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# **Burkina Faso**

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations</b>	<b>7</b>
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>14</b>
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	20
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	23
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	25
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 06	27
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>30</b>
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	30
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	31
ENVIRONMENT	33
<b>Extra Section</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>41</b>
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	41
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>42</b>
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	42
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	42
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	43
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	43
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	44
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	45
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	46
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	62

# Overview

The deterioration of the security situation continued unabated across Burkina Faso in 2021. By the end of the year, over 1.5 million Burkinabe had been internally displaced [1]. The intensity in the conflicts reduced humanitarian access, with several communities being cut off and isolated, and with livelihoods and basic social services destroyed or disrupted, leading to a staggering total of 2.9 million people food insecure during the lean season (June to August 2021) [2].

WFP's strategy focused on meeting lifesaving needs and maintaining investment in livelihood/food system development. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, WFP supported over 2.4 million beneficiaries that faced food insecurity and malnutrition in 2021, an unprecedented figure in WFP's operations in Burkina Faso to date [3].

WFP provided lifesaving assistance to over 928,700 internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified as vulnerable. Due to funding constraints, WFP implemented a prioritisation plan for emergency operations, based on vulnerability-based targeting and reduction of rations [4]. WFP strived to reach those most in need, even in the most insecure and hardest-to-reach areas, through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) helicopter, while negotiating land access as well. WFP carried out joint United Nations (with UNHCR and UNICEF) emergency responses at a large scale in favour of sudden IDP new displacement. At the peak of the lean season (June - August), more than 1.3 million people received timely and adequate assistance. This overall caseload included: IDPs, Malian refugees, and households that are vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season. The use of cash-based transfers (CBTs) was significantly further scaled up in 2021. CBTs were delivered through electronic transfer, direct cash, and e-vouchers. WFP's commitment towards affected populations was also materialized by the strengthening of its protection & accountability framework.

Throughout the year, WFP stepped up its resilience programme at the community level, with the aim to address the root causes of vulnerability, mitigate the impact of climate change, and build sustainable food systems. The number of beneficiaries doubled (to over 378,000) when compared to 2020. Notably, the outreach of climate insurance initiatives increased, in direct collaboration with affected communities at the local level on one hand and with the Government decentralized entities on the other hand. Furthermore, WFP made its resilience activities more inclusive of IDPs as well as integrated, strengthening the links between resilience, nutrition, and education activities.

Health facilities are among the Government social services affected by the crisis, as many are closed or functioning at a minimum. While the nutritional situation continued to deteriorate across the country, WFP kept implementing activities of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevention and treatment. WFP reached over 402,400 children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), supporting them from either falling into malnutrition or more severe forms.

Attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have particularly targeted schools and led to the closure of 13 percent of the schools in the country [5]. Despite these challenges, WFP supported the Government led national school feeding programme in the Sahel region, providing hot meals to almost 52,000 schoolchildren. WFP also assisted 97,667 schoolchildren through its emergency school feeding programme, implemented in areas of high IDP concentration [6].

WFP supported the Government's social protection system by implementing the pilot phase of a safety net and livelihood project, targeting 2,500 vulnerable adolescent girls residing in the outskirts of Ouagadougou. Further support from WFP at operational and strategic levels strengthened the capacities of national institutions to deliver social protection, including shock responsive social protection. Along with the Information Technology Common Services Sector (ITCSS), WFP reinforced the capacities of the national institution in charge of strategic food reserves, enhancing the government response capacity.

The Logistics Cluster and UNHAS have been key to facilitating the overall response in Burkina Faso. High demand from the humanitarian community to access hard-to-reach communities prompted an increase in UNHAS rotations, followed by a decision in December to increase the fleet to two helicopters in early 2022.

Faithful to the purpose of SDG 17, WFP sustained existing partnerships and initiated new ones throughout 2021 with diversified stakeholders, to serve those most in need.

# 2,422,229

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



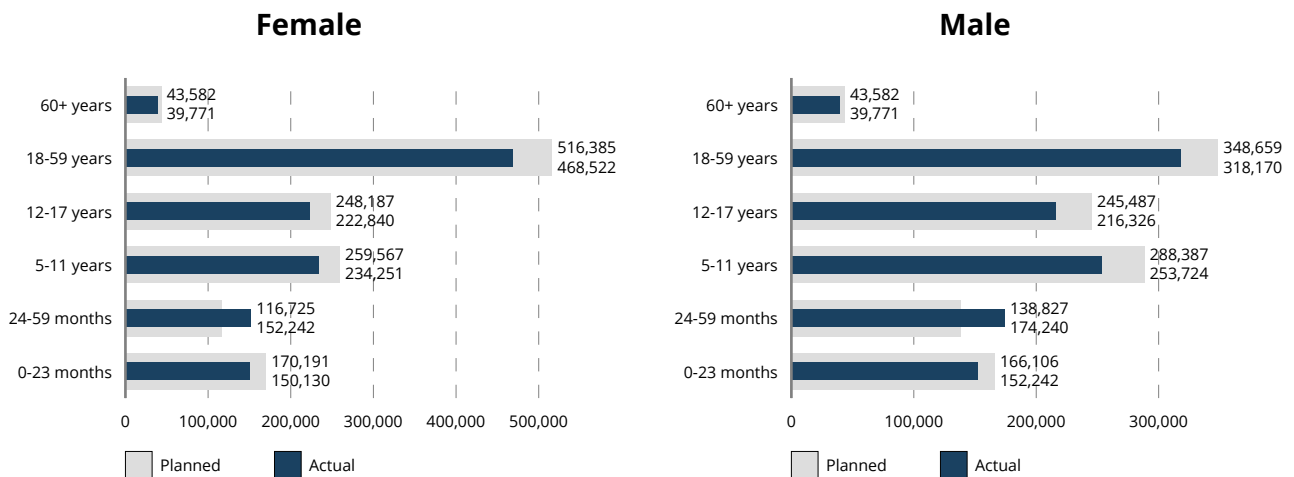
52% female



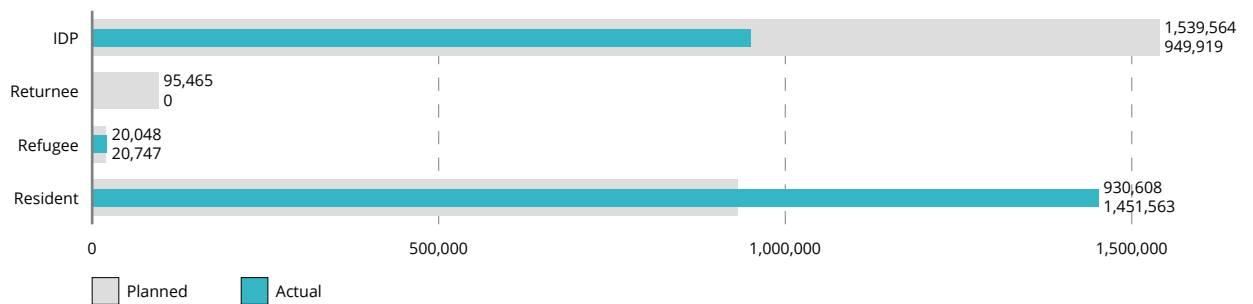
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 28,961 (51% Female, 49% Male)

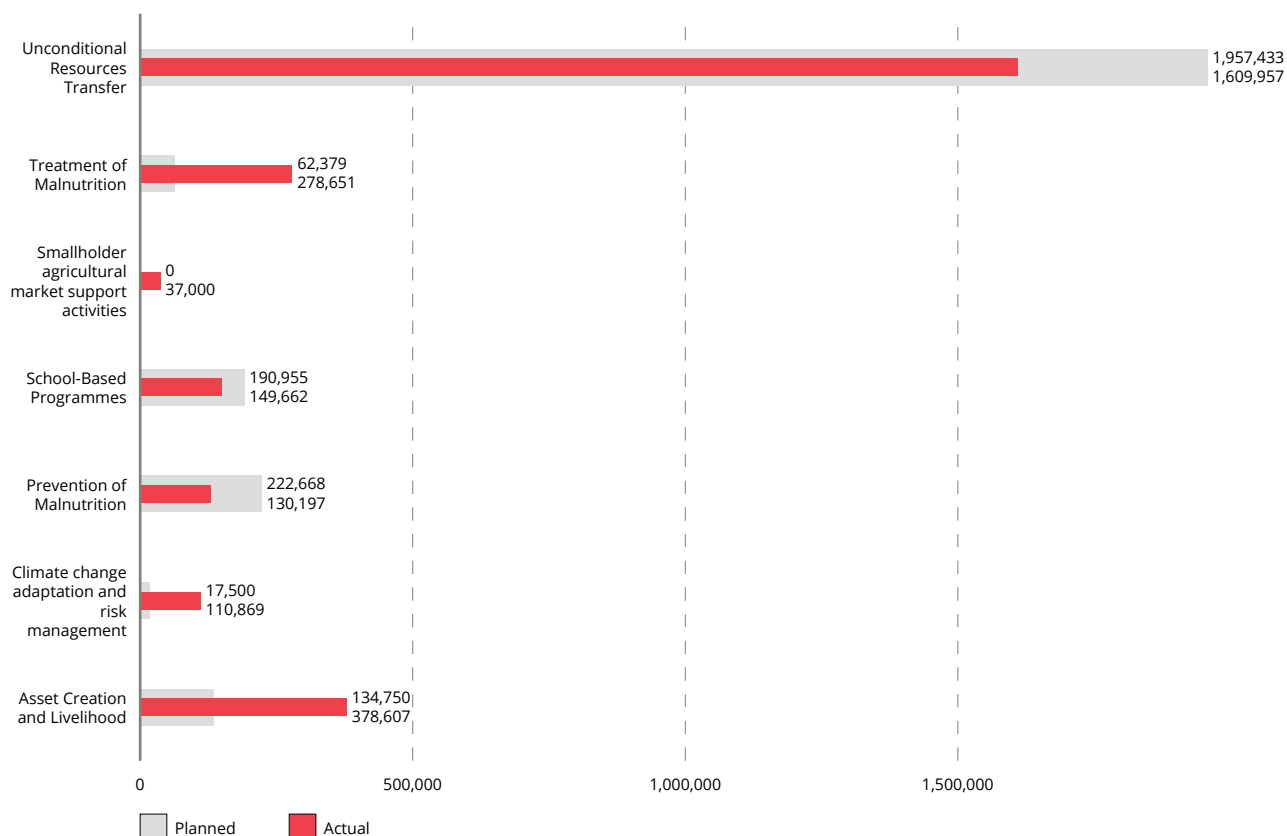
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



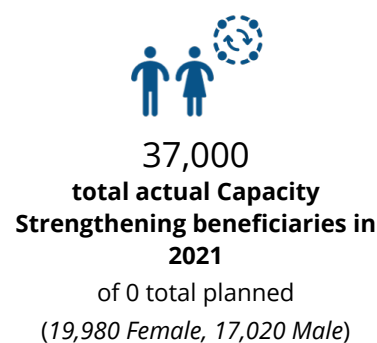
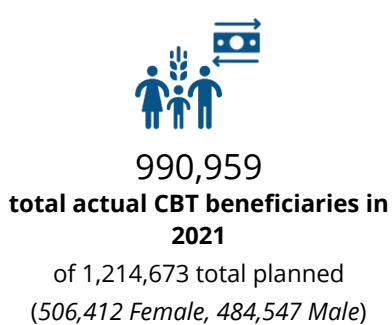
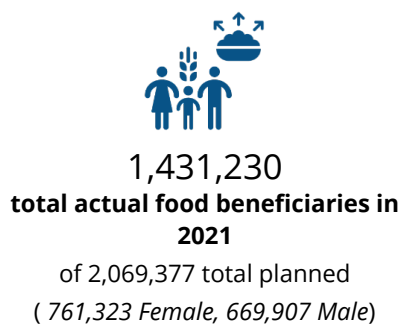
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



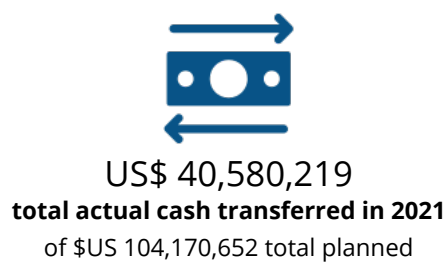
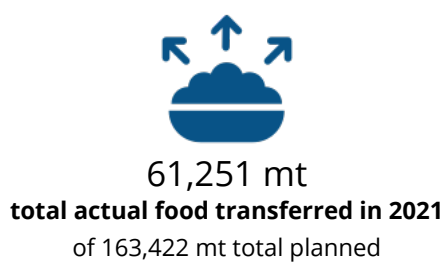
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



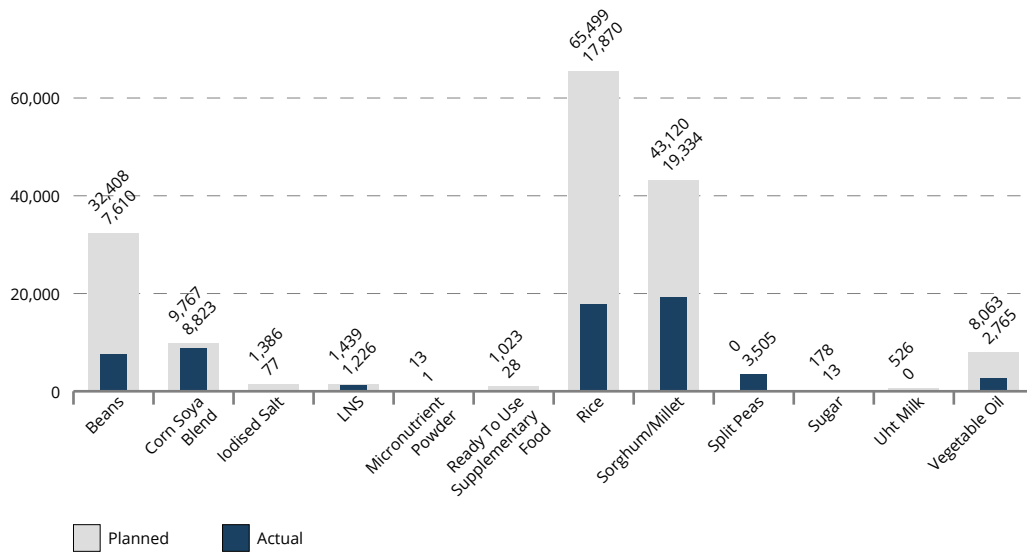
## Beneficiaries by Modality



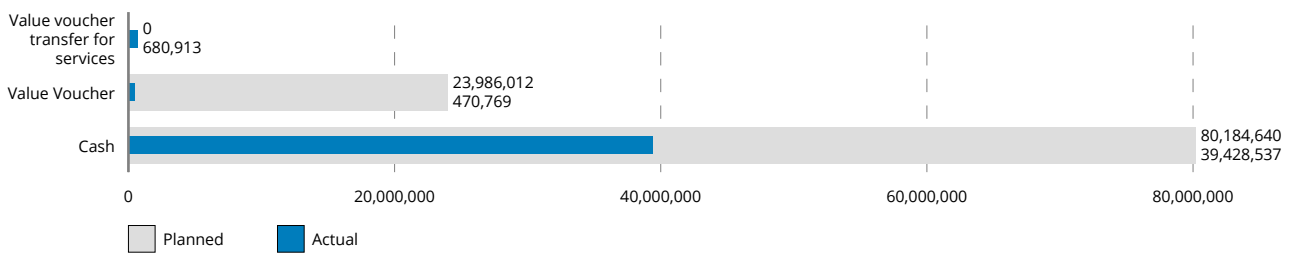
## Total Food and CBT



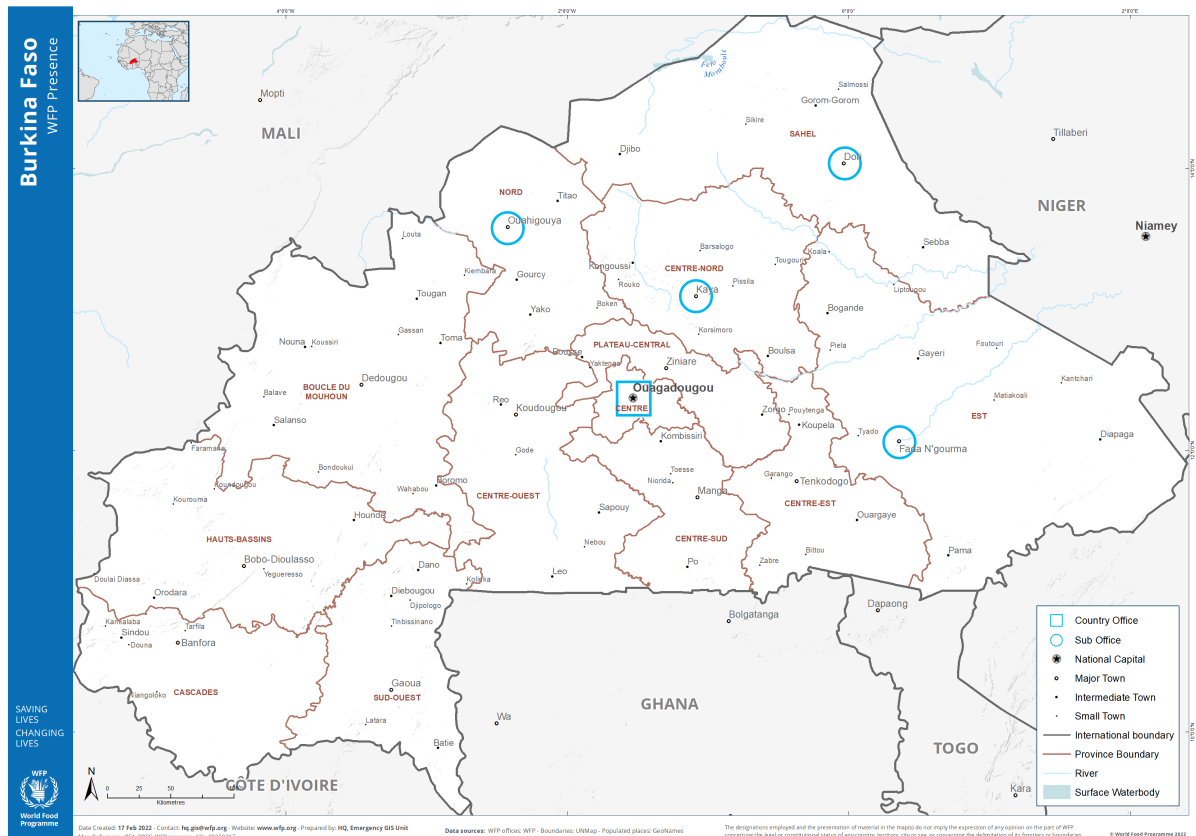
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



As a landlocked Sahelian country, Burkina Faso faces land degradation, deforestation, erratic rainfall and frequent droughts, that are exacerbated by climate change. About 40 percent live below the poverty line [1]. Inflation of basic food commodities and COVID-19 [2] have added an additional layer of complexity to an already vulnerable population. The country faces difficulties in developing livelihood assets and in ensuring food security. The coverage of national social protection is limited, and social safety net programmes are insufficient to meet the scale of needs.

The humanitarian crisis is now protracted [3]. The operational context remained volatile throughout the year, with a recurrence of attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) targeting defence and security forces, civilians, as well as humanitarian workers, hence limiting the delivery capacity of partners and suppliers. Attacks in 2021 were more numerous and deadlier compared to the previous year, and new regions were hit in the South-West (such as the Cascades and Hauts-Bassins), in addition to current areas affected by insecurity (in the Est, Nord, and Sahel regions). As a result of the security crisis, political, social, and inter-communal tensions intensified. Burkina Faso continued to face conflict-driven internal displacements due to the drastic deterioration of the security situation, with over 1.5 million people displaced [4]. This marks a 50 percent increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) compared to the same period last year [5] and represents seven percent of the country's overall population. IDPs are mainly concentrated in the Sahel and Centre-Nord [6]. The Est and Nord are also significantly affected, as well as - to a lesser extent - the Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Est. The Sahel also hosts about 25,000 Malian refugees [7], which places additional pressure on limited resources.

The worsening humanitarian emergency has left 3.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance [8]. Health services, schools and markets closed due to growing insecurity in several parts of the country, which affected the population's ability to sustain livelihoods and access basic services. Across the country, over 300 health centres have either closed or operated with reduced capacity, affecting almost 1 million people [9]. Over 3,200 schools have closed, depriving over half a million children of access to education [10], compared to 350,000 the previous year - which also negatively impacted the food security of school-age children, many of which had lost access to school feeding. Such limitations in access to basic social services increased the vulnerability of the population as well as protection needs, particularly for women, girls, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

Reduced access to insecure areas impacted the ability of organizations to reach people in need. To mitigate these risks, WFP continued to implement its humanitarian access strategy to ensure constraints were reduced. WFP's humanitarian access strategy has consisted of consultations with several actors on the ground, including through the civil-military

coordination (UN-CMCoord) and communities, and with support of the Logistics Cluster [11], and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) [12]. As a result, WFP gained more regular access to hard-to-reach areas, such as Tin-Akoff, Mansila (Sahel) and Madjoari (Est), where WFP conducted ad-hoc food distributions while negotiating the re-open of access to roads along with partners. WFP continued to face ongoing challenges in the Est, Nord, and Sahel regions.

Food and nutrition insecurity remained of particular concern to WFP and partners throughout the year. The March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis showed that 2.9 million people would be food insecure during the lean season (June to August 2021). When compared with the region, Burkina Faso had the largest number of food-insecure people in the Sahel and the second largest in West Africa. Environmental shocks were also evident during the 2021/2022 agro-pastoral season [13], severely impacting agricultural production that is expected to decline by almost 10 compared to the previous season. Cereal prices were 25 percent higher at the end of 2021 when compared to the previous year, and over 40 percent higher than the last five years' average, while job opportunities and income generation continued to decline [14].

Movement restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic and security context particularly impacted pastoralists during the 2021 pastoral lean season. Unable to undertake proper transhumance - a seasonal movement of livestock - to access pasture, this resulted in a significant reduction in pastoralists' income (from livelihoods) and access to food. The upcoming 2022 lean season is also predicted to face further deterioration, impacting food security and access to livelihoods as shown in the November 2021 CH.

The nutritional situation also deteriorated throughout the country in 2021, with the four provinces all located in the Sahel region falling into a nutritional emergency [15]. The results of the September 2021 SMART nutrition survey also indicate a high prevalence of global acute malnutrition, even in the urban area of Ouagadougou (10.5 percent).

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 includes six strategic outcomes. Strategic outcomes 1 to 4 are aligned to meeting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, by providing lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations; ensuring the access of school-age children to adequate and nutritious food; improving the nutrition status of vulnerable populations, including children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls; and reinforcing the resilience of smallholder farmers and communities. Supporting WFP's commitment to SDG 17, strategic outcome 5 focuses on country capacity strengthening of national institutions; and strategic outcome 6 on common services to enable humanitarian and development partners to access and operate in targeted areas.

To address the increasing needs in response to the context, WFP continued to scale up its operations aligned to the framework of the CSP. Two budget revisions to the CSP were approved throughout the year, including the sixth budget revision (approved in February), that adjusted operational needs for 2021; and the seventh budget revision (approved in October) that adjusted the needs for 2022 and 2023.

## Risk Management

In 2021, WFP faced major risks including food price volatility and operational disruptions due to heightened risks related to the safety and security of staff, partners, and beneficiaries. As in 2020, the inability to ensure continued access and monitor humanitarian assistance remained predominant risk for WFP. The protracted nature of the crisis also constituted a significant risk to the country political and economic stability. Adaptive programming and engagement with the Government, the United Nations (UN) and cooperating partners contributed to mitigating these risks.

Most of the major risks were identified during the annual performance planning, with the risk register updated in January (and revised in July) to include the risks resulting from the changing security context. Regular risk reviews were also conducted through various consultative processes with staff and partners and the implementation of mitigation measures monitored through the Risk Management Committee chaired by WFP's Deputy Country Director.

Mitigation measures included: the continuation of COVID-19 protocols for interactions with beneficiaries and among staff; the extension of remote monitoring to additional intervention areas; strengthening of community feedback mechanisms (CFM); the review of UN programme criticality [16]; capacity strengthening and preparedness procedures for staff and cooperating partners in a changing operational environment; continuation and extension of humanitarian flights; and the provision of supply chain and Technology, Education, Communication (TEC) support to the Government and the humanitarian community.

Moreover, effective progress was made in addressing major recommendations from the internal audit of WFP Burkina Faso's operations conducted in early 2021, particularly those relating to risk governance and management, finances, beneficiary targeting and management, as well as supply chain and cash-based transfer governance, among other areas. WFP will reinforce its efforts to quickly address the remaining audit recommendations in 2022.



# Partnerships

In a context of growing insecurity and pressing humanitarian needs, strategic, operational, and financial partnerships were critical to WFP's efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its assistance in 2021. WFP strengthened partnerships and enhanced multi-sectoral coordination, while further expanding its advocacy efforts with a diversified range of partners.

As part of strategic partnerships, WFP reinforced its support to the Government through deeper collaboration with line Ministries. WFP supported the Ministry in charge of Humanitarian Affairs further in response to ongoing challenges which have now become protracted. Technical and financial support was also provided to the Ministry of Agriculture for the facilitation of a series of national consultations on the status of food security in Burkina Faso as part of the 2021 Global Food Systems Summit.

WFP also cooperated with the Ministry of National Education, Literacy and Promotion of National Languages on the issue of school meals. This was achieved by promoting home-grown school feeding under the auspices of the Burkina Faso Presidential Initiative, which aims to provide healthy meals to all school-age children in Burkina Faso; and by supporting the participation of Burkina Faso in the School Meals Coalition, a global initiative to improve and scale up food and education systems [1].

WFP deepened strategic engagement with international financial institutions (IFIs), to support the Government in increasing its response capacities. This required ongoing collaboration with the Government social protection authorities and support from the World Bank, to strengthen its national safety nets systems and the inclusion of long term adaptive social protection actions. In partnership with the World Bank, WFP supported the National Food Security Stock Management Entity (SONAGESS) capacity.

Thanks to multi-level engagement, WFP Burkina Faso commenced effective collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), along with key institutional counterparts and some IFIs - towards a multi-year plan to support the school feeding national reform programme.

WFP successfully implemented the 'One UN' approach across various areas. Joint programmes were implemented with the FAO for resilience building for vulnerable populations [2]; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for response to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and support to the Government's registration system (CONASUR) of IDPs; and UNICEF for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, as well as school feeding. Furthermore, WFP strongly advocated to strengthen protection and accountability to affected populations, championing the agenda of a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) that would integrate multiple agencies and organisations.

WFP facilitated multi-sectoral humanitarian responses, providing common services through the Information Technology Common Services Sector (ITCSS), Logistics Cluster, and UNHAS. WFP also continued the coordination of the Food Security Cluster as co-lead with FAO. UNHAS proved to be an instrumental and successful enabling service in 2021, providing humanitarian and development actors to reach enclaved populations deprived of assistance. WFP also worked with national and international stakeholders supporting the cash working group to revise the minimum expenditure basket (MEB).

The country office cooperated with 62 operational partners in 2021 (an increase of 15 percent since 2020, which had 54 partners) including UN agencies, state structures, as well as local and international non-government organizations. Operational partners benefited from training and material support to enhance distribution processes, stock management, reporting, and streamlining of cross-cutting issues such as gender, protection and accountability, and humanitarian principles.

In collaboration with the Regional Health Directorates, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization, WFP built capacities of local health centres in regions selected by the Nutrition Cluster. Working with local partners notably improved access to hard-to-reach areas and reinforced WFP's integrated approach to resilience. In the framework of the Sahel integrated resilience programme, WFP partnered with the Nazi Boni University, developing sponsorships for promising students in rural development and water conservation, while organizing intensive training sessions for lecturers and researchers.

Throughout 2021, WFP maintained an open dialogue and transparency with donors on the operational context and progress of activities. Partnerships were strengthened with donors and new endeavours explored with non-traditional ones, to secure support across WFP's lifesaving and life-changing programmes.

# CSP Financial Overview

The unprecedented crisis amidst conflicts, climate change, COVID-19, and high food prices left over 3.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021 [1]. The number of people targeted by WFP Burkina Faso increased from 1.6 million in 2020 to 2.6 million in 2021. The increasing complexity of the situation and growing needs have necessitated seven budget revisions of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, with two approved budget revisions in 2021. The seventh budget revision, which increased the overall CSP budget to over USD 1.3 billion, will allow WFP to respond to humanitarian needs and commit to longer-term resilience and capacity building investments compounded in the CSP. This latest budget revision scaled-up operational requirements for the remaining CSP duration to enhance WFP's planning and facilitate resource mobilisation efforts but did not modify WFP's strategic orientation.

Requirements were funded at 66 percent in 2021 [2]. With new contributions received combined with USD 74 million of carry-over [3], the overall resourcing has reached USD 216 million. WFP received USD 145 million of direct funding for its operations which represents an increase of 6 percent compared to the previous year's contributions, and the highest amount ever received in the country. Though the funding level has increased, it remained misaligned with the growing needs (USD 329 million in 2021). WFP faced financial shortfalls to sustain the scale-up strategy that was initiated in 2020 and continued to be implemented in 2021.

Most of the funding received in 2021 had a high-level conditionality, not only in terms of activity earmarking, but also considering the geographic allocation of the funds, which hampered the necessary flexibility WFP needs to respond adequately to emergencies. However, an increasing number of donors showed flexibility on the targeted regions. Less than 13 percent of the received contributions were allocated at the CSP level and over 50 percent of direct contributions were confirmed at the activity level. The country office took advantage of WFP internal funding mechanisms, including advance financing and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) [4].

















The need for crisis response activities increased compared to 2020, from USD 149 million to USD 251 million, while funding shortages mainly concerned those. Assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to populations vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season (June - August) has been challenging due to the lack of resources, combined with the delayed arrival of commodities [5]. WFP was forced to provide reduced rations (of 75 percent in hard-to-reach and most food insecure areas and 50 percent in other locations) since January, and to lower its planned target for the lean season response [6]. Early and predictable funding was particularly key to secure and pre-position the required commodities for the lean season, which helped mitigate insecurity and access challenges. Resilience-building including early recovery needs also increased and went up from USD 10.6 million to USD 18.9 million. Due to a good level of resourcing, WFP asset creation activities expanded, including extension to additional resilience sites and further involvement of IDPs.

Contributions from the Government, with the World Bank as a source donor, reflect new opportunities for homegrown resource mobilisation. Through the funding, the Ministry of Finance commissioned WFP to set up 25 Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) across the country. Similarly, the Ministry of Health financially contributed for WFP to undertake last-mile delivery of high value nutrition commodities to state health facilities.

WFP continued its mobilisation efforts to ensure the continuity and sustainability of CSP activities. WFP aims to increase its advocacy efforts for early, multi-year, and flexible funding to allow an efficient response to growing needs in 2022.

## 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	 251,005,975.0	 158,267,439.0	 148,616,311.0	 99,748,154.0
02: Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	 8,953,865.0	 5,790,680.0	 4,488,682.0	 3,197,092.0
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.	 9,293,168.0	 7,509,187.0	 12,098,560.0	 5,122,136.0
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	 18,951,707.0	 16,287,320.0	 18,561,906.0	 14,279,620.0
05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023	 3,294,152.0	 1,964,438.0	 1,821,132.0	 106,567.0
06: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.	 7,716,589.0	 5,666,762.0	 10,442,569.0	 7,010,627.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 1,822,787.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 299,215,456.0	 195,485,826.0	 197,851,947.0	 129,464,196.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 10,478,148.0	 8,694,930.0	 10,681,650.0	 6,134,814.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 309,693,604.0	 204,180,756.0	 208,533,597.0	 135,599,010.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 20,096,789.0	 13,242,718.0	 7,534,143.0	 7,534,143.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 329,790,391.0	 217,423,474.0	 216,067,739.0	 143,133,153.0

# 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



**1.6 million food insecure people** received lifesaving assistance



WFP supported **928,800 IDPs** to meet their food needs, including new IDPs via emergency rapid responses



Despite insecurity, WFP delivered assistance in **highly hard-to-reach areas** where humanitarian needs are critical



**180,400 children** were assisted through food distributions, prevention of malnutrition activities, and emergency school feeding



**1.3 million vulnerable people** were reached at the peak of the lean season



**21,000 Malian refugees** were provided with food assistance

### 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.

Strategic Outcome 1 of WFP Burkina Faso's Country Strategic Plan aims to save the lives of vulnerable people affected by crisis, such as conflicts and climate shocks, through food and nutritional assistance. To achieve this goal, WFP conducted unconditional general food distributions as well as emergency nutrition and emergency school feeding activities.

Internal displacement is on the rise because of insecurity that remains unabated, adversely impacting food security and livelihoods of the population. Basic social services such as health centres and schools have been closed [1], and markets are not functioning in several parts of the country, affecting the population's livelihoods and increasing vulnerabilities. As the main humanitarian organisation responding to food insecurity in Burkina Faso, WFP provided lifesaving assistance to over 1.6 million affected people in 2021, with about 53,500 metric tons of in-kind food and USD 32.5 million of cash-based transfers (CBTs).

Due to funding shortfalls, WFP was forced to implement a prioritisation plan since January 2021. The plan was based on the reduction of rations for in-kind food and CBTs, that applied to IDPs and lean season affected people (June - August). As a result, WFP provided a 75 percent ration in IPC 4+ (Integrated Classification Phase) and hard-to-reach areas, prioritising assistance where access was more difficult and irregular. In all other locations, WFP provided a 50 percent ration. Such constraints have not allowed WFP to meet the full food security needs of concerned beneficiaries [2].

Concerning IDPs, the reduction of rations was coupled with a shift in the targeting strategy where WFP moved away from 'status-based' to 'vulnerability-based' assistance, starting in March. This allowed WFP to assist those most in need and have sufficient food and cash to support newly displaced persons throughout the year. A total of 928,759 IDPs were provided with lifesaving support in 2021.

While needs are increasing across the country, humanitarian access to affected populations has become increasingly challenging due to insecurity. WFP has prioritised accessing the most hard-to-reach areas (notably in the Centre-Nord, Est, and Sahel regions), where assistance is scarce as the majority of humanitarian actors have since left due to the insecurity. Subsequently, WFP has received many requests from the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) and other humanitarian partners to support them in delivering assistance in the

hard-to-reach locations. WFP's humanitarian access strategy has been largely successful in overcoming barriers and supporting other actors. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) helicopter was particularly instrumental in accessing areas not safely reachable by road; especially in supporting communities trapped in extremely difficult situations with food and nutritional assistance in locations such as Mansila, Tin-Akoff (in the Sahel region) and Madjoari (in the Est region).

With the expansion of the conflicts in the country, WFP extended its emergency response to the Cascades, a newly affected southern region bordering Côte d'Ivoire, by providing food to complement the food basket distributed by CONASUR to affected people in November. In December, following further waves of displacement due to attacks in the Centre-Nord, Nord and Sahel regions, WFP conducted a series of emergency rapid responses resulting in an additional 82,500 new IDPs reached with WFP assistance. Most of the rapid responses were undertaken jointly with other UN agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). As a result, IDPs received an emergency joint package upon arrival, consisting of food, nutritional assistance provided by WFP, as well as non-food items distributed by UNHCR and UNICEF.

In areas of high IDP concentration (Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions), the children of displaced and host households continued to receive food assistance through the emergency school feeding programme (initiated in 2020). The activities aimed to support vulnerable populations with basic food needs, while encouraging school attendance. In 2021, WFP reached a total of 97,667 schoolchildren with emergency school feeding [3] in 251 schools, assisting 89 percent of the 110,000 planned students, due to a lack of resources to reach more of them. In addition to hot school meals, 24,230 girls also benefited from take-home rations, as an incentive to keep them from dropping out of school. It resulted in a realisation rate of 200 percent, as only 12,100 schoolgirls were planned to receive take-home rations. This was due to an influx of displaced girls who were accommodated to attend their final levels of elementary school. The girls were given priority to enable them to register for the end of year exams.

Due to insecurity and limited access, 34 schools could not be served in the Nord and the Est regions. Through the Education Cluster, WFP provided additional food assistance to over 14,700 schoolchildren, registered in 42 schools in five regions, impacted by the insecurity (Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel), to attend remedial classes during the month of August. Throughout 2021, the emergency school feeding programme was underfunded, while food needs were at their highest levels. The flexibility of some donor contributions enabled WFP to reduce operational gaps using remaining stocks available from the regular school feeding programme.

By pre-positioning food stock commodities ahead of the lean season, WFP successfully assisted over 1.3 million persons, an unprecedented overall caseload. This meant that in addition to ensuring regular distributions of assistance to IDPs and refugees, that WFP assisted 643,968 members of households vulnerable to food insecurity during this critical period of the year. However, funding was insufficient to cover the planned targets of 1.4 million vulnerable people. Along with food assistance, cash transfers were utilized for the lean season response, allowing further flexibility for beneficiaries and reinforcing the local economy.

Within WFP emergency operations, CBT assistance was provided through the SCOPE platform when certain conditions allowed for this to happen safely, such as security conditions and market functionality in targeted areas. The CBT assistance modality was expanded to new locations in the same intervention zones and using new delivery mechanisms, such as e-vouchers (in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions), in addition to mobile transfers and direct cash transfers. The Government has been contributing to the determination of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) by participating in the task forces that influence the value of cash transfers.

Alongside food assistance, WFP continued to provide prevention of malnutrition activities to ensure the most vulnerable groups - children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), receive a daily ration adapted to their particular conditions, preventing them from falling into malnutrition. In 2021, prevention activities targeted the displaced populations and resident households that are particularly vulnerable during the lean season. WFP also supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs [4]. WFP continued screening malnutrition at distribution sites and referring detected cases to appropriate state health facilities - which WFP supplied with nutritional products. Preventive and treatment activities implemented as part of emergency assistance to IDPs and during lean season support reached a total of 124,845 children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs.

In collaboration with UNHCR, the National Commission for Refugees, and cooperating partners, WFP continued to assist Malian refugees residing in the Sahel, a region highly affected by conflicts. There have been several attacks on vehicles of aid workers on the Goudébou-Dori axis during the year. In early 2021, refugees from the Mentaou camp (near Djibo) were relocated to Goudébou camp (near Dori) due to insecurity. Repeated attacks in the Goudébou refugee camp also led to the flight of the refugees towards Dori in October. WFP has adapted its assistance on each occasion according to the movement of refugees. Due to access difficulties in Djibo, WFP used in-kind food instead of the mixed modality of distributing cash and food. This flexibility of modalities enhanced the continued provision of assistance to the refugees in Djibo. In July, WFP also resumed the provision of mixed rations to refugees of Goudébou/Dori - which had been

halted since November 2020 for security reasons. WFP reached 21,036 refugees in 2021, out of the 25,000 refugees recorded in the country [5].

In 2022, the country office will undertake a roll-out of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) checklists with all functional units. It will also monitor the development of identified risks captured in the risk register to facilitate the activation of timely and adequate advanced preparedness actions (APAs). Additionally, in January 2022, WFP plans to facilitate a training of facilitators on simulations with the participation of CONASUR staff. These facilitators will be instrumental in delivering EPR simulations as well as emergency response simulations, jointly with the Government.

WFP has been collaborating with the CONASUR when it comes to the targeting of beneficiaries for emergency operations. On the other hand, WFP is cooperating with the government's social protection authorities, with the support of the World Bank, advocating for the inclusion of long-term WFP beneficiaries into the social safety nets scheme.

In line with the nexus approach, an early recovery project in Djibo (Sahel) targeting returnees and other residents is expected to begin in early 2022 [6]. WFP plans to pursue early recovery activities in the Sahel region throughout 2022 as well as to extend them to the Boucle du Mouhoun and potentially to further regions, pending the status of security and funding situations.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Mark code of 4.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks and other disruption	4

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



**52,000 schoolchildren** received daily hot meals and snacks through WFP regular school feeding activities



**4,800 schoolgirls** were provided with additional dry take-home rations to encourage girls' school attendance



The conflicts led to **schools' closure** which disrupted WFP school feeding activities



WFP **supported the Government** for the elaboration of a national school feeding and nutrition **strategy** and for the implementation of its **action plan**



As part of the **fight against COVID-19**, WFP equipped schools with hand washing kits and health screening materials



WFP started a new **safety net** and livelihood project in favour of **2,500 vulnerable adolescent girls** residing in the outskirts of Ouagadougou

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the Government's social protection system through regular school feeding activities in the Sahel region (activity 2) and through a new safety net and livelihood project in favour of vulnerable households residing in peri-urban neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou (activity 3).

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

WFP has been supporting the Government's national school feeding programme since 2004, as part of its assistance to social protection mechanisms and through its regular school feeding programme. The programme was well funded in 2021 [1], enabling WFP to assist - in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education, Literacy and Promotion of National Languages - a total of 51,995 schoolchildren (25,889 schoolgirls and 26,106 schoolboys) in the Séno and Soum provinces of the Sahel region. The planned figure for regular canteens was 76,442 pupils receiving hot meals, meaning that 68 percent were reached. This performance is justified by the closure of 76 schools due to the prevailing insecurity in the Sahel region. Across 204 schools, boys and girls in primary classes benefited from daily nutritious breakfasts composed of Supercereal (CSB) or rice porridge with sugar [2], and lunches composed of rice, beans, vegetable oil, and iodized salt. To promote girls' education, WFP provided monthly family take-home rations, made up of 10 kg of dry cereals, to 4,788 schoolgirls. As an incentive to encourage girls' attendance, they were required to have at least 80 percent attendance rates in class in order to receive their rations. The planned number of girls benefiting from take-home rations was 4,513 which represents a 106 percent completion rate. Outcome results show that school feeding activities and take-home rations for girls have positively impacted girls' access to education and bringing children back to school following disruptions caused by the pandemic [3].

Attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) led to the closure of 3,000 schools (13 percent of the schools in the country), depriving over 500,000 children of education [4]. The circumstances severely disrupted WFP's school feeding activities in some communities particularly in regions where there are regular school feeding programmes like the Sahel region, which remains highly affected by the insecurity. At the beginning of the reporting period, WFP assisted schools in the Séno province experienced attacks, resulting in school closures and the looting of minor quantities of food commodities. As a mitigation measure, WFP reviewed its strategy of food delivery to schools on a monthly (instead of three monthly) basis; and maps were also designed to closely monitor the localities most affected by attacks. Strong partnerships were also developed with several stakeholders including Government entities, United Nations agencies, as well as international and national non-governmental organisation (NGOs) to create synergies and complement WFP's assistance in a highly volatile context, encouraging information sharing and operational efficiencies.

To promote good hygiene and prevent the spread of COVID-19, WFP distributed over 1,500 hand washing kits and 200 health screening materials to assisted schools. Additionally, material support provided to the Ministry of National



Education, Literacy and Promotion of National Languages included computers and a vehicle to strengthen monitoring and reporting of school feeding activities. WFP and partners promoted nutritious gardens in 49 schools [5], consistent with its integrated resilience approach of nutrition sensitive school feeding.

WFP provided technical and financial support through country capacity strengthening to the Government to roll out the national school feeding and nutrition strategy (2021-2025), validated in January 2021. As part of the action plan to the strategy, WFP initiated a collaboration with the "Presidential Initiative" (launched in June) that aims to provide at least one daily local nutritious meal to pupils; and promote decentralized home-grown school feeding in Burkina Faso. An element of effective collaboration between WFP and the Government focused on the School Meals Coalition [6]. As a result, Burkina Faso signed the Declaration of Commitment, joining more than 120 member states and partners with the aim of ensuring that every child has the possibility to receive a healthy and nutritious meal in school by 2030. At the launch of the School Meals Coalition at the UN Food Systems Summit in September, WFP and Burkina Faso presented a joint contribution focused on integrated school canteens. Further engagement with the Government commenced in setting up a model for school canteens based on local production, including the ongoing design of local menus customized to each of the 13 regions of the country.

WFP has been a leading agency along with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to strengthen the capacities of the national school feeding programme. The agencies are committed to a joint project where FAO will promote local agricultural production; UNICEF to focus on education, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in schools; and WFP to develop and implement home-grown school feeding. This joint UN initiative will aim to support the transition of school feeding from an externally funded project to a sustainable and local national school feeding programme.

The efficacy of the milk project, consisting of the production of yoghurt in three milk production sites run by women and linked to school canteens, was confirmed through an independent evaluation undertaken in 2020. Following recommendations from the evaluation, the project has been transitioning towards a joint initiative by FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and WFP [7]. This interagency initiative promotes, through technical advice and advocacy, strong ownership of the project by the Government of Burkina Faso.

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

WFP launched the implementation of its safety net programme, focused on empowering vulnerable adolescent girls as well as persons with disabilities residing in the peri-urban neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou.

The pilot phase of the safety net and livelihood project started in March, targeting 2,500 vulnerable girls residing in the outskirts of Ouagadougou, in partnership with ASMADE (a local NGO) and in collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Social Protection (SP-CNPS). Vulnerability surveys were carried with affected populations, based on lists of vulnerable households provided by the Government and communal social services. The households selected based on vulnerability criteria have one or more girls aged between 9 and 19, primarily those who are not in school or who have dropped out of school, and/or have a person with a disability. In 2021, this activity reached 1,468 households (10,276 beneficiaries), which includes 2,583 adolescent girls out of a planned target of 2,500 (representing 103 percent achievement rate) [8]. Monthly cash-based transfers (CBTs) of XOF 10,000 (USD 20), corresponding to a total amount of USD 211,524, were transferred to households between March and December. A post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in September of 200 beneficiary households showed that 93 percent of households mobilised the transfers for their food needs.

Trainings were also integral to the programme, with 1,080 girls (as part of the 2,583 adolescent girls who received CBT assistance) trained on nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, entrepreneurship, and life skills covering topics such as self-esteem, emotions, relationships, and decision making all facilitated by WFP. The trainings aimed to share information with girls to help reduce the risks of malnutrition and avoid early or unwanted pregnancies; the activity will continue in 2022, to reach all the girls who benefited from this activity. In addition, 245 girls aged 18 and who were not enrolled in school, were identified for vocational training of their choice. For example, some girls were placed with master craftsmen for a three-month training course. Topics included revenue generating activities such as sewing, weaving of traditional loincloths, soap manufacturing, catering and processing of local products, hairdressing, and beauty care. The trainings will continue until the first quarter of 2022, where upon completion, WFP plans to provide the girls with start-up kits [9]. Participants will be accompanied and monitored for a further three months, with the objective of enhancing the girls' autonomy.

In 2021, the funding dedicated to this activity was sufficient to cover all the needs, with resources sufficient to cover until March 2022. WFP conducted a full review of the pilot in December and will draw from lessons learned to support the second phase in 2022.

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Mark code of 1.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, including take home rations for girls	1
Provide CBT assistance to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	1

## 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.



The nutrition situation has continued to deteriorate, due to population displacement and the closure or disfunction of health facilities



277,600 children (aged 6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women and girls received adequate treatment for moderate acute malnutrition



By introducing the management of malnutrition at community level, WFP increased coverage especially for populations lacking access to health services



6,000 children (aged 6-23 months) were supported with nutritional supplements in prevention of chronic malnutrition during the pastoral lean season



5,200 mothers accompanying their children hospitalised for severe malnutrition were provided with food rations



WFP started a project as part of a regional response to the food crisis in Central Sahel that links nutrition and resilience

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

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP aims to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), and people affected by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). WFP supports the Government in its strategy to prevent and manage malnutrition, including to ensure the continuum of care between prevention, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with all nutrition actors. To effectively combat malnutrition, WFP conducts nutrition activities using an integrated, multi-actor, and multi-sectoral approach.

In the face of persistent food and nutrition insecurity in Burkina Faso, young children and PLW/Gs are the most vulnerable and affected groups among the population. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) malnutrition analysis conducted in November 2021 [1] shows that approximately 10 percent more children aged 6-59 months (over 699,000) compared to the last analysis [2] and 25 percent more PLW/Gs (163,000) would be acutely malnourished between August 2021 and July 2022. Population displacement and the closure or dysfunction of health facilities in insecure areas had contributed to the deterioration of the nutritional situation. Most of these areas are classified as Serious (IPC Phase 3) and Critical (IPC Phase 4) [3].

While WFP implemented prevention activities of MAM under Strategic Outcome 1, Strategic Outcome 3 covered the treatment of MAM in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions. In 2021, a total of 277,601 moderate acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs were detected, referred to health centres, supplied with specialised nutritious foods, and treated [4]. In addition, WFP introduced the screening and treatment of malnutrition at the community level (through voluntary agents), improving accessibility of services to affected populations that had been deprived of health services due to a worsening security situation. This expansion increased the coverage of the nutrition programme to communities. However, WFP faced challenges in the supply of specialised nutritious foods to various health centres that remained inaccessible due to increasing insecurity during the year where some areas were unreachable and others with a delay. Despite the challenges, the performance indicators for integrated management of children suffering from MAM remained above the acceptable thresholds defined by the Sphere Standards: 93 percent cure rate, 0.5 percent death rate and 6 percent drop-out rate.

Malnutrition treatment activities systematically included awareness-raising on prevention issues such as nutrition, hygiene, COVID-19, and the appropriate conditions for the nutritional rehabilitation of children. Additionally, through its

collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP provided food rations to 5,170 accompanying mothers of severely malnourished children hospitalised with medical complications with partners aiming to minimize dropout rates from treatments. By the end of 2021, the WFP Burkina Faso signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Regional Health Directorate of the Centre-Est region, with the objective to extend malnutrition management activities to this region and overall coverage across the country in 2022.

In the Sahel region, the commune of Bani has been targeted since 2018 as a convergence zone for the integrated implementation of resilience programmes, including food assistance for assets (FFA), school feeding, and nutrition activities. WFP contributed to the prevention of chronic malnutrition during the pastoral lean season (April to September) among the same population benefiting from resilience activities. This was achieved by raising awareness for the adoption of good feeding and nutrition practices for infants, children, adolescents, and PLW/Gs; providing preventive nutritional supplements to 6,000 children aged 6-23 months; and referring individuals identified as malnourished to health centres. WFP also established new mothers support groups (GASPAs) [5] where awareness-raising and screening for acute malnutrition takes place every month. Overall, WFP has effective GASPAs in 80 percent of its resilience implementation sites [6]. In 2021, WFP provided support to 1,091 existing GASPAs in the Sahel and Est regions and established 34 new ones in two additional regions (Nord and Centre-Nord).

As part of a joint United Nations project implemented to fight chronic malnutrition [7], WFP also upgraded the capacities of an infant flour production unit managed by women in Fada N'Gourma (Est region). WFP trained members of the women's group on food safety and quality and on production management to improve the quality of the maize flour produced. By December, WFP launched an additional project to fight chronic malnutrition, targeting 92,000 children aged 6-23 months in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Nord regions. This project is funded by the World Bank and is implemented in collaboration with the National Nutrition Directorate.

WFP Burkina Faso introduced e-vouchers in May, worth a total value of over USD 350,000, as a cash-based transfer (CBT) modality to strengthen the local food system and nutrition-sensitive value chains. Implemented through the regional CRIALCES project, it aims to provide targeted nutrition and food security support to affected populations in Central Sahel. The CRIALCES project enhances nutrition integration with resilience activities in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions and strengthens the livelihoods of vulnerable populations by empowering the local production of nutritious foods. The project contributed to prevent malnutrition for 5,345 children aged 6 to 23 months and PLW/Gs, enabling beneficiaries, including displaced and host community households, to access an affordable, nutritious, and healthy diet. WFP also supported the local production, processing, regulatory and institutional framework of fortified flours, notably through support to state structures for the revision of Burkinabe standards in terms of supplementary food quality [8].

Although HIV/AIDS component was under-funded, WFP contributed - in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to the 95\*95\*95 initiative [9] related national strategic plan. In 2021, WFP initiated a partnership with the national network of people affected by HIV/AIDS (REGIPIV) for HIV testing of malnourished children and for an increased access to antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. As a result, 2,874 mother/child pairs were tested, as well as 599 children in orphanages and in specialised state health structures [10]. Out of these, 67 malnourished children tested positive to HIV and referred for appropriate care. In addition, WFP carried out a comprehensive study to assess the coverage of the social protection interventions offered to people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Burkina Faso. Based on results (which are still under analysis), WFP will make recommendations for making social protection interventions more effective. These will also be used as an advocacy tool for the sustainable integration of PLHIV into the new national social protection system.

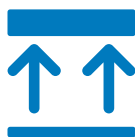
In 2021, WFP consolidated further its coordination with the Government as well as with other nutrition actors through the Nutrition Cluster. WFP contributed to the capacity building of the Ministry of Health through the training of 157 health workers and 135 community-based health workers (ASBC) across the country on nutrition skills. WFP also supported the Ministry of Health through the Nutrition Directorate in conducting the 2021 SMART survey [11]. Furthermore, with WFP's technical contribution, along with participation by other UN agencies, the Burkinabe government validated its roadmaps for progressing on the Global Action Plan on child wasting (GAP) [12] as well as for the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) initiative [13].

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Mark code of 1.

## **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	1

## 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



Resilience activities were scaled up, reaching the double of beneficiaries within a year: **378,000** people



**13,000 hectares** of degraded land were restored by participants of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities



**37,000 farmers** were supported through WFP smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programme



**5,000** participants of FFA activities subscribed to the **climate microinsurance** and 407 farmers affected by a drought received a compensation



WFP strengthened **integrated resilience**, combining FFA with other activities such as nutrition, education, SAMS, and climate insurance



WFP launched activities of a joint regional programme for the Sahel in response to the **combined challenges of COVID-19, Conflict, and Climate Change**

### 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.

Strategic outcome 4 aims to strengthen food and nutrition security in Burkina Faso through integrated actions that reinforce the resilience of communities and contribute to sustainable food systems. Actions are also taken in mitigating the impact of weather-related shocks including through climate insurance mechanisms.

WFP scaled up resilience activities in 2021, doubling the number of beneficiaries to over 378,000 people (compared to 190,000 in 2020), due to a sufficient level of resourcing and despite the complexity of the security environment. Prioritization was given to internally displaced populations, who have resided in the targeted areas for over three years and no longer received food rations (unconditional assistance) or cash-based transfers (CBTs). The number of resilience sites increased from 32 to 53 across the Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions. Through the food assistance for assets (FFA) activity, participants received technical assistance including training, and in exchange for the creation of productive community assets, were provided food or cash assistance. In summary, up to USD 6.4 million was distributed through the CBT modality, and 1,000 metric tons of in-kind food was provided to participants. Additionally, 13,000 hectares (ha) of degraded land were restored for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

WFP further reinforced its integrated approach to resilience, which includes FFA activities, nutritional support, the promotion of education through school feeding, smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS), and agricultural insurance to mitigate climate shocks. For example, 20 ha of recovered land were dedicated to school gardens to complement and diversify the diet of school children. By the end of 2021, more than 75 percent of the resilience sites followed the integrated model [1].

All asset creation and value-chain development activities were designed in consideration with community-based participatory assessments that are reflective of actual context and needs. WFP's resilience programme also prioritised social cohesion by allowing equal participation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the host population including women, men, older persons, physically challenged, and minority groups. Furthermore, WFP and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) launched a joint project in the Nord region in March, that aimed to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable agro-pastoral households (displaced and host communities) affected by insecurity.

Innovation is at the heart of WFP's commitment to continuously improve meeting the needs of food insecure populations. To improve community agricultural practices, WFP constructed 33 'happiness gardens' in 2021 (in addition to the two pilot ones constructed in 2020), which have supported communities to grow a greater quantity of produce,

when compared with standard gardens and provided them with organic vegetables throughout the year [2]. For the first time, WFP Burkina Faso constructed 14 biodigesters to help communities produce cooking biogas [3] as well as electricity. There are plans to scale up this project and introduce it to support school canteens in the future.

Through the SAMs programme, WFP continued to support small-scale producers that had benefited from capacity strengthening and the development of value chains. Throughout 2021, WFP supported the organisation of small-scale producers to form 11 new cooperatives around FFA sites. Training was provided to 37,000 small-scale producers (54 percent women) through 17 farmer organisations, regarding farming techniques related to agricultural production, storage practices, and the reduction of post-harvest losses. Other support included setting up a composting site in the Nord region, while continuing to support already established sites in the Centre-Nord, Est, and Sahel regions. As a result, during the agricultural season participants were able to sell the compost produced, supporting livelihoods by creating income generating opportunities; and utilize the compost to fertilise soils that were recovered through asset creation activities.

To improve rural producers' economic opportunities, livelihoods, and capacity to face challenges, WFP began implementing activities (from July) as part of a joint regional programme for the Sahel, in response to COVID-19, Conflict, and Climate Change (SD3C). This project is being implemented in the Nord and Sahel regions, in collaboration with the Government, FAO, local non-governmental organisations, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), drawing on collective expertise.

Additionally, WFP encouraged farmers to invest in disaster risk reduction activities to protect their livelihoods. A total of 5,000 FFA participants voluntarily subscribed to the climate micro-insurance offered in the Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions - covering a total of 35,000 persons. WFP also provided trainings to subscribed households on topics such as financial education, to help build skills in money management. In February, a total of 407 farmer households that had subscribed for the insurance component the previous year (covering 2020/2021 season) and affected by a drought in the Centre-Nord region, received financial compensation amounting to over USD 6,300. Beneficiaries' resilience to climatic shocks was improved, by allowing farmers to recover production losses and to restart agricultural activities. WFP's long-term goal is for all FFA beneficiaries to voluntarily enrol in climate micro-insurance.

Regarding its climate insurance initiative at the macro level, WFP continued to reinforce the Government's climate risk management via a tripartite partnership between WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Development, and the African Risk Capacity (ARC), a pan-African mutual insurance company. In this framework, WFP complemented the Government's insurance premium with an amount of USD 600,000, in view of covering up to 75,462 vulnerable households in the case of drought during the 2020/2021 agricultural campaign [4].

WFP further supported the Government's capacity building process on innovative farming techniques that are more sensitive to climatic hazards, as well as on precision agriculture [5], mapping methods, and satellite monitoring. WFP contributed to the Government's initiative to produce one million metric tons of rice in 2021 - as part of its efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency. Through its FFA activities, WFP developed a total of 500 ha of lowlands to be used for rice production to support this initiative. Additionally, together with FAO, IFAD, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, WFP supported the Government's preparations for the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, by facilitating a series of national consultations on the status of food security in Burkina Faso. At the summit, the President of Burkina Faso announced a national roadmap for sustainable and resilient food systems towards achieving zero hunger by 2030.

WFP further developed its strategic partnership with the Nazi Boni University in 2021. WFP provided technical support to the curricula and improved the capacity of students; 20 trainees were mobilised on WFP resilience sites for field work and action-research projects. WFP also continued engaging in the regional academic initiative, the Sahel Universities Network for Resilience (REUNIR), an information sharing platform [6], aimed to strengthen the capacity of communities to better respond to environmental challenges and disaster risks. Notably in 2021, WFP and REUNIR jointly published [7] a synthesis of over 30 research works conducted by students from six Sahel universities deployed to resilience sites. Through its collaboration, WFP strives to contribute to a paradigm shift in the operationalisation of its resilience activities.

## 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	1

## 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



A **dedicated unit** was put in place within the country office to reinforce **capacity strengthening and social protection**



WFP supported the realisation of **five Government-led capacity strengthening activities**



**125 Government and cooperating partners staff** were involved in capacity strengthening activities



Support provided by WFP on **shock responsive social protection** allowed to harmonize early warning information systems



WFP conducted its first **adaptive social protection** workshop in Burkina Faso, including a tabletop simulation exercise



WFP has been collaborating with the Government on the establishment of a **national social registry**

### 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

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP supports the Government of Burkina Faso by strengthening national capacities in progressing towards adaptable and resilient strategies to prepare and respond to vulnerabilities in an adequate and timely manner. WFP's support to national institutions takes the form of policy engagement, knowledge & technology transfer, evidence building, advocacy, and partnership with other actors including international financial institutions (IFIs), donors, and United Nations agencies.

There is a need for national systems and programmes in Burkina Faso to develop further in terms of coverage and to improve synergy with each other. Social safety nets are being implemented by the Government, but their funding systems remain largely dependent on external assistance. WFP has strategically positioned itself over the past two years to support and strengthen national social protection systems, particularly around institutional arrangements, and the implementation of key system components such as the national social registry and the harmonisation of assistance transfer modalities. To this end, WFP collaborates and interacts with key stakeholders (national institutions and development partners) both bilaterally and through multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to strengthen the strategic, institutional, and operational frameworks of the national social protection system. Government response capacity has been greatly challenged by the outbreak of COVID-19, intensification of the ongoing crisis adversely affecting social services, massive displacement of populations, and continued effects of climate change.

To effectively engage with the Government, this year, WFP created an internal unit dedicated to capacity strengthening and social protection. Mutual collaboration was with the Government Social Protection Directory, the Ministry of Gender, Social Action and Humanitarians Affairs, the National Food Security Stock Management Entity (SONAGESS), and the Permanent Secretariat on Presidential Initiative on home-grown school feeding.

Strategic outcome 5 was mainly funded thanks to multi-year funding received from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department's Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO), with the objective to reduce the impact of natural disasters, by strengthening local physical and human resources in high-risk areas [1]. Most of the strategic outcome's planned targets were met, at both outcome and output levels. All planned activities were carried out, except for few workshops and trainings deferred by the Government to 2022.

Five government-led capacity strengthening activities were realised in 2021, with support from WFP. These included a workshop to disseminate the 2021-2030 strategic plan and the 2021-2023 three-years action plan of the Permanent



Secretariat in charge of Crisis and Vulnerability Management in livestock (SP-CVEL); a workshop to design synchronization tools for the SP-CVEL pastoral monitoring platform; a training on the use of satellite imagery for monitoring agro-pastoral campaigns for early warning system government staff; and a national adaptive social protection diagnosis workshop, which included a table-top simulation exercise. The fifth activity was about the activation of coordination platforms and support to the Government for the establishment of the national social registry. These activities involved more than 125 government and cooperating partners staff, a significant increase compared to 24 in 2020.

In addition, WFP supported SP-CVEL to develop a manual on pastoral surveillance indicators that serves as a guidance document which outlines the establishment of a database and an institutional action plan. Similarly, WFP assisted the Ministry of Gender, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Affairs to develop an institutional roadmap that includes the creation of two working committees to implement institutional arrangements around shock responsive social protection.

The work undertaken by WFP in support of shock responsive social protection, allowed it to harmonise early warning information systems. It also provided a clearer plan of operation for government-led prevention and management of crises in the livestock sector. Furthermore, the joint support of WFP and the World Bank provided to the Government to hold a national diagnosis workshop on adaptive social protection and produced a consensual roadmap of key actions to be taken by main government bodies involved in this field of work. Following the adaptive social protection workshop and upon request from the Government, WFP plans to facilitate in 2022 a South-South Cooperation exchange trip between the Government of Burkina Faso and two other Sahelian countries (Mauritania and Senegal). Finally, a working group consisting of the World Bank (as lead) and WFP (as co-lead) with members including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), European Union (EU), and International Labour Organization (ILO), engaged with the Government to adopt a decree formally instating a national social registry and clarifying its institutional anchoring. The latter has been transferred from the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Social Protection (SP/CNPS) to the Ministry of Gender, Family, Social and Humanitarian affairs with a dedicated technical secretariat in charge of implementation.

WFP established a strategic partnership with the World Bank through a three-year memorandum of understanding (MoU) 2020-2023 that provides a framework for joint efforts aimed at strengthening the national social protection systems. As a result of this agreement, WFP is working towards aligning its safety nets activities to the *Projet Filets Sociaux*, which is the Government safety net programme. and the *Projet Filets Sociaux* plan to sign a MoU in 2022, whereby will transition from direct implementation to capacity support to the national safety nets programme. Also, ongoing data sharing arrangements between WFP and the Government will be formalized in 2022, aiming to enhance support on emergency response operations, data collection and management, vulnerability targeting tools, and adaptive social protection.

Gender has been integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute this strategic outcome. As part of its capacity strengthening support to national institutions, WFP ensured advocacy efforts towards gender mainstreaming as a cross-sectional element in policy documents, making sure that women, men, boys, girls, and disenfranchised minority groups have access to social services through the national social protection programmes. WFP will keep contributing to making the Government's response mechanisms shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, and nexus-oriented.

## 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	0

## 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.



WFP increased the storage capacity of the national strategic food reserve by almost 20 percent via the installation of **25 mobile storage units**



The **humanitarian community** in Djibo, an enclave area in the Sahel region, was supported by **ITCSS** to have access to **internet connexion**



**3,700 passengers** from 69 organizations used the transport services of **UNHAS**, to 25 regular and ad-hoc destinations



**UNHAS** conducted **three evacuation flights**, including two medical evacuations and one security evacuation



**UNHAS** and the **Logistics Cluster** were key to facilitate **humanitarian access** to hard-to-reach areas



The **Logistics Cluster** made available free-to-user shared **storage services to humanitarian partners** via mobile storage units in priority regions

With the sixth strategic outcome of its Country Strategic Plan, WFP contributes to facilitate the overall multi-actor's humanitarian and development work in Burkina Faso. In 2021, WFP provided on-demand services to Government institutions under activity 7 and, through activities 8, 9 and 10, ensured the provision of common services to partners. This support enabled all stakeholders including government institutions, United Nations (UN) agencies, local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to deliver the most effective response to the affected populations.

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

Through an existing service provision agreement signed by WFP and the Government in 2019, and with funding from the World Bank, WFP supported the local purchase of 40,000 metric tons of commodities for the national strategic food reserve managed by the *Société Nationale de Gestion des Stocks de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SONAGESS). The strategic food reserve, consisting mainly of cereals, contributes to stabilise food prices and provide food subsidies to vulnerable populations mostly during lean seasons and humanitarian interventions. In 2020, there was an efficiency gain of USD 4.5 million by WFP on this project, thus the decision made by the Government, the World Bank, and WFP to renew the same agreement in 2021, redirecting USD 2.4 million of the savings on the expansion of SONAGESS operational capacities [1]. This included increasing SONAGESS storage capacities in regions affected by the security crisis. WFP procured, erected, and handed over 25 mobile storage units (MSUs) with storage capacity of 500 metric tons each, adding 12,500 metric tons to the overall SONAGESS storage capacity - about 20 percent more overall capacity [2].

Capacity strengthening of the SONAGESS was successfully achieved within six months of implementation (from March to September). It is worth noting that local suppliers were mobilised in consideration with the impact on the national economy. This collaboration between the Government, the World Bank, and WFP is a concrete materialization of the nexus approach, as it not only invested in helping the Government achieve its long-standing stock management goals, but also enabled the Government to take its emergency response closer to the regions affected by the crisis.

### 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

WFP led the Information Technology Common Services Sector (ITCSS) for the Burkina Faso United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The ITCSS continued to deliver vital communication services for the humanitarian response under the 'one UN' initiative. Having completed the first phase of the common UN security telecoms solutions 'Technology for Staff Safety' (TESS) project in 2020, the mandate of ITCSS was expanded to include reinforcing the capacities for governmental partners and for the wider humanitarian community operating in hard-to-reach areas of the Sahel

region.

In remote locations of the Sahel region, the humanitarian community faces communication gaps due to the lack of internet connectivity, global system for mobile (GSM) communications services, and electricity. To address these challenges, the ITCSS rolled out a package of support activities in the town of Djibo. This package includes the installation of VSAT Internet to provide data connectivity services; the establishment of two cybercafes for humanitarian workers; and the deployment of a solar electrical charging system to ensure 24/7 services, that are still ongoing. The complete package will be delivered in 2022.

Through the SONAGESS capacity strengthening project (see activity 7), the ITCSS also provided technical support, notably by strengthening the physical IT computer network infrastructure and IT servers' deployment of the SONAGESS; setting up a food inventory management software [3]; and training over 60 SONAGESS staff in digitalized and physical stock management. SONAGESS was empowered to do real-time data reporting of its stocks to ensure appropriate decision-making. This project significantly contributed to reinforcing coordination between the SONAGESS and WFP including at operational levels.

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

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, was launched in Burkina Faso in October 2020 with the deployment of a helicopter (MI-8 MTV). Following the deterioration of the security situation in 2021, UNHAS became crucial to ensure humanitarian access to hard-to-reach areas, including the most difficult locations such as Mansila, Tin-Akoff (Sahel region), and Madjoari (Est). UNHAS is now an operational imperative for many humanitarian actors to reach areas of operation, as road access is no longer reliable.

In 2021, UNHAS Burkina Faso offered additional destinations to partners, including 12 regular and 13 ad-hoc locations. UNHAS transported a continuously increasing number of passengers up to 3,700 aid workers, due to rising humanitarian needs and continuously deteriorating security conditions for humanitarian access. UNHAS carried 197 metric tons of light humanitarian cargo (including food commodities such as staple food and nutritional products, as well as non-food items such as medicines, emergency medical supplies, and IT equipment). It served 69 user organisations, among those 45 percent were NGOs, 50 percent UN agencies, and 5 percent diplomatic missions and donors. In addition, UNHAS conducted three evacuation flights in the year. This included two medical evacuations in November, of 26 persons including 12 NGO staff and their dependents from Foubé (Centre-Nord) to Ouagadougou; as well as a security evacuation of 20 NGO staff from Titao (Nord) to Ouagadougou in December. UNHAS conducted two user satisfaction surveys over the course of the year to collect user feedback, with results showing an 80 percent satisfaction rate.

The flight schedule has been reviewed three times over the year with additional weekly routings to consider the increasing demand of users to reach new destinations. With the growing demand for flights, from October 2021, UNHAS increased its staff capacity resulting in the number of contracted flight hours going up to 120 hours per month (50 percent increase). UNHAS will also begin operating a second helicopter from February 2022 onwards.

### **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**

The Logistics Cluster was activated in October 2020. During 2021, the cluster has strengthened and expanded its network of partners, establishing regional coordination logistics working groups in all priority regions (Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel) and facilitating monthly meetings. These took place with active participation of 66 partners, including the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) and the Ministry of Infrastructures - identified as the Logistics Cluster's counterpart - and whose participation enhanced collaboration at national and regional levels. Access information was systematically shared during the coordination meetings [4].

Late 2020, the cluster has undertaken to streamline its mapping endeavour, first through a partnership with international NGOs REACH and iMMAP, and then by initiating a national mapping project together with WFP, the Geographical Institute of Burkina Faso (IGB), and the Ministry of Infrastructures, consistent with the localisation approach [5]. This partnership enabled to improve the identification of damaged infrastructures, for example roads and bridges, especially during the rainy season. With support from the cluster, WFP launched the logistics capacity assessment (LCA) in 2021 [6]. The LCA includes information related to critical logistics infrastructure, processes, regulations, and capacities, which helps improving the overall humanitarian emergency preparedness and response.

The cluster facilitated access to free-to-user storage services to support the humanitarian community via shared MSUs, with a total capacity of more than 2,200 m<sup>2</sup>, in Dori (Sahel), Fada N'Gourma (Est), Kaya (Centre-Nord), and Ouahigouya (Nord). In Dori, the site was also used as a humanitarian staging area for UNHAS to store cargo to be transported to hard-to-reach destinations. In addition, the Logistic Cluster loaned four tents (of 52 m<sup>2</sup>) to four international NGO partners in Kaya (Centre-Nord), between November 2020 and April 2021; and two tents (of 32m<sup>2</sup>) to the government

for the COVID-19 vaccination campaign (which started in June), for a duration of three months.

On 10 November, the cluster held a milestone seminar in Ouagadougou, attended by 43 participants from government institutions, humanitarian organisations, and the private sector. The main goal of this gathering was to discuss the practical needs and logistics constraints to identify the key aspects needed for the formulation of the 2022 logistics cluster strategy for Burkina Faso [7].

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

Although the Government has adopted a policy to promote gender equality [1], women's decision-making power remains limited in Burkina Faso, due to poor representation in local and national power structures. Women also have poor access to the control over resources and means of production, basic social services, and training and education (only a third of women are literate), which is a barrier to access employment or to develop income-generating activities.

In 2021, WFP designed, planned, and implemented operations using a gender-sensitive approach. All agreements with cooperating partners included gender equality clauses. Moreover, the country office required that partners recruit mixed teams to implement all WFP activities.

Through WFP's integrated approach, resilience activities systematically began with community-based participatory planning, organized in such a way to ensure that women, men, boys and girls are given equal chances to engage in and benefit. The resilience programme strengthened women's economic empowerment and leadership, by increasing the operational capacity of four production units (of yoghurt and soya) run by women's cooperatives.

Regarding nutrition, all training courses for partners and sensitization sessions for beneficiaries (which included both women and men) comprised a gender module. Moreover, women who participated in the prevention of malnutrition activities and the learning and practice monitoring groups on infant and young child feeding (GASPAs), gained new skills within their families and acted as role models. For example, mothers learned to screen for malnutrition and follow-up treatment themselves at home; and GASPAs gave women the opportunities to become facilitators of dialogue on nutrition within communities.

School feeding activities provided a strong incentive to families to send and keep girls at school who are particularly at risk of dropping out of school, due to early marriage or pregnancy, by allocating monthly family rations of cereals to girls enrolled in primary school. To receive the extra rations, the schoolgirls must have an attendance rate of at least 80 percent in class [2]. The programme aims to have multiple long-term positive impacts, as women and girls who have attended school, tend to be more independent and able to make their own choices. When it comes to the preparation of hot meals, about 1,000 women were trained as school cooks, reinforcing competencies, and providing women with a source of income.

In the framework of its safety net project that launched in 2021, WFP enhanced the self-reliance of vulnerable adolescent girls through a package of trainings, including vocational training, and livelihood's support activities [3].

WFP provided guidelines to cooperating partners on how to improve gender mainstreaming in emergency activities. For example, positive discrimination measures were established in favour of women, such as the prioritisation of female heads of households at food distributions. Mixed management committees were also set up to equally involve beneficiaries in the activities and balance decision making.

WFP also raised awareness among its staff, notably through the organisation of a competition for the most active in the campaign against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), as well as through information sharing and discussion sessions on gender inequality.

# 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**

Of the 3.5 million people targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2021 in Burkina Faso [1], 1.5 million people (of which 60 percent are children) have been impacted by a protection crisis that resulted from the escalation of conflicts in the country. The Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel are among the regions most affected by protection risks based on human rights violations [2]. There has been a drastic increase in violence against civilians across the country, including the destruction of schools, hospitals and other public and private assets, looting, rape, kidnappings, summary executions, etc. [3]. WFP continued to implement its operations based on humanitarian principles and respect for the human rights of affected populations.

In accordance with WFP's commitment to put affected populations at the centre of its operations, in 2021, WFP Burkina Faso created a dedicated unit for protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP). The various components covered by this new unit include operational protection, AAP, gender, and access. Various activities were implemented on the operational front as well to consolidate WFP's strategic momentum on protection and AAP, as follows.

To better understand the realities faced by affected communities, WFP carried out field surveys and 15 focus group discussions in regions of interventions, that focused on the perception of humanitarian assistance and protection threats. Regarding the issue of perception, results showed that persons affected were unaware of their rights, and of the obligations of humanitarian staff; most also did not know how to access their entitlements. The results regarding protection threats highlighted the fear of death by attack and assassination, the fear of not being able to sustain their immediate food needs, and the fear of never being able to return home. These exchanges also represented an opportunity to provide key information on WFP's commitments to communities and vulnerable groups.

WFP initiated a training on the role and centrality of protection in WFP humanitarian response, beginning with online sessions that followed with face-to-face sessions across WFP's four sub-offices. The country office, through its outreach involved 43 WFP staff, 50 partner staff of non-governmental organisation (NGOs), and 23 government representatives, covering topics such as gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, disability inclusion, AAP, community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP Burkina Faso also undertook a capacity assessment exercise of cooperating partners in relation to PSEA that were accompanied by capacity building plans.

In a context where access to affected populations in need of assistance became increasingly difficult in some parts of the country, a series of online trainings on frontline humanitarian negotiation was provided to 27 staff members of WFP and cooperating partners and facilitated by the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiation (CCHN). The workshop developed participants' capacity to analyse the negotiation environment in which they work and to improve their ability to plan multi-stakeholder negotiation processes. Moreover, a geographic information system (GIS) expert was able to support the country office in developing an online platform for monitoring access by WFP and its partners to affected populations.

In the framework of emergency operations, specific measures were established at distribution sites for people with special needs such as pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), older persons, persons with disabilities, etc. In addition, households headed by women or older persons were prioritised in the reception of assistance. The monitoring of food assistance distributions in Tambarga (Est) and in Ouahigouya (Nord) carried out by the protection unit, enabled WFP to provide direct support in the field to consider further protection aspects, concerning the organisation of food assistance distributions. This included, for example, greater communication with the communities on site, taking the time to explain again how the distribution takes place and the selection of beneficiaries [4].

WFP continued to strengthen engagement with protection actors, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This aimed to improve inter-institutional technical cooperation, allow the exchange of information on situations encountered, share diverse perspectives and experiences, and to provide coordinated and more integrated protection solutions for the benefit of the people affected.

Trainings regarding AAP principles were delivered to field monitors and to WFP and cooperating partners' programme staff in Dori (Sahel) and Kaya (Centre-Nord). Information sessions on psychological first aid was facilitated to call centre staff by the international NGO, Humanity & Inclusion. Staff also benefited from a training by UNFPA on effective communications and how to handle the disclosure of GBV incidents, when reported through the hotline.

The deployment of an AAP expert enabled the WFP country office to make progress on its internal accountability mechanisms, including CFMs, complaints management committees, field monitors, community radios, etc. Different gender and age groups were equally involved in the design, use, and analysis of these internal accountability mechanisms and the documents structuring these were revised, adapted, and reinforced. This in-depth review provided the country office with a clearer direction, stronger network, and an AAP ambitious strategy to implement in 2022.

WFP optimised its call centre and is proceeding to expand its services by 2022 to the UN Country Team (UNCT). Full mapping was finalised with various clusters/working groups to create an inter-agency complaint and feed-back channel, and to open it up to all interested humanitarian organisations (including UN agencies and NGOs) [5]. The objective is to provide a streamlined information and complaints management platform. It will also allow organisations to provide a service to communities with well-trained staff, capable of answering calls for vital emergencies or calls requiring psychosocial training. WFP will lead the initial design and management of this process, but the call centre will be independent and organisations using it will manage their own complaints and inquiries. Furthermore, this shared mechanism will allow the UNCT and humanitarian decision-makers to consider strategic and evidence-based improvements of humanitarian action, since analysis of all the requests for information and complaints will be made available.

# Environment

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

Burkina Faso, a Sahelian country with an arid climate, is facing a desertification process which has lasted for decades. This leads to serious environmental consequences such as soil degradation, water scarcity, and a high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Climatic shocks particularly affect the Burkinabe population as it is largely rural, and most people depend on one season of rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods. Increasingly declining rainfall patterns, droughts and floods, dust storms, and temperature spikes adversely affect agricultural production and generate more frequent food insecurity situations [1]. WFP conducted its interventions in 2021 in respect of the nature, whether through activities that directly benefit the environment and build community resilience to climate shocks or by reducing the carbon footprint of its own operations.

In order to curb the highlighted environmental challenges, WFP is supporting communities through its resilience programme. This includes asset creation activities, which have enabled the enhancement of biodiversity, increase of green spaces, and reforestation [2]; conservation and restoration of agricultural and pastoral land [3]; development of erosion control and mitigation infrastructure [4]; good water management [5]; and awareness-raising for considering environmental protection in daily actions. Moreover, nearly 850 people were trained in 'green skills' (such as composting, reforestation, nursery techniques, etc.), enabling the creation of community services at the local level that preserve ecosystems. For large-scale asset creation activities such as lowlands, their development was carried out in accordance with the regulations in force [6] in order to consider environmental and social issues. Indeed, environmental and social impact assessments were systematically carried out with the authorised governmental technical services.

WFP's resilience programme also contributed to more environmentally friendly production models. This year, WFP supported the implementation of a fourth composting site in the Nord region (in addition to three composting sites established last year in the Est, Centre-Nord and Sahel regions). Thanks to the support provided for the production of quality organic manure at the household level, 9,611 hectares (ha) of land were recovered. In the Sahel region, WFP provided beekeepers with 90 wooden 'top-bar hives', allowing to increase their production of organic honey in an environmentally friendly way. The promotion of renewable energies was not left out, with the installation of a solar watering system on a dozen ha of market garden and nutritious garden perimeter and the construction of 10,546 fuel efficient stoves and 14 biodigester.

Environmental protection was also considered in supply chain. WFP optimised transport by prioritising the most direct routes and the use of trucks in good condition. In 2021, local purchases represented 55 percent of the food received in the country (approximately 40,000 mt) [7]. Finally, a series of measures were taken within WFP offices to minimise the impact of its work on the environment. This concern, among others: the improvement of waste management [8] and water consumption [9], optimisation of the printing system [10], replacement of old generators with new and less polluting engines [11], and awareness-raising of drivers to drive more ecologically [12].



# Extra Section

## On the day the flame of hope was rekindled from the sky

Where do you see yourself in five years?

Most of us had to answer this job interview question, while demonstrating how enthusiastic we are about our plans and how determined we are to achieve our goals. Regardless of the many ways people answer this question, they all lead to one word: HOPE. Hope to see ourselves better off than we were a few years ago. Hope is what makes any human being overcome all the challenges they face in the present.

Five years ago, Maimouna Ada, a widow in her fifties, was living an ordinary life in Mansila. Mansila is a small town in the northern part of Burkina Faso, in the Sahel region. This was until slow, but insidious changes occurred. Ada started feeling things were not as they used to be. At that time, Ada would meet regularly with her friends and acquaintances in front of their houses to speak about their lives and plans. These were also moments when they would discuss about the most significant changes each of them had noticed. Over time, it became more difficult for Ada and her fellow villagers to access running water, electricity, and even firewood which they used to collect easily around the village, because of attacks perpetrated by some bush men in the surrounding area. As if that was not enough, people from neighbouring villages started to come and settle in Mansila after their villages had been attacked.

Then, the bush men came into Ada's town. Their recurrent incursions resulted in the closure of the main market and people fearing to stand outside of their yards as they used to, just a few months ago. Soon, no one could enter Mansila and those living in the small town could no longer leave it for fear of crossing the path of the bush men. Indeed, such displacements were at their own risk - including being kidnapped and the risk to step on an improvised explosive device.

For a moment, locals from Mansila and those who sought refuge there shared what they had with one another, but they eventually ran out of resources. In April, the members of a humanitarian assessment mission witnessed a main market that was desperately empty, quiet, and odourless. Wooden tables used by women to sell vegetables, spices and other goods were overturned on top of each other and covered with a thin layer of dust. The doors of the shops around and inside the market were locked, reinforced with iron bars and padlocks.

According to Ada, people desperately needed food, water, electricity - commodities most of us have easily access to and generally take for granted - and to regain the ability to travel in and out of their town. One of Ada's acquaintances further explained in June that contrary to the previous year, people could no longer venture into their fields located a few kilometres away from the small town to grow crops.

Humanitarians had attempted to bring food commodities to Mansila by road, but these attempts had to be abandoned as accessing Mansila by road became more and more challenging security-wise. Hence, WFP explored alternative ways to deliver basic food commodities and nutritional products to the thousands of persons, internally displaced people and host populations, isolated in Mansila. If food could not be delivered by road, what about delivering it by air? The more the security crisis deepened, the greater and more urgent needs started to arise. To contribute to saving thousands of lives, WFP organised airborne operations via its United Nations Humanitarian Air Service helicopter to bring food to Ada, her family, and other people needing assistance in Mansila.

For Ada, this was more than she could expect. She had previously stated that challenges are what make people stronger. However, with all the pressure they had to endure for years, everyone in Mansila had reached their limit.

On the day Ada received her first food ration, a puzzled expression was on her face. It was a mix of hope and worry of what the future might hold for her and the other people living in Mansila. What Ada did not know, was that reaching her in Mansila had paved the way for WFP to supply by air, the other thousands of people suffering like her in enclaved areas, such as Tin-Akoff (Sahel region) and Madjoari (Est region), with lifesaving food rations composed of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, and ready-to-use nutritional products.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] UNHCR, 31 December 2021.

[2] According to the March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé (CH).

[3] WFP assisted 2.02 million people in 2020, and 1.06 million in 2019.

[4] WFP has provided a 75 percent ration in hard-to-reach areas and a 50 percent ration in all other locations.

[5] Government, 31 December 2021.

[6] Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions.

## Context and Operations

[1] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=BF>

[2] The main areas of deterioration in the food situation related to COVID-19 have been: (i) the increase in food prices linked to difficulties in the supply chain (as land borders were closed); (ii) the significant drop in migrants' remittances; and (iii) the deterioration in terms of trade linked to the drop in international demand for livestock. All of these factors have had a negative impact on household access to food.

[3] Since 2015, Burkina Faso is affected by activities of non-state armed groups and, especially since 2018, the security situation in the country has gradually further deteriorated.

[4] As of end December (UNHCR, 31 December 2021).

[5] Over 1 million IDPs were recorded at the end of 2020.

[6] Amounting for about 43 percent of the population of the Sahel region and for about 25 percent in the Centre-Nord.

[7] UNHCR, 31 December 2021.

[8] Humanitarian Response Plan 2021, OCHA, February 2021.

[9] Humanitarian Snapshot, OCHA, 31 December 2020.

[10] Government, 31 December 2021.

[11] Activated in October 2020.

[12] Activated end of 2020.

[13] Environmental shocks include attacks by army worms and/or granivorous birds; floods; and dry spells of 14 to 30 days.

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

[15] According to the latest analysis of the IPC malnutrition.

[16] The UN programme criticality assessment was undertaken under the lead of WFP. It aims at identifying essential activities that need to have an operational continuity and essential staff related.

## Partnerships

[1] <https://schoolmealscoalition.org/>

[2] FAO and WFP are implementing: i) a joint project to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable agropastoral households affected by insecurity in the Nord region; and (ii) a project as part of a joint programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C-SEN), within the framework of the G5-Sahel; this regional programme addresses emergency and rural development in the Sahel with IFAD allocated funding.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] Humanitarian Response Plan 2021, OCHA, February 2021.

[2] Available resources vs. Needs Based Plan (NBP).

[3] Carry over from long-term duration contracts confirmed in previous years.

[4] GCMF food pre-positioning has been crucial for WFP to reduce lead times and ensure timely availability of commodities thus preventing from supply driven shortfalls in the pipeline.

[5] Isolation of production zones from markets, poor infrastructure and supply chain systems have further contributed to delays as WFP food purchases have been made in the region or internationally, which has extended lead time.

[6] from 1.4 million to 1.3 million persons.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] <https://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20220106-au-burkina-faso-plus-de-3000-%C3%A9coles-sont-ferm%C3%A9es-en-raison-de-l-ins%C3%A9curit%C3%A9>

[2] A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey undertaken among IDP households benefiting from CBT and food assistance showed a deterioration in the overall food security situation. This could be explained by a combination of factors, including the reduction in rations distributed. On the other hand, the 2021 lean season response endline survey showed that the proportion of households with poor food consumption slightly increased (from 20 percent to 22 percent), meaning that some beneficiaries did not have all their food needs met, which is largely explained by the ration cuts.

[3] Compared to 37,837 schoolchildren in 2020, when the emergency school feeding programme was introduced. It is complementary to the regular school feeding programme, implemented under SO2.

[4] Regarding output results of A.1: (i) beneficiaries for Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, both children and pregnant and lactating women, were reported under SO3, as well as those of Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition); and (ii) some specific malnutrition treatment activities planned under SO1 did not take place in 2021 due to lack of funding, such as HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets and Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for ART clients.

[5] UNHCR, 31 December 2021.

[6] The implementation of the project was delayed to the beginning of 2022 - for strategic and operational reasons - hence the discrepancy between planned vs. actual in the output results (A.1, Food assistance for asset).

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The programme was funded at 70 percent in regard to the Needs Based Plan. However, its Implementation Plan allowed full coverage.

[2] The onset of COVID-19 in March 2020 caused general shortage of internally sourced CSB. WFP Burkina Faso prioritized CSB for the nutrition specific activities, which led to the substitution of CSB in the school feeding food menu with rice porridge and sugar for midmorning breakfast. To make up for the limited micronutrient in the diet of the pupils, the country office introduced in 2021 micronutrient powders (MNPs) to school meals, to be administered by school cooks. WFP provided trainings and awareness targeted at education actors to enhance their understanding on the benefits and usage of MNPs in school feeding programmes.

[3] Retention rate in 2021 was 92 percent for female students, an important increase from 82 percent in 2020, and very close to the target value for the year. Similarly, enrolment rate for girls in 2021 was 11 percent, meeting the yearly target.

[4] Government, 31 December 2021.

[5] Nutritious gardens include fruit trees and non-timber forest products that are particularly nutritious.

[6] <https://schoolmealscoalition.org/>

[7] Yogurt distributions to schoolchildren in targeted schools were not effective in 2021. However, joint FAO/UNDP/WFP activities for the development of the milk value chain and the resumption of activities in accordance with the recommendations of the evaluation have been underway. These include the formulation of a concept note for the search for joint financing and the prospecting of new processing units in the Centre-Nord region.

[8] While the Needs Based Plan (NBP) indicated 18,000 adolescent girls, the implementation plan was adjusted to 2,500 adolescent girls. The 10,276 number corresponds to the overall household members of the 2,583 adolescent girls actually reached in 2021. As for denominations of the related sub activity tags, "TB Mitigation & Safety Nets" was created in 2018 for the Needs Based Plan (NBP) and the partnership was created in 2020 with the new reformulation "HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets". This explains both the discrepancy in the profile of beneficiaries (HIV/TB versus adolescent girls) and in the outputs results.

[9] Whose components will vary according to the type of training choice.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Burkina\\_Faso\\_Acute\\_Malnutrition\\_2021Aug2022July\\_French.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Burkina_Faso_Acute_Malnutrition_2021Aug2022July_French.pdf)

[2] Which covered the period October 2020 - July 2021.

[3] 18 provinces are classified as Serious (IPC Phase 3) and five provinces are classified as Critical (IPC Phase 4) including four in the Sahel region and one in the Nord region.

[4] Regarding output results of A.1: (i) Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for ART clients did not take place in 2021 due to lack of funding; and (ii) beneficiaries for Prevention of moderate acute malnutrition, both children and pregnant and lactating women, were reported under SO1.

[5] Most GASPA meet in reception centres equipped with cooking utensils, benches, sanitary facilities and child washing facilities for awareness-raising sessions, nutrition education, preparation of improved flour for children's porridge, cooking demonstrations, weekly screening of children for malnutrition and even prenatal consultations.

[6] Some are still being constituted and others could not be constituted for security reasons. Besides, it is worth noting that there are also GASPA put in place in localities that are not covered by the resilience programme.

[7] In collaboration with the FAO, PNUD, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO.

[8] In addition to the collaboration with the National Alliance for Food Fortification (ANF), WFP has identified areas of collaboration with the National Standards Agency (ABNORM) to pool efforts to strengthen the regulatory and policy framework for supplementary foods.

[9] The "fast-track" strategy to end HIV/AIDS was launched in December 2015 by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the new five-year plan 95-95-95 replaced the previous targets in December 2020. In order to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda goal, countries should ensure that by 2025: 95 percent of people living with HIV know their HIV status (goal 1); 95 percent of people who know their HIV status are on treatment (goal 2); and 95 percent of people who receive treatment suppress their viral load (goal 3).

[10] Nutritional Recovery and Education Centres (CRENs).

[11] Whose results are yet provisional.

[12] The Global Action Plan on child wasting (GAP) is a framework for action to accelerate progress in preventing and managing child wasting. In Burkina Faso, the initiative aims to develop a joint UN action plan for the drastic reduction of the acute malnutrition prevalence (to less than 5 percent by 2025 and 3 percent by 2030).

[13] Nutrition for Growth (N4G) is a global effort to bring together country governments, donors and philanthropies, businesses, NGOs and beyond to accelerate progress on malnutrition.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The integrated model doesn't require every type of the package's activities to be included; it starts from two kind of activities combined.

[2] Happiness gardens are located inside or in the nearby of the house and are characterized by a raised structure. The key to their functioning is the composter, located in the centre of the garden, in which organic waste is transformed into nutrients.

[3] Obtained through the fermentation of organic material.

[4] Assessments were undertaken in this regard and are under analysis. Their results (to be released beginning of 2022) will determine whether compensations are justified.

[5] Precision agriculture is a farming management concept based on observing, measuring, and responding to inter and intra-field variability in crops.

[6] Sharing good practices, developing curricula, providing training platforms, and supporting the dissemination of innovative practices.

[7] [https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/reunir-pam-final\\_-\\_18x24cm.pdf](https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/reunir-pam-final_-_18x24cm.pdf)

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] Microsoft Word - DIPECHO Programme Overview Nov07 (europa.eu)

## Strategic outcome 06

[1] While the rest of the savings allowed the Government to distribute 30,000 metric tons from the national food security reserve as emergency response in conjunction with WFP 2021 lean season response.

[2] Covering even very remote areas of the country (for example, Titao in the Nord region).

[3] Including a web-based integrated inventory management module, a mobile and Android application with the option of offline operation, and intellectual property and codes.

[4] For example, UNHAS updates were systematically shared during the coordination meetings, to develop air transport use for humanitarian cargo. The civil-military coordination (UN-CMCoord) was also leveraged to secure a fit-for-purpose notification system for the humanitarian trucks on the move to the different regions, increasing humanitarian cargo safety.

[5] See the Logistics Cluster webpage for all published maps: [https://logcluster.org/search-page?f\[0\]=operation%3A64&f\[1\]=document\\_type%3A833](https://logcluster.org/search-page?f[0]=operation%3A64&f[1]=document_type%3A833)

[6] <https://dlca.logcluster.org/display/public/DLCA/Burkina+Faso>

[7] <https://logcluster.org/document/burkina-faso-strategie-2022-du-cluster-logistique>

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Burkina Faso ratified regional and international conventions on gender equality, adopted a national gender policy in 2009, established a dedicated Ministry for the promotion of women and gender issues (now Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family) and developed a large number of action plans and gender programmes. 63-Burkina Faso-gender-inequality.pdf (oecd.org)

[2] According to monitoring data recorded by WFP, the number of girls in primary school attending classes has significantly increased, from 5,869 girls in 2018/2019, to 8,039 in 2019/2020, and 26,461 in 2020/2021. A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey will be conducted in 2022 to confirm the impact of take-home rations on girls' attendance.

[3] Thematic trainings focused on nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, and entrepreneurship. Girls were also placed with master craftsmen for a three-months vocational training. WFP will further support their self-reliance in 2022, notably with the provision of start-up kits upon completion of the vocational training. (See activity 3 for further details).

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Humanitarian Response Plan 2021, OCHA, February 2021.

[2] Burkina Faso Protection Cluster, Burkina Faso Protection Brief Jan-March 2021 (globalprotectioncluster.org).

[3] According to the monitoring of internal protection events collected and analysed by WFP Burkina Faso.

[4] Beneficiaries were also offered the opportunity to share other kinds of problems that the population encounters, then submitted to other competent structures.

[5] An analysis of the various mechanisms in place showed that there are currently more than 200 humanitarian hotlines in the country, which makes it difficult for the populations targeted by humanitarian assistance to understand who to call for what matter.

# Environment

[1] [https://www.pik-potsdam.de/en/institute/departments/climate-resilience/projects/project-pages/agrica/giz\\_climate-risk-profile\\_burkina-faso\\_en](https://www.pik-potsdam.de/en/institute/departments/climate-resilience/projects/project-pages/agrica/giz_climate-risk-profile_burkina-faso_en)

[2] Notably with the establishment of nurseries with 34,081 seedlings, the reforestation of 79 hectares (ha), the promotion of assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 100 ha, and the creation of 2 ha of community baobab parks. On the other hand, WFP post-harvest management activities aim to reduce crops losses, which also contributes to environment protection since these activities help to limit extensive agriculture practices.

[3] Through good agro-ecological practices, in particular farming techniques such as the half-moon and the Nardi trenches.

[4] For example, the banquettes help to replenish the water table and limit soil erosion.

[5] Including water conservation through the construction of dams and the rationalisation of water consumption.

[6] Implementing decree N°2015- 1187 /PRES- TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/MARHASA/MRA/ MICA/MHU/MIDT/MCT.

[7] Local purchases reduce the amount of imported commodities. Local purchases were mainly cereals, beans and Plumpy sup. The reduction in local purchases compared to last year (70 percent) is explained by the lower availability of rice and beans during the previous crop year.

[8] To this end, garbage cans have been placed for waste separation (i.e., a garbage can for dead leaves, paper and plastic, etc.).

[9] By favouring the purchase and placement of drinkable water dispensers in lieu of single-use bottles.

[10] To reduce printing and pollution with paper, the country office has favoured electronic signature, as well as electronic filing and documents sharing.

[11] Hence improving fuel efficiency to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions.

[12] For example, by not leaving the engine running when the vehicle is stationary.

[13] The indicator on the proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk could not be included in the agreements because these agreements were already signed.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	12	12	12	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	879,054	818,294	1,697,348	0
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	1,249,908	1,163,513	2,413,421	0
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	214,513	199,686	414,200	0
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	24.3	25.6	24.9	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	67,429	62,768	130,197	0
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			228	
						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	200	300	500	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,231,048	1,154,473	94%
	female	1,354,637	1,267,756	94%
	total	2,585,685	2,422,229	94%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	166,106	152,242	92%
	female	170,191	150,130	88%
	total	336,297	302,372	90%
24-59 months	male	138,827	174,240	126%
	female	116,725	152,242	130%
	total	255,552	326,482	128%
5-11 years	male	288,387	253,724	88%
	female	259,567	234,251	90%
	total	547,954	487,975	89%
12-17 years	male	245,487	216,326	88%
	female	248,187	222,840	90%
	total	493,674	439,166	89%
18-59 years	male	348,659	318,170	91%
	female	516,385	468,522	91%
	total	865,044	786,692	91%
60+ years	male	43,582	39,771	91%
	female	43,582	39,771	91%
	total	87,164	79,542	91%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	930,608	1,451,563	156%
Refugee	20,048	20,747	103%
Returnee	95,465	0	0%
IDP	1,539,564	949,919	62%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	134,750	378,607	280%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	17,500	110,869	633%
Prevention of Malnutrition	222,668	130,197	58%
School-Based Programmes	190,955	149,662	78%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	0	37,000	-
Treatment of Malnutrition	62,379	278,651	446%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,957,433	1,609,957	82%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	30,941	7,032	23%
Corn Soya Blend	8,464	5,931	70%
Iodised Salt	1,348	71	5%
LNS	1,439	585	41%
Micronutrient Powder	7	0	4%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	12	-
Rice	60,189	14,971	25%
Sorghum/Millet	43,104	19,334	45%
Split Peas	0	3,272	-
Sugar	178	13	7%
Uht Milk	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	7,445	2,320	31%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	495	578	117%
Corn Soya Blend	617	735	119%
Iodised Salt	37	6	16%
Micronutrient Powder	6	1	15%
Rice	2,388	2,202	92%
Uht Milk	526	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	248	229	92%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	2	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	686	2,156	314%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	0	641	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,023	16	2%
Rice	11	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	15	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	47	77	164%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	970	0	0%
Rice	2,911	697	24%
Split Peas	0	233	-
Vegetable Oil	323	139	43%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	72,668,800	32,401,289	45%
Value Voucher	22,596,000	119,865	1%
Cash	2,073,600	208,379	10%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	1,390,012	350,904	25%
Cash	120,000	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	5,322,240	6,818,868	128%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	680,913	-

## 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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	56,049	0
			Male	53,851	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>109,900</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	518,746	331,075
			Male	498,404	318,089
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017,150</b>	<b>649,164</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	19,635	0
			Male	18,865	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,144	0
			Male	1,099	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	1,143	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	24,021	0
			Male	23,079	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>47,100</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	791,148	484,763
			Male	760,127	465,754
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,551,275</b>	<b>950,517</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	82,675	43,037
			Male	77,348	39,727
			<b>Total</b>	<b>160,023</b>	<b>82,764</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5,371	0
			Male	4,958	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	55,546	42,081
			<b>Total</b>	<b>55,546</b>	<b>42,081</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	7,632	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,632</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	51,700	49,248
			Male	58,300	48,419
			<b>Total</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>97,667</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	12,100	24,230
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>24,230</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	153,116	53,541
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	95,264,800	32,521,155

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
General Distribution				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	581,453,280	864,000,000
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	10,000,000	44,944,056
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	500,000	10,252,500
A: Crisis-affected refugees receive in a timely manner food, nutritional products, school meals, cash-based transfers (CBT), non-food items, in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their basic food needs.				
General Distribution				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	8,000,000	7,200,000
B: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat MAM.				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	6,500	2,224
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	9,000	7,170

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15	<3	<6	12	9.8	15	WFP survey
	Male	15	<3	<6	10	10.1	15	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<3	<6	11	10	15	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>4	>4	0	4		WFP survey
	Male	7	>7	>7	1	7		WFP survey
	Overall	6	>6	>6	2	6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	>6	>6	52	6		WFP survey
	Male	6	>6	>6	62	6		WFP survey
	Overall	6	>6	>6	62	6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	>10	>10	12	10		WFP survey
	Male	11	>11	>11	24	11		WFP survey
	Overall	10	>10	>10	23	10		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	<61	<61	94	61		WFP survey
	Male	53	<53	<53	83	53		WFP survey
	Overall	54	<54	<54	83	54		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<37	<37	2	37		WFP survey
	Male	24	<24	<24	17	24		WFP survey
	Overall	26	<26	<26	17	26		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	<77	<77	18	77		WFP survey
	Male	72	<72	<72	15	72		WFP survey
	Overall	73	<73	<73	15	73		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	<35	<35	6	35		WFP survey
	Male	40	<40	<40	16	40		WFP survey
	Overall	40	<40	<40	5	40		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	<53	<53	78	53		WFP survey
	Male	65	<65	<65	59	65		WFP survey
	Overall	63	<63	<63	60	63		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	<17	<17	30	17		WFP survey
	Male	22	<22	<22	23	22		WFP survey
	Overall	21	<21	<21	23	21		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.1	>80	>80	35	37	53.1	WFP survey
	Male	53.1	>80	>80	35	37	53.1	WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	>80	>80	35	37	53.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.6	<15	<15	50	37	40.6	WFP survey
	Male	40.6	<15	<15	50	37	40.6	WFP survey
	Overall	40.6	<15	<15	50	37	40.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.3	<5	≤6.3	15	26	6.3	WFP survey
	Male	6.3	<5	≤6.3	15	26	6.3	WFP survey
	Overall	6.3	<5	≤6.3	15	26	6.3	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	13	>80	>20	9	13		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Lean Season - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.5	<3	<6	12	16	14	WFP survey
	Male	13.5	<3	<6	10	12	14	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<3	<6	11	12	14	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.1	>80	>80	28	56	70.4	WFP survey
	Male	56.1	>80	>80	34	56	70.4	WFP survey
	Overall	53.9	>80	>80	33	56	70.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	50.2	<15	<5	53	23	23.9	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	<15	<15	54	23	23.9	WFP survey
	Overall	41.9	<15	<15	54	23	23.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.7	<5	≤3.7	19	21	5.8	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	<5	≤5.7	12	21	5.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	<5	≤5.1	13	21	5.8	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	68.4	<50	<60	91		68.4	WFP survey
	Male	68.4	<50	<60	91		68.4	WFP survey
	Overall	68.4	<50	<60	91		68.4	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	10	>80	>20	10			WFP survey
<b>Target Group: refugees - Location: SAHEL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	19	<3	<6	16	11.6	19.88	WFP survey
	Male	19	<3	<6	14	14.6	20.23	WFP survey
	Overall	19	<3	<6	15	14.2	20.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>25	>25	3	25		WFP survey
	Male	13	>13	>13	2	13		WFP survey
	Overall	14	>14	>14	3	14		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	12	0		WFP survey
	Male	7	>7	>7	13	7		WFP survey
	Overall	6	>6	>6	13	6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>25	>25	14	25		WFP survey
	Male	16	>16	>16	15	16		WFP survey
	Overall	18	>18	>18	15	18		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	<33	<33	65	33		WFP survey
	Male	35	<35	<35	56	35		WFP survey
	Overall	35	<35	<35	60	35		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	27	0		WFP survey
	Male	13	<13	<13	25	13		WFP survey
	Overall	11	<11	<11	25	11		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	<58	<58	40	58		WFP survey
	Male	56	<56	<56	37	56		WFP survey
	Overall	57	<57	<57	38	57		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<42	<42	32	42		WFP survey
	Male	52	<52	<52	42	52		WFP survey
	Overall	51	<51	<51	37	51		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	<75	<75	59	75		WFP survey
	Male	71	<71	<71	60	71		WFP survey
	Overall	71	<71	<71	60	71		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<42	<42	48	42		WFP survey
	Male	36	<36	<36	50	36		WFP survey
	Overall	37	<37	<37	49	37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	77.5	>80	>80	28	67	54.37	WFP survey
	Male	81.9	>80	>80	28	48	69.12	WFP survey
	Overall	80	>80	>80	28	51	61.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.6	<15	<15	44	25	27.5	WFP survey
	Male	13	<15	<15	40	33	23.82	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<15	<15	42	32	25.66	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	<5	≤5	28	8	18.13	WFP survey
	Male	5.1	<5	≤5	32	19	7.06	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	≤5	30	18	12.6	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	74.5	<30	<60	94		76.25	WFP survey
	Male	74.5	<30	<60	94		72.06	WFP survey
	Overall	74.5	<30	<60	94		75	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	17.9	>80	>20	16	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	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	35,928	28,077	
			Male	40,514	23,918	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>76,442</b>	<b>51,995</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	4,513	4,788	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,513</b>	<b>4,788</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,317	3,751	
Activity 03: Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	0	5,239	
			Male	0	5,037	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,276</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female	9,180	0	
			Male	8,820	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,073,600	208,379	

Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance.					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	570	475	
C: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance.					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1	
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	76,175	76,175	
E*: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	500	468	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	600	457	

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> School-aged children - <b>Location:</b> SAHEL - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	14.6	<5	<5	8	18.05	11.9	Secondary data
	Male	14.6	<5	<5	8	14.9	11.9	Secondary data
	Overall	14.6	<5	<5	8	16.48	11.9	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	85.4	>95	>95	92	81.95	88.1	Secondary data
	Male	85.4	>95	>95	92	85.1	88.1	Secondary data
	Overall	85.4	>95	>95	92	83.5	88.1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> school-age children - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Enrolment rate	Female	5	>10	>7	11	13.3	0	Secondary data
	Male	4.5	>10	>7	10	12.18	0	Secondary data
	Overall	4.7	>10	>7	10	12.74	0	Secondary data
Gender ratio	Overall	1.11	=1	=1	1.08	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**

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	613	0
			Male	637	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	6,902	1,537
			Male	6,371	1,599
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13,273</b>	<b>3,136</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	5,000 <b>5,000</b>	2,216 <b>2,216</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	613	0
			Male	637	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female <b>Total</b>	349 <b>349</b>	271 <b>271</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	0 <b>0</b>	779 <b>779</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,509	0
			Male	1,392	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	14,615	101,979
			Male	15,212	106,141
			<b>Total</b>	<b>29,827</b>	<b>208,120</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	2,099 <b>2,099</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	9,606 <b>9,606</b>	69,481 <b>69,481</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,784	2,890
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,510,012	350,904

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that treat moderate acute malnutrition.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	65	2
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	2,000	1,160
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	200	70
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	2,000	1,310
B: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food that prevent moderate acute malnutrition.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	65	2
E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive SBCC that improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	65,000	19,131
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	95,000	35,141
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	150,000	22,447
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	150,000	33,601

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CH 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	80	>70	>99	90	57	47	Secondary data
	Male	99	>70	>99	90	57	44	Secondary data
	Overall	86	>70	>99	90	57	47	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3.86	<15	<3.86	7.82	7.82	5.75	Secondary data
	Male	3.86	<15	<3.86	7.82	7.82	5.75	Secondary data
	Overall	3.86	<15	<3.86	7.82	7.82	5.75	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.52	<15	<0.52	1.2	0.66	0.5	Secondary data
	Male	0.52	<15	<0.52	1.2	0.66	0.5	Secondary data
	Overall	0.52	<15	<0.52	1.2	0.66	0.5	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	61	>90	>70	61	61		Secondary data
	Male	61	>90	>70	61	61		Secondary data
	Overall	61	>90	>70	61	61		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<0	1	0.3	0.1	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<0	1	0.3	0.1	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<0	1	0.3	0.1	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	95.6	>75	>95.6	95.6	96	93.64	Secondary data
	Male	95.6	>75	>95.6	95.6	96	93.64	Secondary data
	Overall	95.6	>75	>95.6	95.6	96	93.64	Secondary data
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	8	>70	>8	8	8		Secondary data

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				Resilience Building	
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	19,980
			Male	0	17,020
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,000</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	8,925	0
			Male	8,575	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	48,104	166,345
			Male	46,221	159,822
			<b>Total</b>	<b>94,325</b>	<b>326,167</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Macro-Insurance Climate Actions	Female	0	43,768
			Male	0	31,694
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,462</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	0	20,536
			Male	0	14,871
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,407</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	20,615	26,724
			Male	19,810	25,676
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,425</b>	<b>52,400</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,204	1,069
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,322,240	6,818,868
			US\$	0	0

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	20
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	24	21
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	313	313
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	40	0.01
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	4,714	204
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	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)	Ha	812	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	13	0.01
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.133: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	97	20
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	25	0.01
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	94.75	7
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.31: Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established	Ha	3,659	3,194

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	787	27
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	531,612	609,132.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	889	228
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established	Number	16	15
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	9,773	9,955
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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	300	300
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	200	200
Macro-Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	individual	75,462	75,462
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	600,000	600,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	3,018,474	3,018,474
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	407	407
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	6,200	6,200
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	35,000	35,000
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	80,868	80,868
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	898,534	898,534



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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and communities - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	6	<3	≥6	3	13	6	WFP survey
	Male	6	<3	≥6	7	13	6	WFP survey
	Overall	6	<3	≥6	6	13	6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.6	>80	>80	50	21	48.7	WFP survey
	Male	37.6	>80	>80	52	21	48.7	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	>80	>80	52	21	48.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	49.5	<15	<15	33	43	38.02	WFP survey
	Male	49.5	<15	<15	34	43	38.02	WFP survey
	Overall	49.5	<15	<15	34	43	38.02	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12.9	<5	<5	17	36	13.27	WFP survey
	Male	12.9	<5	<5	14	36	13.27	WFP survey
	Overall	12.9	<5	<5	14	36	13.27	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	60.4	<60.4	<60.4	79		54.9	WFP survey
	Male	60.4	<60.4	<60.4	77		54.9	WFP survey
	Overall	60.4	<60.4	<60.4	77		54.9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	64.6	>80	>80	22	10	72.12	WFP survey
	Male	64.6	>80	>80	78	10	59.47	WFP survey
	Overall	64.6	>80	>80	66	10	60.62	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.2	<4	<4	13	19	0.96	WFP survey
	Male	4.2	<4	<4	87	19	0.11	WFP survey
	Overall	4.2	<4	<4	14	19	0.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.5	<10	<10	19	45	0	WFP survey
	Male	14.5	<10	<10	81	45	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	<10	<10	12	45	0	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.8	<6	<6	14	26	26.92	WFP survey
	Male	16.8	<6	<6	86	26	40.42	WFP survey
	Overall	16.8	<6	<6	8	26	39.02	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	10	≥20	≥20	10	10	10	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥20	≥20	10	10	10	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥20	≥20	10	10	10	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	94.6	>94.6	>94.6	98	93	94.6	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	88.5	>88.5	>88.5	97	90	88.5	WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	5.3	<2	<5	5	5	5.3	WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	433,000	>7,875,000	>5,250,000	2,678,068.97	4,396,416	8,505,593	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	14,071	>25,000	>17,500	7,766.4	12,648	31,190	WFP programme monitoring

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	125	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	7	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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.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	Number	2	4	

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Institutional - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5	>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	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services and expertise provided to humanitarian and development partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.					
CBT platform					
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	1	1	
Food Security Cluster					
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	1	1	
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster					
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	1	1	
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.4: Number of operational areas covered by data communications services	Number	6	5	
Activity 09: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	60	197	
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100	75	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	3,600	3,700	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Logistics Cluster					
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	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.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government, humanitarian and development partners - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	87	>90	>90	90	87		WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	75	>60	>75	70	70	70	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	14	>60	>60	21	26	14	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	77	<20	<20	46	36	74	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	9	>20	>20	33	37	12	WFP survey
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Participants to WFP activities - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	60.3	≥50	≥50	60	60	60	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.7	≥50	≥50	40	40	40	
	Overall	100	≥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

**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**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	80		>80	99			WFP survey
	Male	80		>80	99			-
	Overall	80		>80	99			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	68	>90	>90	68	68		-
	Male	75	>90	>90	76	75		-
	Overall	74	>90	>90	74	74		-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	86	>90	>90	63	87		WFP survey
	Male	87	>90	>90	59	86		WFP survey
	Overall	86	>90	>90	60	86		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97	>90	>97	99	97		-
	Male	97	>90	>97	99	97		-
	Overall	97	>90	>97	99	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

**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**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	71	=80	≥80	90	70	85	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	=80	≥80	90	70	89	
	Overall	73	=80	≥80	90	70	87	

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
<b>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</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring



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Food handlers unload bags of cereals from a UNHAS helicopter in Madjoari, a hard-to reach area isolated for months due to insecurity (Est region).

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

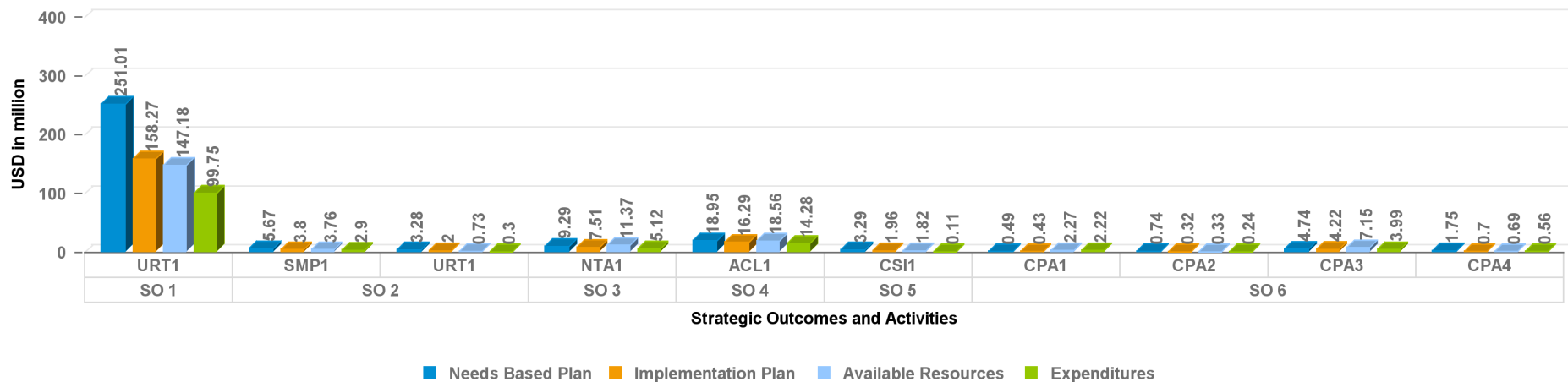
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	251,005,975	158,267,439	147,181,130	99,748,154
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,435,180	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	5,669,954	3,795,474	3,760,905	2,896,516
		Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	3,283,911	1,995,206	727,777	300,575
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>259,959,839</b>	<b>164,058,119</b>	<b>153,104,992</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	9,293,168	7,509,187	11,368,247	5,122,136
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	730,313	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,293,168</b>	<b>7,509,187</b>	<b>12,098,560</b>	<b>5,122,136</b>
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	18,951,707	16,287,320	18,561,906	14,279,620
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>18,951,707</b>	<b>16,287,320</b>	<b>18,561,906</b>	<b>14,279,620</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	3,294,152	1,964,438	1,821,132	106,567
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,294,152</b>	<b>1,964,438</b>	<b>1,821,132</b>	<b>106,567</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing	494,910	427,607	2,270,361	2,215,274
		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.	736,960	320,962	334,631	242,510
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	4,737,214	4,219,503	7,147,251	3,992,169
		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.	1,747,504	698,690	690,327	560,673
<b>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)</b>			<b>7,716,589</b>	<b>5,666,762</b>	<b>10,442,569</b>	<b>7,010,627</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,822,787	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,822,787</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		<b>299,215,455</b>	<b>195,485,826</b>	<b>197,851,946</b>	<b>129,464,196</b>
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		<b>10,478,148</b>	<b>8,694,930</b>	<b>10,681,650</b>	<b>6,134,814</b>
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>309,693,603</b>	<b>204,180,756</b>	<b>208,533,596</b>	<b>135,599,010</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		<b>20,096,789</b>	<b>13,242,718</b>	<b>7,534,143</b>	<b>7,534,143</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>329,790,391</b>	<b>217,423,474</b>	<b>216,067,739</b>	<b>143,133,153</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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

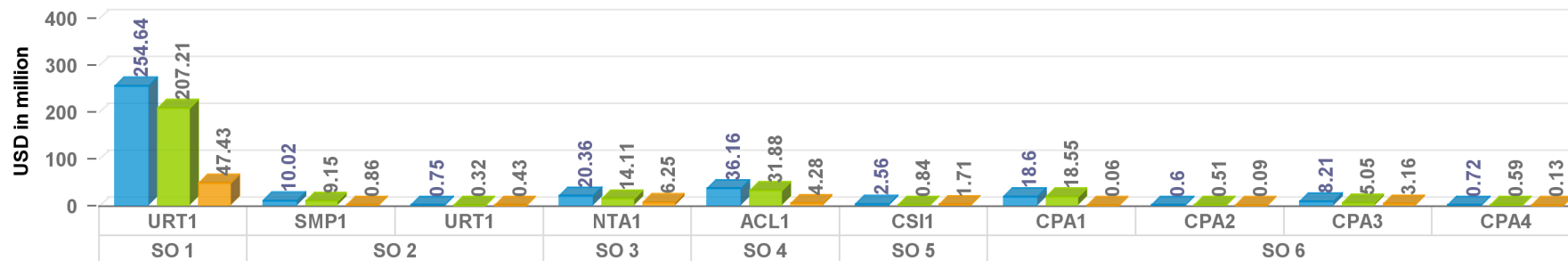
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	453,947,620	245,881,717	8,760,504	254,642,220	207,209,244	47,432,977
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,435,180	0	1,435,180	0	1,435,180
	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	8,380,243	748,737	0	748,737	321,535	427,202
		Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	17,098,371	10,016,406	0	10,016,406	9,152,018	864,388

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>479,426,234</b>	<b>258,082,039</b>	<b>8,760,504</b>	<b>266,842,543</b>	<b>216,682,797</b>	<b>50,159,747</b>
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	25,316,704	20,356,546	0	20,356,546	14,110,436	6,246,111
		Non Activity Specific	0	730,313	0	730,313	0	730,313
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>25,316,704</b>	<b>21,086,859</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,086,859</b>	<b>14,110,436</b>	<b>6,976,423</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	40,402,765	36,157,451	0	36,157,451	31,875,166	4,282,286
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>40,402,765</b>	<b>36,157,451</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,157,451</b>	<b>31,875,166</b>	<b>4,282,286</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023	: Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.	5,214,098	2,555,307	0	2,555,307	840,742	1,714,565
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,214,098</b>	<b>2,555,308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,555,308</b>	<b>840,742</b>	<b>1,714,565</b>
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 Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	10,880,333	8,209,825	0	8,209,825	5,054,743	3,155,082

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	2,365,029	718,392	0	718,392	588,738	129,654
		Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing	20,546,059	18,600,891	0	18,600,891	18,545,804	55,086
		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.	3,369,435	601,692	0	601,692	509,571	92,120
<b>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)</b>			<b>37,160,856</b>	<b>28,130,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,130,800</b>	<b>24,698,857</b>	<b>3,431,942</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,822,787	0	1,822,787	0	1,822,787
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,822,787</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,822,787</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,822,787</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>587,520,657</b>	<b>347,835,244</b>	<b>8,760,504</b>	<b>356,595,748</b>	<b>288,207,998</b>	<b>68,387,750</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>22,987,709</b>	<b>17,513,382</b>	<b>597,947</b>	<b>18,111,329</b>	<b>13,564,493</b>	<b>4,546,836</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>610,508,366</b>	<b>365,348,626</b>	<b>9,358,451</b>	<b>374,707,077</b>	<b>301,772,491</b>	<b>72,934,586</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>38,282,198</b>	<b>20,633,530</b>		<b>20,633,530</b>	<b>20,633,530</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>648,790,564</b>	<b>385,982,155</b>	<b>9,358,451</b>	<b>395,340,606</b>	<b>322,406,021</b>	<b>72,934,586</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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