affecting the country, specifically: reinforced coordination among the logistics community, increased storage capacity in response areas, and enhanced production and dissemination of logistics information. As a result, the Logistics Cluster was activated in October, and a response strategy was developed to address identified gaps and priorities. Through a budget revision in November [8], WFP newly included this activity in its Country Strategic Plan, and mobilized initial funding allocations to ensure the implementation of the Logistics Cluster's initial actions.

At regional level, coordination groups for logisticians based in Kaya, Fada N'Gourma, Ouahigouya and Dori were set up. At national level, eight coordination meetings took place with a total of 73 participants from 25 organizations [9] to increase cooperation and information sharing among actors. Coordination is also ensured with government counterparts, through participation in national logistics committees as well as CMCoord discussions. On behalf of the Logistics Cluster, WFP procured four MSUs – to be erected in 2021 – to increase the logistics response capacity of the humanitarian community in the Centre-Nord, Est, Nord and Sahel regions. In November, WFP opened a 320 m² common storage space in Kaya, with the cluster facilitating access to this free-to-user facility for the humanitarian community. The Logistics Cluster is also facilitating the development of a standardized and efficient geo-mapping data collection, including logistics access and road infrastructures conditions.

In December, a user feedback survey was shared with all the Logistics Cluster's partners in Burkina Faso. Outcomes of this survey identified the following aspects of the Logistics Cluster's response to be enhanced: (i) strengthen the sub-national coordination and information management platforms; (ii) increase logistics-related information sharing; and (iii) raise partners' awareness on the Logistics Cluster through available information management tools (such as dedicated country webpage). This feedback will be included and addressed as the Logistics Cluster scales up its activities throughout 2021.

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
Provide humanitarian air services to national disaster management offices and other relevant partners to access areas for humanitarian interventions	N/A
Provide technical assistance through the emergency telecommunications sector to the Government and relief partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms	N/A
Logistic Cluster Services	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

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

Burkina Faso ranks as one of the lowest countries in the Gender Inequality Index [1]. Social norms and practices continue to discriminate women and girls, both in the private and public spheres [2]. Although a law was adopted on 22 January 2020 setting quotas and representation of both female and male candidates for legislative and municipal elections, only 9 women parliamentarians (out of 127 seats) were elected during the recent November legislative elections, marking an existing gender disparity. The Government developed a national gender strategy (2020-2024) [3].

Throughout 2020, gender has been regularly mainstreamed in the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation of activities, with emphasis on effective participation and representation of women and girls. Their active involvement was encouraged and ensured in both activity and complaints management committees by WFP and partners.

Resilience activities continued through community-based participatory planning processes, including discussions with the communities on gender inequalities, enabling social negotiation of change through a collective commitment to gender equality. Issues raised by women participants during focus group discussions for example were closely taken into account at the project design phase. Initiatives aimed at reducing household chores and women's unpaid labour were also implemented at the same time [4]. On average, 60 percent of participants of food assistance for assets activities in 2020 were women. Participatory consultation processes involving men and women also led to consensual decisions on benefit sharing, access to resources, and control of means of production. At the end of the negotiations, vulnerable groups, mainly women and young community members, received at least 30 percent of the developed land [5].

As part of nutrition activities, the learning and practice monitoring groups on infant and young child feeding proved to be an excellent forum for exchange, expression, training and empowerment of pregnant and lactating women [6]. Furthermore, regular and emergency school feeding activities encouraged parents to keep girls in school through the provision of monthly take-home cereal rations to girls, in addition to the hot school meals benefiting all pupils.

Throughout resilience, humanitarian, and nutrition operations, the various activities which contributed to reshaping gender relations at community and household levels were implemented along with awareness-raising sessions. These sessions were designed to elicit behavioural changes and unclasp traditional gender norms between men and women beneficiaries [7].

COVID-19 has affected women among other vulnerable groups across the board, with a direct impact on their already-limited livelihoods. Accordingly, WFP categorically targeted women as part of the COVID-19 response. This included providing in-kind assistance to some 2,800 vulnerable women small-traders affected by market closures due to COVID-19 restrictions in Kaya (Centre-Nord) [8].

In line with the independent evaluation on gender's recommendations [9], the proportion of women among WFP Burkina Faso's staff has been steadily increasing [10], from 41 percent in 2019 to 45 percent in 2020. Another investment of the period is the recruitment of a gender expert, with the objective of fully mainstreaming and embedding gender in programming. WFP aims at making steady progress on this goal, while working to implement other recommendations of the evaluation.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

As the country's security situation further deteriorated in 2020, access has been a key challenge, and enhancing the protection of beneficiaries has remained a priority for WFP. The country office continued to implement its access strategy based on community acceptance. The acceptance of WFP's operations by local communities was a key element in the mitigation of protection risks of beneficiaries. In order to achieve a satisfactory level of trust, WFP relied on a network of national and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with strong grassroots connections and knowledge of the complex conflict situation. The service of local transporters has been prioritised on most of the secondary routes, and any movement of convoys has been done in coordination with the Humanitarian Military Interaction platform, to reduce risks of security incidents. Nonetheless, some looting incidents of WFP-contracted transporters or at distribution sites took place [1], affecting limited tonnages (145 mt out of over 95,000 mt distributed in 2020). Thanks to the launch of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, some remote and insecure areas [2], inaccessible in the past, can now be reached.

Throughout 2020, WFP used cash and in-kind modalities when appropriate, safe, and most advantageous to the beneficiaries, while maintaining the 'Do No Harm' principle. In some instances, the distribution cycle was adjusted by doubling food rations to minimize gatherings at distribution sites. This was the case for Malian refugees in the Sahel region, who were provided with double rations (covering two months of assistance), to reduce movements and the associated risks of commuting between their camps and distribution sites [3]. In November, WFP managed to resume cash-based transfers to refugees, which suit better their preferences in terms of dietary habits. All distribution sites (refugees, displaced populations and host communities) were secured by the authorities. Depending on the conflict sensitivity in certain locations, food bags were reconditioned to hide WFP's logo in order to ensure the protection of beneficiaries.

To safeguard the health of WFP's beneficiaries, staff and partners during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP put in place preventive measures at distribution and activity sites, including hand washing, the use of masks, social distancing and sensitization on safe hygiene practices. WFP also reoriented its programmes, in line with national preventive measures in place, and resilience-strengthening activities for example were adjusted between March and October 2020 from community-based to household-based.

In 2020, WFP scaled up registrations under SCOPE - WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform - for internally displaced people (IDPs), requiring specific attention to data privacy and protection. Prior to each digitalization, WFP ensured that partners would inform beneficiaries about: (i) what SCOPE is; (ii) what kind of data would be collected; and (iii) how their data would be handled - explaining that data are only used for providing them with assistance [4]. The content of a consent agreement was read to beneficiaries, who were offered the possibility to accept or refuse to give their data. In the latter case, beneficiaries would be informed that they would receive assistance without registering under SCOPE. Overall, 46,509 households, representing 439,037 beneficiaries, have been registered in SCOPE under WFP's portfolio.

WFP ensured the participation of its beneficiaries throughout all project phases, particularly including vulnerable groups into discussions. Community-based participatory planning processes allowed to design resilience activities on the basis of each community's self-identified priorities and local requirements. These were occasions to hear from participants, and to consider their views and concerns. WFP and partners facilitated such processes in a way that the communities' diversity would be adequately represented. Hence, while each village's cluster chose its own representatives to participate in the planning process, the selection framework considered gender, age, and special needs. Furthermore, the vulnerability criteria used to select the beneficiaries of resilience activities were defined by the community itself, enabling a tailored and relevant targeting of the most vulnerable elements of each community. Finally, after the consultation stage, WFP ensured that all decisions taken in relation to activity design resulted from a consensus within the concerned communities.

Communication to and from beneficiaries were facilitated during implementation phases as well. Specific communications activities in support to accountability to affected populations were carried out via radio, press, and social media. Radio was the preferred medium since it is the one rural population have most access to and use the most [5]. Four different radio messages were disseminated, with hundreds of broadcasts in total and in five most spoken languages in the Centre-Nord, Est, and Nord regions [6]. Radio messages provided general information on WFP's assistance, including target groups, and modality of assistance, also emphasizing that WFP's assistance is free. There were specific messages for the lean season assistance. All radio messages informed the public on the existence and purpose of WFP's free hotline, which was also advertised on WFP Burkina Faso social media account.

Further communication came in the form of sensitization campaigns done by implementing partners to groups of beneficiaries before targeting exercises, distributions, etc. These covered protection aspects, including gender equality,

and the consideration of special needs [7]. Moreover, local distribution committees were set up, composed of women, men, girls, and boys (based on the principle of a 50 percent gender representativeness). These committees aimed at ensuring beneficiaries were well informed about the assistance and their entitlements, and at dealing with complaints/disputes on the spot. During food distributions, beneficiaries could read the ration distributed on placards, and the rations could be weighed before leaving the distribution perimeter. WFP's free hotline number, the telephone line in place for potential complaints or other feedback from beneficiaries, was also indicated on posters and on ration cards. The calls received through this hotline were treated internally and confidentially. In 2020, 60 percent of the calls consisted of various requests, 28 percent were to acknowledge WFP's assistance and 5 percent were inquiries, while complaints represented 1 percent of calls [8]. All complaints received were treated or referred to dedicated agencies with a protection mandate.

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

Burkina Faso is a Sahelian country confronted for more than three decades with desertification, leading to increased pressure on biological resources and soils, and degradation of the quality and quantity of water resources. Rainfall is limited, irregular, and unevenly distributed over the territory. Land degradation is a major concern due to the fragility of the environment, combined with demographic pressure and inappropriate land use practices. About 70 percent of Burkina Faso's population is rural [1] and the majority practices agriculture on degraded land [2]. The harsh agro-ecological conditions are exacerbated by the effects of climate change, especially droughts and floods, that adversely impact livelihoods.

In this context, the sustainable management of natural resources remains a national priority. Burkina Faso has committed to restoring 5 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 and to preventing further land degradation [3]. WFP has mainstreamed environmental aspects within its interventions, including those that contribute to increasing land fertility and biodiversity, while improving the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate shocks.

As part of WFP's resilience programme, the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities implemented throughout 2020 have contributed to sustainable environmental benefits, such as the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems [4]. WFP continued to support communities through erosion control, natural regeneration of reserved areas, dune stabilisation, improved grazing, water management, and education on environmental protection. Moreover, FFA activities were classified as having low or no environmental risks by the national environmental assessment office [5].

WFP involved governmental environmental services from the planning to implementation phase of FFA activities, to ensure they were carried out in an environmentally friendly manner and based on strict compliance with the national forestry code. To the extent possible, deforestation was avoided, and WFP replanted all trees removed during implementation. Assessments of existing species of trees on project sites were undertaken and their different levels of protection were respected (in regard to which trees could be cut, which ones could be only cropped, and which ones must remain untouched). In 2020, 8,560 tree seedlings were planted by WFP during reforestation operations. Some of these reforestation operations gave the opportunity to reintroduce local tree species.

WFP also promoted and enhanced the use of biological/organic products to reduce utilisation of chemical fertilizers. WFP worked with the local population, establishing three composting sites in the Est, Centre-Nord, and Sahel regions. By guaranteeing access to organic manure of sufficient quality and quantity, producers would not only improve their agricultural production and income, but also the fertility of their soils in an ecological way.

Furthermore, in 2020, over 70 percent of WFP's commodities were locally purchased. This had the dual benefit of enhancing local economies and also reducing the carbon footprint from food transportation, when compared with regional or international procurement. Lastly, as part of the Information Technology Common Services Sector's support, WFP has installed solar backup power systems in the five United Nations hubs located across the country [6], decreasing reliance on fossil fuels and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Government of Burkina Faso, July 2020.

[2] Cadre Harmonisé, November 2020. Reference to the October-December 2020 period.

[3] Further elaborated under the section "COVID-19 Response" and throughout "Programme Performance" narratives under each strategic outcome.

[4] Over 11,000 IDPs were integrated as part of WFP's resilience activities to gradually rebuild their livelihoods and to enhance social cohesion among host and displaced populations.

SDGs results: No data available for proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture indicator.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Accessed on 31 December 2020.

[2] CONASUR, Government of Burkina Faso, data accessed at UNHCR Data portal on 31 December 2020.

[3] Reference to people affected by the closure/minimal functioning of 323 health centres and closure of 2,169 schools. Source: OCHA, Humanitarian Snapshot (31 December 2020).

[4] Illiteracy affects 70 percent of the population. Life expectancy at birth is less than 60 years (57.6 years in 2016). According to the 2018/2019 Government's statistics, almost all children of school age are now attending school (98 percent), and almost two thirds complete primary education. Among pupils who enter post-primary education (almost half of primary school leavers), only 39 percent complete this cycle, i.e. 1 child in 10 of school age. Finally, access (25 percent) and completion (21.6 percent) of secondary education suffer from the phenomenon of repetition and early dropout recorded in the upper part of the system.

[5] FAO, Action Against Desertification - Accessed on 8 December 2020.

[6] Agriculture, upon which Burkina Faso's economy is mainly based, employs close to 80 percent of the working population. Source: World Bank, Burkina Faso country page.

[7] The first confirmed COVID-19 case in Burkina Faso was on 9 March 2020. Cases have continuously increased since, and as of 31 December 2020, 6,631 cumulative cases are reported, including 84 deaths, 4,978 cases recovered and 1,569 active cases.

[8] Measures included two-week lockdown of cities with COVID-19 cases, imposition of curfews, closure of markets, schools and borders and banning of gatherings.

[9] Food insecurity figure nearly tripled from 1.2 million food insecure people at the peak of the 2019 food insecurity situation (October-December) to 3.3 million people at the peak of the 2020 lean season (June-September). Source: 2021 Global Humanitarian Overview. According to the November 2020 Cadre Harmonisé results, over 2 million people were estimated to be food insecure between October and December 2020.

[10] Cadre Harmonisé (CH), Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel (CILSS) – Government of Burkina Faso, July 2020. Emergency conditions refer to CH Phase 4, while catastrophic conditions refer to CH Phase 5.

[11] Due to the deterioration of the food security situation and compounded impacts of COVID-19, 569,157 children aged 6-59 months suffering from acute malnutrition are in urgent need of nutritional assistance in crisis-affected regions, especially in areas of high concentration of IDPs, where high rates of global acute malnutrition (i.e. above 10 percent prevalence) are reported. Peaks above the critical threshold of 15 percent according to WHO standards are also reported across the country. Source: Nutrition survey conducted in communities and IDPs' sites in Burkina Faso according to the Rapid SMART methodology (July-August 2020), UNICEF, WFP, and the Government of Burkina Faso.

[12] The access strategy was developed and implemented to improve delivery capacity of the country office and leverage security, to further ensure safe distributions to beneficiaries to targeted hard-to-reach areas. This included running distributions to reduced-size groups and over smaller periods of time to diminish exposure to non-state armed groups and subsequent risks of attacks.

[13] UN-CMCoord is the essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimize inconsistency, and when appropriate, pursue common goals.

Partnerships

- [1] For more details, refer to strategic outcome 5.
- [2] Stratégie nationale d'alimentation et de nutrition scolaire.
- [3] Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire (SONAGESS).
- [4] Institut International d'Ingénierie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement.

CSP Financial Overview

- [1] Fourth budget revision to the CSP was approved in April 2020 to increase the relief and nutrition requirements in 2020, while the fifth budget revision approved in November 2020 allowed to add activity 10 for the introduction of the Logistics Cluster.
- [2] This includes carry-over from previous years and contributions to be carried over in 2021.
- [3] The Copenhagen Ministerial Conference and Roundtable on Central Sahel, a high-level humanitarian event, was hosted by the Government of Denmark, in partnership with the Government of Germany, the European Union and the United Nations. The high-level event featured a ministerial round table that took place on 20 October 2020, which followed up on a virtual senior officials' meeting held on 8 September that focused on operational lessons learned and forward-looking plans relating to humanitarian action, development and peace efforts, including special attention to the impact and consequences of COVID-19.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire (SONAGESS).
- [2] In October, WFP launched an e-voucher pilot project in Boussouma (Centre-Nord region) reaching some 7,800 individuals.
- [3] In 2020, IDP targeting was based on CONASUR lists (i.e. status based)
- [4] The REACH multisectoral assessment undertaken in October 2020 confirmed that while food insecurity was more prominent among IDPs, host-communities were already using negative coping mechanisms to meet their basic needs. The assessment emphasized that food security assistance remains a primary need for both IDPs and host-communities.
- [5] Reported by the August and October 2020 SMART assessments.
- [6] WFP revised standard operating procedures (SOPs), including the implementation of a number of containment measures, have been put in place to ensure unhalted assistance to all target groups. All distributions were put in place respecting SOPs linked to COVID-19 prevention measures:
 - Entry and exit points are clearly marked to avoid unnecessary crowding;
 - All sites will have a hand washing station equipped with soap and running water. Dedicated staff will be present at these stations to ensure proper usage by all;
 - Distribution points and storage areas are to be cleaned daily, the persons in charge of cleaning will strictly follow the protocol by wearing protection gears (masks, gloves, etc.);
 - The number of beneficiaries at any given time to receive ration is limited to 50 or less and social distancing of 1 meter between individuals is mandatory;
 - Food rations are to be efficiently organized prior to the start of distribution;
 - For the distribution of nutritional products for children, staff are required to inform caregivers to thoroughly wash each sachet prior to the child's consumption.
 - Cash-out points were increased, thus reducing queuing times. Mobile money distribution agents have been provided with protection/preventive material to be utilized during the transactions.
- [7] With the propagation of COVID-19, the food security situation has drastically deteriorated due to the measures in place to reduce the propagation of the virus. Initially estimated at 2.15 million people in food insecurity [Cadre Harmonisé (CH) March 2020], the revised assessment taking into account COVID-19 compounded impacts outlined that 3.3 million would have been in food insecurity during the lean season 2020 (CH July 2020). This corresponded to 15 percent of the Burkina Faso population in need of food assistance.
- [8] Distributions of soap was also ensured as part of distributions to IDPs and not limited to operations in Oudalan.
- [9] Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation, Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité National (CONASUR).
- [10] Insecurity in Burkina Faso forces thousands of Malian refugees to leave camps, UNHCR, April 2020. <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2020/4/5e86ed104/insecurity-burkina-faso-forces-thousands-malian-refugees-leave-camp.html>.

Outcome results:

- The Food Expenditure Share indicator could not be collected in 2020 because of the move to the remote post-distribution monitoring data collection due to the COVID-19.
- All indicators related to Food Consumption Score - Nutrition do not have any 2019 follow-up values, as these were not collected in 2019.



Strategic outcome 02

[1] Ministère de L'Education Nationale, de l'Alphabétisation et de la Promotion des Langues Nationales.

[2] Hand-washing buckets and no contact infrared thermometers.

[3] Secrétariat permanent du Conseil National pour la Protection Sociale (SP-CNPS).

Output results: No beneficiaries reached are reported for activity 3, as only preparatory steps have been undertaken in 2020.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] An impact path for the improvement of dietary diversity among women of childbearing age (15-49 years) and among children aged 6-23 months throughout the year has been drawn up, taking into account the activities under the resilience, education, and nutrition programmes.

[2] The Sphere standards are the most commonly used and most widely known set of humanitarian standards, in four technical areas of humanitarian response: i) water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); ii) food security and nutrition; 3) shelter and settlement; 4) health.

[3] Fill the Nutrient Gap, Government of Burkina Faso, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and WFP, 2020. Accessible at https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000122033/download/?_ga=2.212494420.132551401.1609064462-1854774035.1583767430.

Output results: No beneficiary figure for cash-based transfers to ART clients nor for children for the prevention of malnutrition activities, as these activities were only carried-out through in-kind modality in 2020.

Outcome results: The indicators "Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet" and "Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women" do not have any 2019 follow-up values as these were not collected in 2019.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Prevention measures included: ensuring social distancing, COVID-19 sensitization sessions to communities, mandatory utilization of personal protective equipment, and installation of hand-washing stations.

[2] Aflasafe is a natural biocontrol product that farmers use to control aflatoxin contamination in crops such as maize and groundnut.

[3] ARC Replica is an insurance product offered by ARC Ltd to WFP and other humanitarian partners as an innovative approach to expand climate risk insurance coverage to more people and improve the effectiveness of emergency humanitarian response in vulnerable African countries prone to climate risks. Under ARC's Replica Coverage, WFP and other partners (Replica Partners) can match the insurance coverage of ARC Member States (Replicated Countries) by purchasing a 'Replica Policy'. ARC member countries can then access additional protection through the matching policies acquired by WFP or other humanitarian agencies.

[4] Direction Générale des Aménagements Hydrauliques et du Développement de l'Irrigation.

Output results: No beneficiaries reached in 2020 through payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash).

Outcome results: The Food Expenditure Share indicator could not be collected in 2020 because of the move to remote post-distribution monitoring data collection during the COVID-19 containment measures.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Names of the five agencies in French are respectively: Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de sécurité Alimentaire (SE-CNSA); Secrétariat permanent du Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (SP-CONASUR); Service de l'Alerte Précoce du Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques (SAP-MAAH); Secrétariat Permanent en charge de la gestion des Crises et Vulnérabilités en Élevage (SP-CVEL); Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire (SONAGESS).

Strategic outcome 06

[1] 70 percent of the replenished stocks were procured from large national suppliers, while 30 percent were sourced from farmer organizations, including one women-owned organization. Smallholder farmers demonstrated high-quality standards, thereby showing the positive impact of WFP's purchase for progress (P4P) programme in improving crops quality.

[2] Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire (SONAGESS).

[3] See more details under Programme Performance section of this report (strategic outcome 5).

[4] - Reconnaissance flights (Recce Flight): as per the aviation safety and security regulations, it is a mandatory to perform an evaluation mission to the airfield/landing zone before starting operation flights (passenger or cargo) to this destination. Recce flight is a mission conducted by UNHAS team and the aircraft operator supported by WFP Security and UNDSS to evaluate the area to be served by the flights.

- Regular flights: It was decided by UNHAS BF Steering committee held on 27 October to conduct 3 weekly regular flights starting from Ouagadougou to

1. Dori, Gorom-Gorom, Arbinda every Monday
2. Djibo, Titao, Ouahigouya every Wednesday; and
3. Fada N'Gourma, Gayéri every Thursday.

- Special flights: special flights cover all other flights requested by users to support humanitarian activities such a passenger flight out of the regular program or cargo missions to a specific location.

[5] Three diplomatic missions, six UN agencies, and 27 NGOs have registered for UNHAS, but UNHAS has been operating at reduced capacity to accommodate COVID-19 prevention measures before and during flight.

[6] UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and government counterparts.

[7] The user group committee convened three times in 2020, through which the users of the service can voice their views on operational matters, including suggestions with regard to destinations or other changes to the weekly flights schedule. The steering committee met four times in 2020 under the Humanitarian Coordinator chairmanship, defines operational requirements and air transport priorities, also to discuss topics of a strategic nature such as funding, and give guidance on UNHAS policies.

[8] Budget revision 5 to the CSP

[9] Participants to the Logistics Cluster include 20 NGOs and four UN agencies.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Burkina Faso ranks 147th (out of 162 countries) in the Gender Inequality Index. Humanitarian Development Report 2020, United Nations Development Programme.

[2] Etude de Pays SIGI-Burkina Faso, OECD, 2018.

[3] The key focus of the national gender strategy (2020-2024) is to promote the achievements of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Burkina Faso through the implementation of concrete actions at all levels (central, local, community), by the different actors in the priority sectors and areas of national development.

[4] More than 150 households have benefited from fuel-efficient stoves, with the benefit of reducing cooking time (in addition to creating a hygienic kitchen environment, reducing the amount of wood used, and reducing the harmful effects of translational kitchens). Moreover, the construction of four boreholes has also reduced the waiting time to obtain water.

[5] In 2021, WFP plans to introduce a specific activity to monitor the land allocations and assess the potential for land development.

[6] Through the learning and practice monitoring groups on infant and young child feeding, pregnant and lactating women acquired the following skills: (i) malnutrition screening within their families (each mother has a brachial perimeter); (ii) better management of small livestock and improved market gardening (plantations adapted to the needs of a balanced/healthy/nutritious diet); (iii) prevention of certain childhood pathologies or pregnant women; and (iv) cooking balanced/healthy/nutritious meals. Furthermore, some of them become role models within their own communities in promoting best nutritional practices.

[7] To give a few examples: (i) the process of land redistribution within the framework of the resilience programme was undertaken jointly with sensitisation on the right of women to access (cultivable) land; and (ii) awareness was raised before food distributions on decision-making process at household level on the use of food/cash/vouchers; this may have contributed to the significant progress in indicator results (from 12 percent in 2019 to 37 percent in 2020) of decisions made by women.

[8] Markets were closed for one month, from end of March to end of April.

[9] The thematic evaluation on gender was carried out in Burkina Faso from 2018 to 2020. Key evaluation findings included, among others: (i) WFP Burkina Faso will not achieve the results and outcomes expected by WFP's gender policy without a systematic approach to institutionalize gender; (ii) the availability of tools and training on the online self-learning platform is not sufficient to ensure that WFP staff is automatically sensitized, trained and competent; (iii) stakeholders need to be held accountable to operationalize the objectives and guidance of the corporate gender policy in the field.

[10] The proportion of women in WFP Burkina Faso has been steadily increasing since 2018.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Incidents of carjacking and temporary detention of contractors occurred on roads, where non-state armed groups set illegal roadblocks to harass road users. WFP was likely not directly targeted in these incidents of opportunistic violence, but they illustrate the difficult security conditions and increasing challenges on roads [notably improvised explosive devices (IEDs), roadblocks, etc.].

[2] This includes areas that were only accessible by using roads known to be increasingly affected by IEDs and subject to road ambushes.

[3] In March 2020, attacks on the Goudebou refugee camp led 9,000 Malian refugees to flee, many returning to Mali. In December 2020, thousands of Malian refugees moved back into the Goudebou camp, with support from UNHCR. In May 2020, at Mentao refugee camp, security forces injured refugees during searches after an attack on security forces. Access to Mentao camp had been cut off following a series of attacks. The humanitarian nature of the refugee camps is not respected, and refugees are either accused of harboring non-state armed groups or informing the Government, thus facing attacks or harassment.

[4] Biometric data (fingerprints and pictures) are not shared with any other organization. Only lists of beneficiaries are shared for operational purposes to cooperating partners. In this regard, WFP is setting up a data-sharing circuit which is more secure than the existing one.

[5] WFP selected community radios that have wide geographical coverage or are present in various targeted areas to reach as much targeted beneficiaries as possible. It is worth noting that for security and protection reasons, no broadcast was done in 2020 in the Sahel region. There were no specific communications targeting local authorities and religious/traditional leaders for protection purposes, since these groups are threatened by non-state armed groups.

[6] There are more than 160 languages/dialects in the country. Hence, for each specific region, WFP used French and the most spoken local languages (Dioula, Gulmancema, Fulfulde, ad Moore), and in some instances, variants of a local language.

[7] For example, men and women queued in different rows during food distributions, and persons with special needs (including people with disabilities and pregnant and lactating women among others) did not need to queue. In addition to being implemented, such protection practices were explained to beneficiaries.

[8] The remaining topics were classified as "others".



Environment

[1] World Bank, Percentage of rural population (2019):

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?locations=BF>. Accessed on 31 December 2020.

[2] Combattre la désertification au Burkina Faso, SOS SAHEL, 27 October 2020.

[3] In Africa, 30 countries have committed to embracing the challenge of restoring significant portions of their land by participating in the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100). This is a regional country-led effort, supported by the African Union. For more information, refer to <http://afr100.org/content/burkina-faso>.

[4] In 2020, the implementation of FFA activities have contributed to, among other results: rehabilitate over 11,000 ha of degraded land, making it productive for agricultural and pastoral use; and to conserve 3,000 m³ water via the creation of five boulis (dam). For details, see Programme Performance section of this report (strategic outcome 4).

[5] Bureau national des évaluations environnementales (BUNEE).

[6] UN hubs are located in Bobo-Dioulasso (Hauts-Bassins), Dori (Sahel), Fada N'Gourma (Est), Kaya (Centre-Nord) and Ouahigouya (Nord).

Outcome results: The indicator "Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk" does not have any 2019 follow-up value because it is a new indicator.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	19.2	19.2	19.2	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,071,302	950,022	2,021,324	2,021,324
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	893,692	761,293	1,654,985	1,654,985
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	9.1	9.1	9.1	2020	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	165,082	140,625	305,707	305,707
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					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	100,834	89,419	190,253	190,253
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			30	

 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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	54	102
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	789,641	981,811	124%
	female	858,053	1,039,513	121%
	total	1,647,694	2,021,324	123%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	96,442	90,672	94%
	female	97,775	87,830	90%
	total	194,217	178,502	92%
24-59 months	male	88,682	128,783	145%
	female	75,324	111,115	148%
	total	164,006	239,898	146%
5-11 years	male	227,505	180,902	80%
	female	214,993	169,670	79%
	total	442,498	350,572	79%
12-17 years	male	144,253	167,673	116%
	female	143,356	154,040	107%
	total	287,609	321,713	112%
18-59 years	male	206,897	380,721	184%
	female	300,743	483,798	161%
	total	507,640	864,519	170%
60+ years	male	25,862	33,060	128%
	female	25,862	33,060	128%
	total	51,724	66,120	128%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,061,194	1,068,841	101%
Refugee	11,000	14,806	135%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	575,500	937,677	163%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	151,606	190,253	125%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	17,500	127,444	728%
Nutrition Prevention	68,596	146,876	214%
Nutrition Treatment	62,277	158,831	255%
School Meal	226,215	78,796	34%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,121,500	1,653,985	147%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	3,662	11,217	306%
Sorghum/Millet	59,184	52,930	89%
Uht Milk	0	0	0%
Dried Fruits	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	14,608	6,031	41%
LNS	396	239	60%
Rice Soya Blend	0	10	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	5	71	1,329%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	104	-
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	816	151	19%
Olive Oil	0	2	-
Vegetable Oil	4,373	4,368	100%
Beans	15,525	15,049	97%
Peas	0	418	-
Split Lentils	0	114	-
Split Peas	0	1,052	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	2,513	1,206	48%
Uht Milk	486	64	13%
Corn Soya Blend	665	107	16%
Micronutrient Powder	7	0	0%
Iodised Salt	39	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	261	100	38%
Beans	521	199	38%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	14	2	18%
Sorghum/Millet	0	1	-
Dried Fruits	36	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,006	945	94%
LNS	0	309	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,053	139	13%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	18	-
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	71	59	83%
Beans	2	1	41%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	1,378	1,413	103%
Vegetable Oil	173	96	55%
Beans	517	0	0%
Peas	0	30	-
Split Lentils	0	67	-
Split Peas	0	182	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	43,357,000	22,281,152	51%
Value Voucher	0	344,077	-
Cash	2,073,600	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,386,250	4,148,551	123%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	740,108	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	251,784	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	
Output Results						
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						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	229,500 220,500 450,000	237,412 228,101 465,513
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male Total	1,785 1,715 3,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Total	0	1,000 1,000
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Total	1,384 1,384	354 354
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	331,500 318,500 650,000	605,611 581,861 1,187,472
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	21,060 19,440 40,500	50,210 46,347 96,557
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,880 6,120 12,000	10,709 11,145 21,854
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	22,500 22,500	50,319 50,319
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	5,000 5,000	4,562 4,562
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	62,510 70,490 133,000	17,783 20,054 37,837
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	8,000 8,000	3,510 3,510
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	98,570	91,754
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	43,357,000	22,625,229

	A.8*: Number of rations provided								
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.	A.8.1: Number of rations provided			General Distribution	ration		581,453,280	447,373,440	
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided								
B: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat MAM.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided			General Distribution	Mt		6,000	4,378.1	
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided								
B: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat MAM.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt		5,807.38	5,807.38	

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
IDPs; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	15	<3	<6	9.8	15		WFP survey
		Male	15	<3	<6	10.1	15		
		Overall	15	<3	<6	10	15		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	4	>4	>4	4			WFP survey
		Male	7	>7	>7	7			
		Overall	6	>6	>6	6			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	6	>6	>6	6			WFP survey
		Male	6	>6	>6	6			
		Overall	6	>6	>6	6			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	10	>10	>10	10			WFP survey
		Male	11	>11	>11	11			
		Overall	10	>10	>10	10			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	61	<61	<61	61			WFP survey
		Male	53	<53	<53	53			
		Overall	54	<54	<54	54			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	37	<37	<37	37			WFP survey
		Male	24	<24	<24	24			
		Overall	26	<26	<26	26			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	77	<77	<77	77			WFP survey
		Male	72	<72	<72	72			
		Overall	73	<73	<73	73			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	35	<35	<35	35		WFP survey
		Male	40	<40	<40	40		
		Overall	40	<40	<40	40		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	53	<53	<53	53		WFP survey
		Male	65	<65	<65	65		
		Overall	63	<63	<63	63		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	17	<17	<17	17		WFP survey
		Male	22	<22	<22	22		
		Overall	21	<21	<21	21		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.1	>80	>80	37	53.1	WFP survey
		Male	53.1	>80	>80	37	53.1	
		Overall	53.1	>80	>80	37	53.1	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.6	<15	<15	37	40.6	WFP survey
		Male	40.6	<15	<15	37	40.6	
		Overall	40.6	<15	<15	37	40.6	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.3	<5	<5	26	6.3	WFP survey
		Male	6.3	<5	<5	26	6.3	
		Overall	6.3	<5	<5	26	6.3	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	13	>80	>20	13		WFP survey
Lean Season; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	13.5	<3	<6	16	14	WFP survey
		Male	13.5	<3	<6	12	14	
		Overall	13.5	<3	<6	12	14	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.1	>80	>80	56	70.4	WFP survey
		Male	56.1	>80	>80	56	70.4	
		Overall	53.9	>80	>80	56	70.4	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	50.2	<15	<15	23	23.9	WFP survey
		Male	38.2	<15	<15	23	23.9	
		Overall	41.9	<15	<15	23	23.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.7	<5	<5	21	5.8	WFP survey
		Male	5.7	<5	<5	21	5.8	
		Overall	5.1	<5	<5	21	5.8	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	68.4	<50	<60		68.4	WFP survey
		Male	68.4	<50	<60		68.4	
		Overall	68.4	<50	<60		68.4	
refugees; SAHEL; Cash, Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	19	<3	<6	11.6	19.88	WFP survey
		Male	19	<3	<6	14.6	20.23	
		Overall	19	<3	<6	14.2	20.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	>25	>25	25		WFP survey
		Male	13	>13	>13	13		
		Overall	14	>14	>14	14		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	0		WFP survey
		Male	7	>7	>7	7		
		Overall	6	>6	>6	6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	>25	>25	25		WFP survey
		Male	16	>16	>16	16		
		Overall	18	>18	>18	18		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	33	<33	<33	33		WFP survey
		Male	35	<35	<35	35		
		Overall	35	<35	<35	35		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	<0	<0	0		WFP survey
		Male	13	<13	<13	13		
		Overall	11	<11	<11	11		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	58	<58	<58	58		WFP survey
		Male	56	<56	<56	56		
		Overall	57	<57	<57	57		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	42	<42	<42	42		WFP survey
		Male	52	<52	<52	52		
		Overall	51	<51	<51	51		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	75	<75	<75	75		WFP survey
		Male	71	<71	<71	71		
		Overall	71	<71	<71	71		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	42	<42	<42	42		WFP survey
		Male	36	<36	<36	36		
		Overall	37	<37	<37	37		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	77.5	>80	>80	67	54.37	WFP survey
		Male	81.9	>80	>80	48	69.12	
		Overall	80	>80	>80	51	61.7	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.6	<15	<15	25	27.5	WFP survey
		Male	13	<15	<15	33	23.82	
		Overall	15	<15	<15	32	25.66	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.9	<5	<5	8	18.13	WFP survey
		Male	5.1	<5	<5	19	7.06	
		Overall	5	<5	<5	18	12.6	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	74.5	<30	<60		76.25	WFP survey
		Male	74.5	<30	<60		72.06	
		Overall	74.5	<30	<60		75	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	17.9	>80	>20	18	17.9	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02 : Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	- Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	37,819 42,646 80,465	19,251 21,708 40,959
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	4,750 4,750	4,529 4,529
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,492	1,676
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance.	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	565	246
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	10	10
E*: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	5	5

Activity 03: Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male Total	9,180 8,820 18,000	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,073,600	0

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
School-aged children; SAHEL; Food									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	General Distribution	Female	14.6	<5	<5	18.05	11.9		Secondary data
		Male	14.6	<5	<5	14.9	11.9		
		Overall	14.6	<5	<5	16.48	11.9		



Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	General Distribution	Female	85.4	>95	>95	81.95	88.1	Secondary data
		Male	85.4	>95	>95	85.1	88.1	
		Overall	85.4	>95	>95	83.5	88.1	
school-age children; Burkina Faso; Food								
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5	>10	>7	13.3	0	Secondary data
		Male	4.5	>10	>7	12.18	0	
		Overall	4.7	>10	>7	12.74	0	
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.11	=1	=1	1.08	1.08	Secondary data

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.

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,275 1,225 2,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,818 1,679 3,497	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,275 1,225 2,500	29 0 29
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Total	307 307	258 258
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,818 1,679 3,497	11,073 10,222 21,295
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	15,031 15,643 30,674	45,084 46,925 92,009
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	2,099 2,099	13,614 13,614
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Total	0	257 257
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	10,412 10,412	39,508 39,508
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,183	1,474
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	491,784	0
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: : Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that treat moderate acute malnutrition.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	50	30.6

B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that treat moderate acute malnutrition.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	1,000	828.1
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that treat moderate acute malnutrition.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	600	1,970.12
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive SBCC that improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,000	5,851
E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive SBCC that improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	100,000	69,564
E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive SBCC that improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Food assistance for asset	Number	9,000	8,777
E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive SBCC that improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	100,000	129,905

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
CH 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART; Burkina Faso; Food									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	80	>70	>70	57	47		Secondary data
		Male	99	>70	>70	57	44		
		Overall	86	>70	>70	57	47		
Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART; Burkina Faso; Food									
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.3	0.1		Secondary data
		Male	0	<3	<3	0.3	0.1		
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0.3	0.1		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	95.6	>75	>75	96	93.64		Secondary data
		Male	95.6	>75	>75	96	93.64		
		Overall	95.6	>75	>75	96	93.64		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	8	>70	>8	8			Secondary data
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	61	>90	>70	61			Secondary data
		Male	61	>90	>70	61			
		Overall	61	>90	>70	61			
Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs; Burkina Faso; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.86	<15	<15	7.82	5.75		Secondary data
		Male	3.86	<15	<15	7.82	5.75		
		Overall	3.86	<15	<15	7.82	5.75		

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.52	<15	<15	0.66	0.5	Secondary data
		Male	0.52	<15	<15	0.66	0.5	
		Overall	0.52	<15	<15	0.66	0.5	

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	8,925 8,575 17,500	76,466 50,978 127,444
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	46,854 45,021 91,875	35,646 34,249 69,895
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	44,910 43,150 88,060	61,383 58,975 120,358
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,068	1,788
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,386,250	4,888,660
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	200	186
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for asset	training session	10	4
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					

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.	D.1.10: 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	250	50
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.	D.1.11: 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	200	30
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.	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	250	230
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.	D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	39	39
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.	D.1.133: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	11	8
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.	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	15	12
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.	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	45	16.5
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.	D.1.31: Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	15,000	12,015
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.	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	30	30
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.	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	700	682

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.	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	70	9
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.	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	25,000	20,899.5
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.	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	21	15
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	17,500	17,500
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	109,944	109,944
	G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.11.3: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	2,849	
	G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	6,403	0

	G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	700,000	700,000
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	40,108	40,108
	G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions					
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	4,397,760	4,397,760
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	374,833	374,833
	G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	300	300
G: Targeted smallholders 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.	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	200	200

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Smallholder farmers and communities; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Food assistance for asset	Female	6	<3	<6	13	6		WFP survey
		Male	6	<3	<6	13	6		
		Overall	6	<3	<6	13	6		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	37.6	>80	>80	21	48.7		WFP survey
		Male	37.6	>80	>80	21	48.7		
		Overall	37.6	>80	>80	21	48.7		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	49.5	<15	<15	43	38.02		WFP survey
		Male	49.5	<15	<15	43	38.02		
		Overall	49.5	<15	<15	43	38.02		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	12.9	<5	<5	36	13.27		WFP survey
		Male	12.9	<5	<5	36	13.27		
		Overall	12.9	<5	<5	36	13.27		
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	60.4	<60.4	<60.4		54.9		WFP survey
		Male	60.4	<60.4	<60.4		54.9		
		Overall	60.4	<60.4	<60.4		54.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	64.6	>80	>80	10	72.12		WFP survey
		Male	64.6	>80	>80	10	59.47		
		Overall	64.6	>80	>80	10	60.62		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.2	<4	<4	19	0.96		WFP survey
		Male	4.2	<4	<4	19	0.11		
		Overall	4.2	<4	<4	19	0.2		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	14.5	<10	<10	45	0		WFP survey
		Male	14.5	<10	<10	45	0		
		Overall	14.5	<10	<10	45	0		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	16.8	<6	<6	26	26.92		WFP survey
		Male	16.8	<6	<6	26	40.42		
		Overall	16.8	<6	<6	26	39.02		
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Food assistance for asset	Female	10	≥20	≥20	10	10		Secondary data
		Male	10	≥20	≥20	10	10		
		Overall	10	≥20	≥20	10	10		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	94.6	>94.6	>94.6	93	94.6		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	88.5	>88.5	>88.5	90	88.5		WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Food assistance for asset	Overall	5.3	<2	<5	5	5.3		Joint survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	433,000	>7,875,000	>5,250,000	6,755,474	8,505,593		WFP programme monitoring

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	14,071	>25,000	>17,500	284,029	31,190		WFP programme monitoring
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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

Output Results

Activity 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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened government and partners-led gender-responsive and adaptive social protection, climate and disaster risk reduction systems and supply chain mechanisms to meet their food and nutrition needs.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	20	24
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened government and partners-led gender-responsive and adaptive social protection, climate and disaster risk reduction systems and supply chain mechanisms to meet their food and nutrition needs.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	9	8
	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support					
I: Food insecure populations benefit from enhanced hunger-related policy development and implementation, and private sector engagement including food fortification to improve their nutritional status and income	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1

Outcome Results



Activity 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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	5	>5	>5	4			WFP programme monitoring

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.	- Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services and expertise provided to humanitarian and development partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		CBT platform	unit	1	1
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services and expertise provided to humanitarian and development partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Food Security Cluster	unit	1	1
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services and expertise provided to humanitarian and development partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	1	1

Activity 08: 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.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.8*: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	system	1	1
H: Affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.8.4: Number of operational areas covered by data communications services		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	Number	6	6

Activity 09: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					

H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	metric ton	7.5	7.5
	H.5*: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested					
H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	179	179

Activity 10: Provide logistics expertise and coordination services to partners in absence of alternatives to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.5*: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested					
H: Affected populations benefit from the logistics services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Logistics Cluster	%	100	100

Outcome Results

Activity 10: Provide logistics expertise and coordination services to partners in absence of alternatives to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government, humanitarian and development partners; Burkina Faso; Capacity Strengthening									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall	87	>90	>87	87			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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		Overall	75	>60	>60	70	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	Decisions made by women	Overall	9	>20	>20	37	12
			Decisions made by men	Overall	77	<20	<20	36	74
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	14	>60	>60	26	14
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

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	60
			Male	39.70	≥50	≥50	40	40
			Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100

Protection 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 having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	68	>90	>90	68	
			Male	75	>90	>90	75	
			Overall	74	>90	>90	74	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	86	>90	>90	87	
			Male	87	>90	>90	86	
			Overall	86	>90	>90	86	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	97	>90	>90	97	
			Male	97	>90	>90	97	
			Overall	97	>90	>90	97	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	=80	>80	70	85
			Male	76	=80	>80	70	89
			Overall	73	=80	>80	70	87
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Beneficiaries; Burkina Faso; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Environment indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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 adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	>70	100	

World Food Programme

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Half-moons and zai production in Bani, Sahel region

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

Financial Section

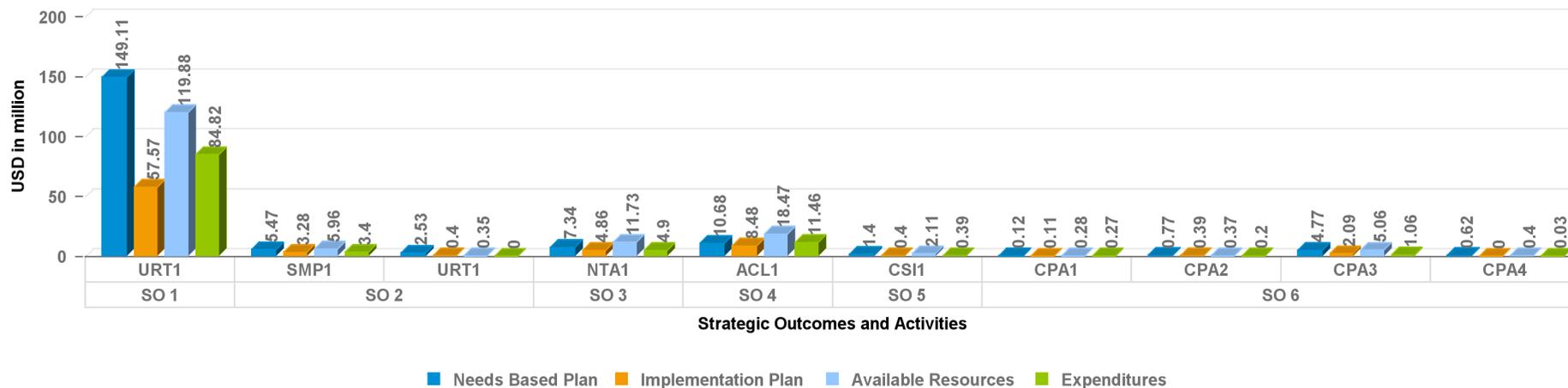
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing
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.
CPA4	Provide logistics expertise and coordination services to partners in absence of alternatives to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.
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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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	149,114,510	57,574,220	119,884,747	84,823,126
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,129,042	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	5,472,739	3,281,227	5,964,970	3,403,873
		Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	2,528,409	402,002	348,760	3,942
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	496,516	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			157,115,659	61,257,450	132,824,036

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Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	7,335,345	4,856,435	11,729,298	4,901,005
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	203,515	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,335,345	4,856,435	11,932,813	4,901,005
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	10,683,803	8,479,400	18,472,179	11,456,311
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	362,324	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			10,683,803	8,479,400	18,834,502	11,456,311

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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.	1,397,356	395,220	2,107,165	393,093
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,397,356	395,220	2,107,165	393,093
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 the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing	122,912	108,188	280,536	269,455
		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.	772,819	386,410	367,090	198,541
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	4,770,943	2,091,744	5,056,378	1,062,574

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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 logistics expertise and coordination services to partners in absence of alternatives to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.	617,525	0	400,049	28,066
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	73,472	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)			6,284,199	2,586,342	6,177,526	1,558,635
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,446,968	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	4,446,968	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			182,816,362	77,574,847	176,323,011	106,539,985
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,305,204	4,805,850	9,251,732	4,778,048
Total Direct Costs			190,121,566	82,380,697	185,574,743	111,318,033
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,349,593	5,354,745	8,851,657	8,851,657
Grand Total			202,471,160	87,735,442	194,426,400	120,169,689



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

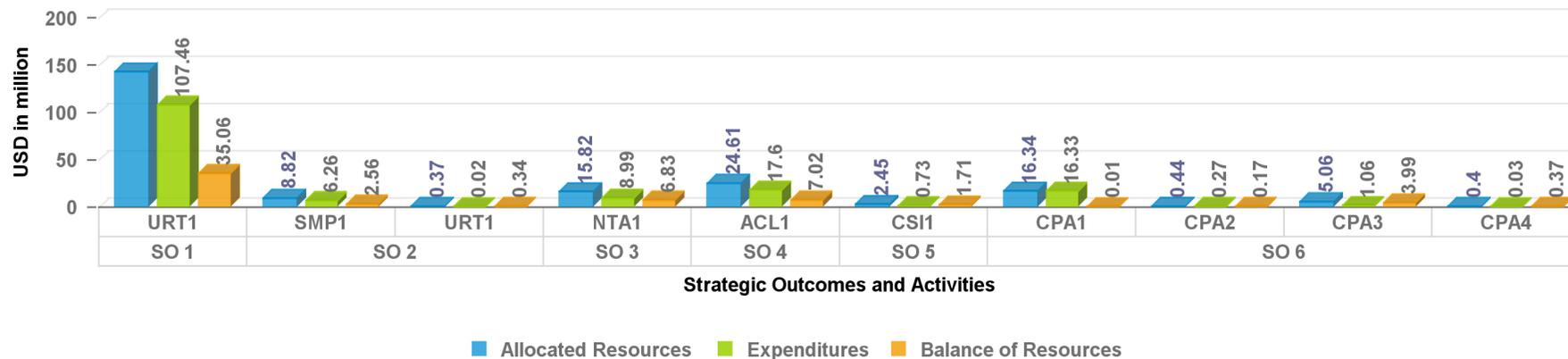
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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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
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Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	202,941,645	130,032,125	12,490,587	142,522,711	107,461,090	35,061,621
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,129,042	0	6,129,042	0	6,129,042
	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	11,428,417	8,816,600	0	8,816,600	6,255,502	2,561,098
		Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	5,096,333	365,778	0	365,778	20,960	344,819

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Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	496,516	0	496,516	0	496,516
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			219,466,394	145,840,060	12,490,587	158,330,647	113,737,551	44,593,096
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	16,023,536	15,816,592	0	15,816,592	8,988,299	6,828,293
		Non Activity Specific	0	203,515	0	203,515	0	203,515
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			16,023,536	16,020,108	0	16,020,108	8,988,299	7,031,808

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Annual Country Report

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	21,451,058	24,611,413	0	24,611,413	17,595,545	7,015,867
		Non Activity Specific	0	362,324	0	362,324	0	362,324
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			21,451,058	24,973,736	0	24,973,736	17,595,545	7,378,191
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.	1,919,946	2,448,248	0	2,448,248	734,175	1,714,072
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,919,946	2,448,248	0	2,448,248	734,175	1,714,072

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Annual Country Report

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

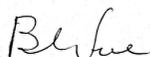
Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing	20,051,149	16,341,611	0	16,341,611	16,330,530	11,082
		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.	2,632,475	435,611	0	435,611	267,061	168,550
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	6,143,118	5,056,378	0	5,056,378	1,062,574	3,993,804

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 logistics expertise and coordination services to partners in absence of alternatives to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.	617,525	400,049	0	400,049	28,066	371,984
		Non Activity Specific	0	73,472	0	73,472	0	73,472
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)			29,444,267	22,307,121	0	22,307,121	17,688,231	4,618,891
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,446,968	0	4,446,968	0	4,446,968
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	4,446,968	0	4,446,968	0	4,446,968
Total Direct Operational Cost			288,305,201	216,036,241	12,490,587	228,526,828	158,743,802	69,783,026
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,509,562	11,198,891	704,472	11,903,364	7,429,679	4,473,685
Total Direct Costs			300,814,763	227,235,133	13,195,059	240,430,191	166,173,481	74,256,710
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,185,409	13,099,386		13,099,386	13,099,386	0
Grand Total			319,000,172	240,334,519	13,195,059	253,529,578	179,272,867	74,256,710



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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