



**World Food  
Programme**

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LIVES

# **Burkina Faso**

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2025

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# Overview

**Burkina Faso, one of the world's hunger hotspots, continued to grapple with severe hunger and malnutrition, particularly in its conflict-affected northern and eastern territories.** Amidst a protracted humanitarian crisis impacting several regions, many Burkinabe men, women, and children lacked immediate access to sufficient and nutritious food. The ongoing conflict compromised vulnerable households' ability to meet their basic needs: displacement led to the loss of livelihoods, siege tactics disrupted the flow of essential supplies to isolated localities, market functionality deteriorated, cereal prices soared, and insecurity forced smallholder farmers to abandon agricultural fields, leading to cropland losses. Additionally, reduced income-generating opportunities, climate-related shocks and stressors, and low agricultural productivity remained key structural vulnerabilities. Climate shocks, such as droughts and heat waves, along with water scarcity, desertification, land degradation, and unsustainable farming, pose serious challenges by depleting natural resources and threatening agro-pastoral livelihoods, agricultural production, and food and nutrition security.

**In 2024, humanitarian needs remained extremely high, with an estimated 6.3 million people - representing a quarter of the population - requiring humanitarian assistance, including food, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, health, shelter, and protection** [1]. Displacement levels were the second highest among Western and Central African nations, with nearly 2.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), according to the latest official data [2]. Over the course of the year, more than 359,000 people were newly displaced due to conflict [3]. Violence and insecurity further reduced access to basic social services, leading to school closures and the shutdown or limited functioning of health facilities. As a result, more than 4 million people were deprived of healthcare, and over 818,000 children lost access to education. During the lean season, when hunger peaked, over 2.7 million people, or 12 percent of the population, faced acute food insecurity, according to the March edition of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis [4]. A Rapid SMART survey revealed that 15 communes were in a serious situation with high or very high prevalence of global acute malnutrition.

**Collaborating with a wide range of partners, WFP responded effectively by implementing multifaceted programmes that not only provided relief to address acute needs but also invested in sustainable solutions to create pathways for long-term development and transform food systems.** This approach focused on enhancing the resilience of communities and individuals to withstand and recover from shocks while strengthening national actors and systems to better address the immediate and underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition. WFP's partnerships were crucial in achieving these objectives, encompassing ministries and government technical services, national and international non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, United Nations agencies, and the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Limited. Funding partners, including 15 donor governments, were instrumental in these achievements, with confirmed contributions for 2024 increasing by 25 percent compared to the previous year. Nevertheless, the overall funding level declined compared to previous years: total funding - including resources carried forward from 2023 - dropped from USD 337 million in 2023 to USD 306 million in 2024.

**The operational context was extremely challenging throughout the year, with persistent constraints on humanitarian access and rampant insecurity hindering the delivery of life-saving assistance to those most in need.** WFP responded with principled actions, including continued advocacy for improved access, maintaining a dedicated fleet of heavy-lift helicopters for aerial deliveries to inaccessible localities, and participating in government-mandated supply convoys with armed escorts as a last resort in conflict-affected areas. Nevertheless, reaching the most vulnerable remained difficult, leaving several crisis-affected communities with insufficient or no assistance. Furthermore, insecurity posed significant risks to WFP assets, staff, and cooperating partners. Notably, UNHAS flights and WFP airlift operations were suspended on several occasions due to insecurity in the field. WFP implemented robust security measures to assess and manage these risks.

**Through its Country Strategic Plan activities, WFP assisted over 2.8 million people (54 percent of whom were women and girls), with IDPs comprising nearly half of these beneficiaries.** Consistent with previous years, most beneficiaries were reached through crisis response activities, totalling over 2 million people. These emergency programmes included unconditional food assistance for acutely food-insecure individuals, malnutrition prevention among young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), emergency school meals in schools accommodating high numbers of internally displaced students, and early recovery activities. In addition to responding to emergencies, WFP implemented a wide range of activities, including an integrated school-based programme, moderate acute malnutrition management, community asset creation and livelihood enhancement, support for smallholder farmers, and assistance to vulnerable households affected by climate shocks.

**In line with government objectives to transform food systems and enhance agricultural productivity, WFP continued implementing its resilience-building programme, directly benefiting over 408,000 people.** Key achievements included the rehabilitation of degraded land, distribution of seeds, production of organic compost,

construction of water reservoirs for irrigation, and capacity strengthening of smallholders through training and the provision of agricultural equipment and post-harvest tools. Importantly, WFP and FAO began co-leading a UN flagship initiative focused on strengthening the sustainability and resilience of agri-food systems, supporting food sovereignty, and gradually reducing the country's dependence on food imports.

**Due to the country's exposure to droughts, WFP implemented a comprehensive climate risk financing approach.** WFP's micro-insurance programme provided protection against climate-related risks for 5,500 smallholder farmers during the 2023-2024 agricultural season, and its macro-level ARC Replica insurance policy enabled food assistance for over 37,200 drought-affected people.

**Strengthening the capacities of national institutions and systems remained a top priority for WFP, particularly in supply chain management, climate risk insurance, anticipatory action, and social protection.** As part of the Government's Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (PUDTR), financed by the World Bank, WFP's capacity-strengthening initiatives supported three key national food security actors: the National Food Security Stock Management Company (SONAGESS), the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), and the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA). This support encompassed replenishing national food security stocks, deploying mobile storage units, and training national staff in warehouse management, food safety, and quality assurance. Moreover, WFP supported technical workshops focusing on key national plans, facilitating the mid-term review of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, for instance. Apart from the PUDTR, WFP also facilitated workshops to better integrate anticipatory action into national policies and climate risk management strategies, further enhancing Burkina Faso's preparedness for climate shocks. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP strengthened the country's social protection system through multiple initiatives, including support for the nationwide deployment of the Unified Social Registry, the revision of the national social protection programme, and the finalization of the national social protection strategy.

**WFP remained the backbone of the broader humanitarian response, managing the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and leading the Logistics Cluster and the Information Technology Common Service (ITCS) sector.** UNHAS provided safe, reliable, and timely air transport, enabling humanitarian and development actors to reach Burkina Faso's most remote and inaccessible areas. Over 21,680 passengers and 780 metric tons of essential relief items were transported to 31 destinations. The ITCS sector offered internet connectivity services in four regional UN hubs and five hard-to-reach areas, connecting an average of 1,600 humanitarian personnel monthly from over 30 organizations. The Logistics Cluster coordinated logistics responses and facilitated access to essential logistics services, particularly air transport and storage.

# 2,827,527

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



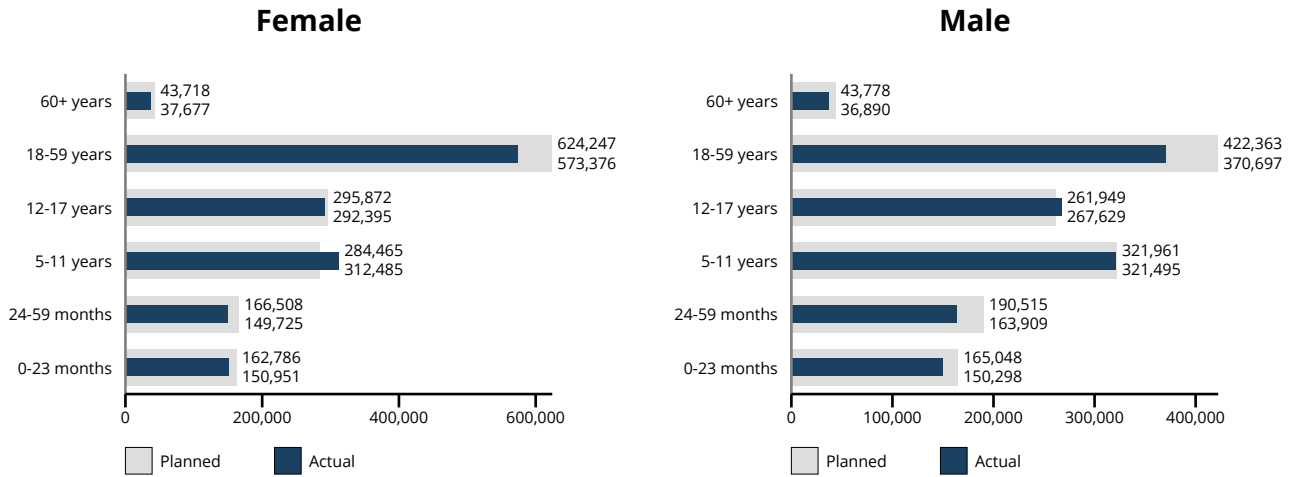
54% female



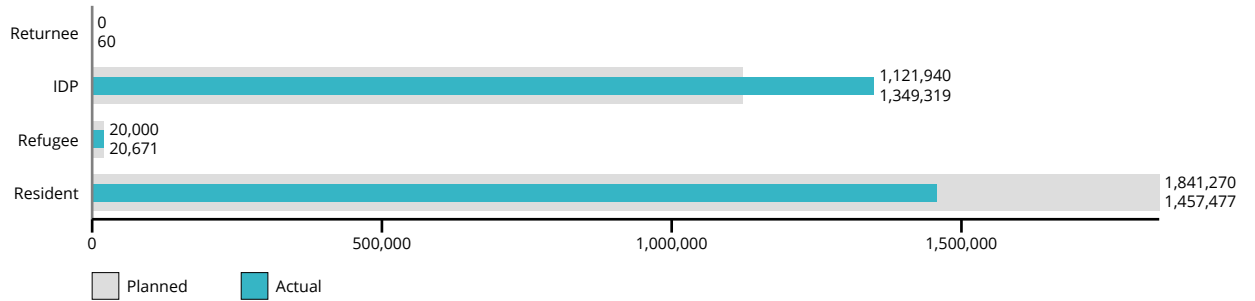
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 36,601 (51% Female, 49% Male)

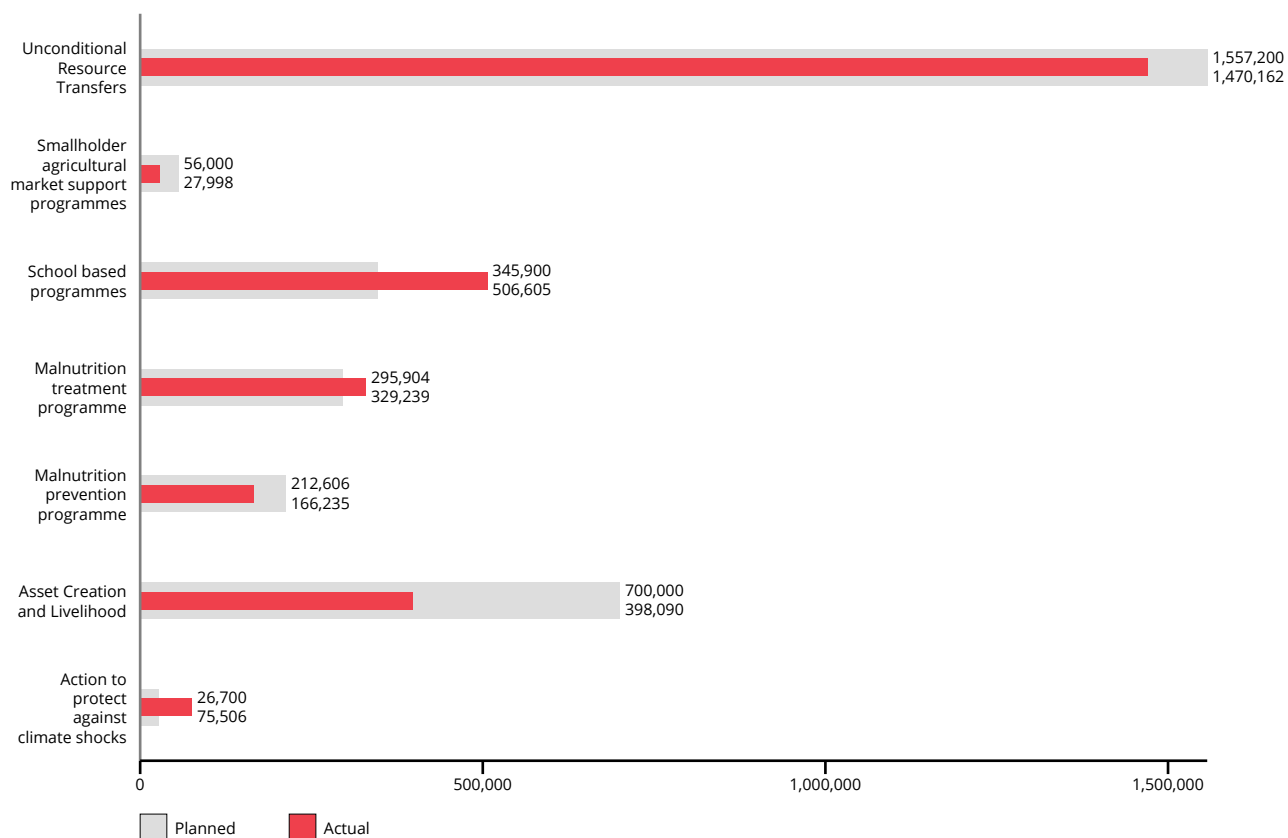
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



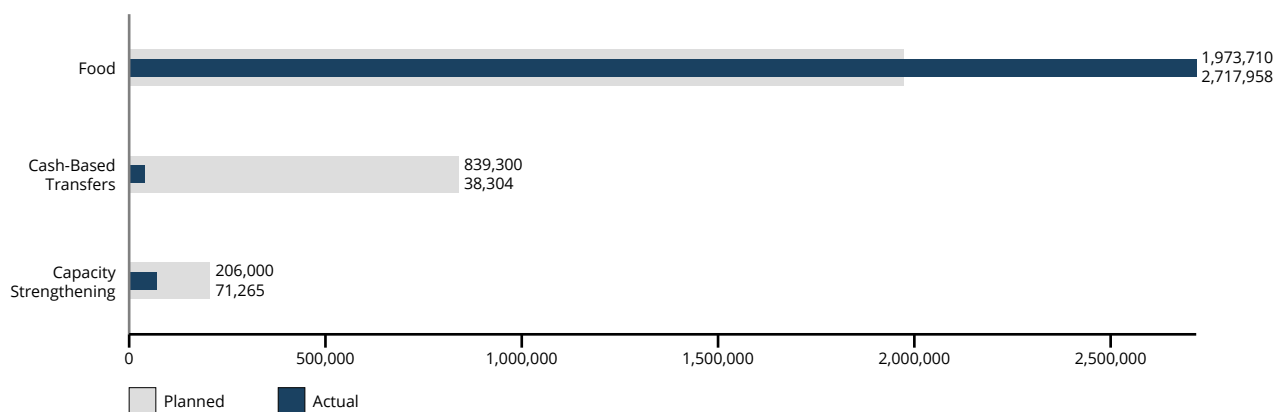
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



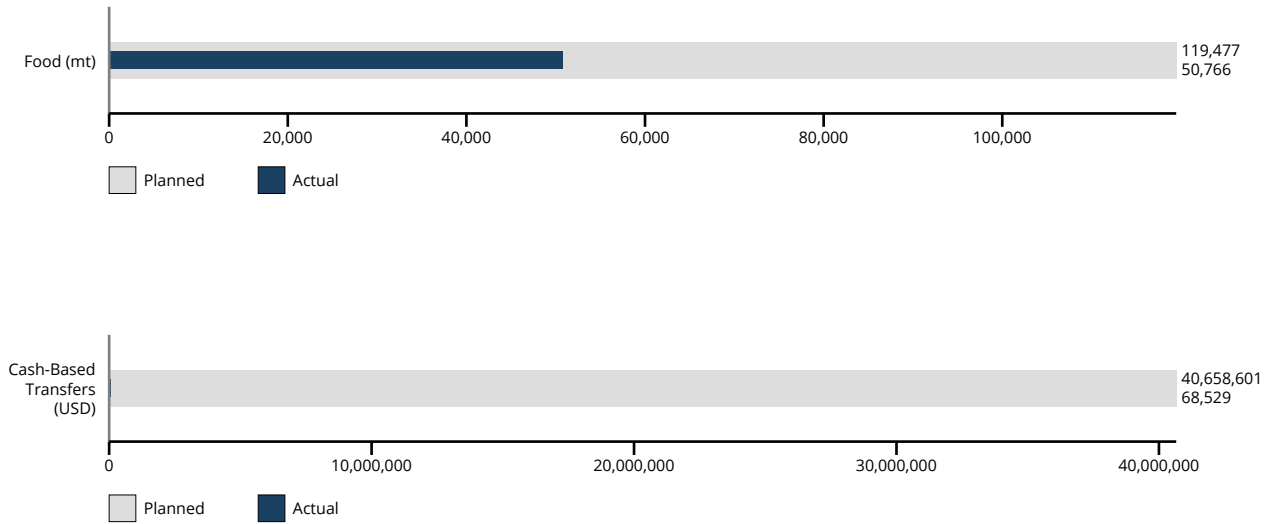
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



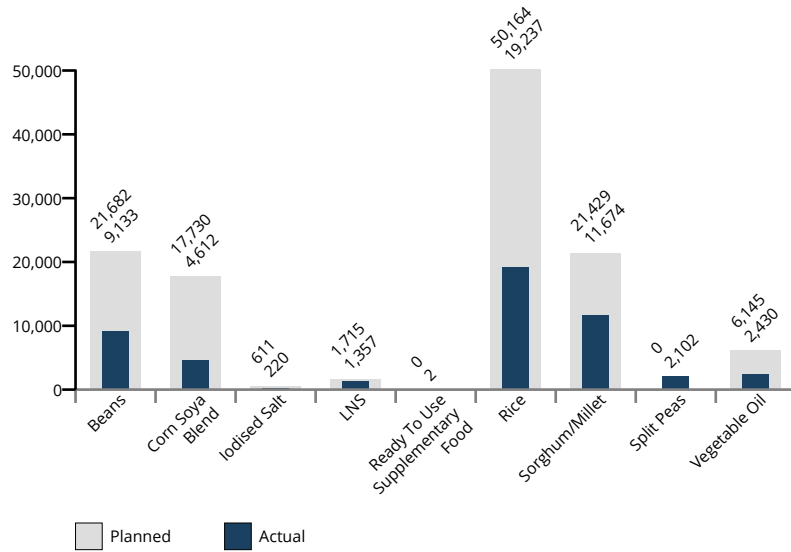
## Beneficiaries by Modality



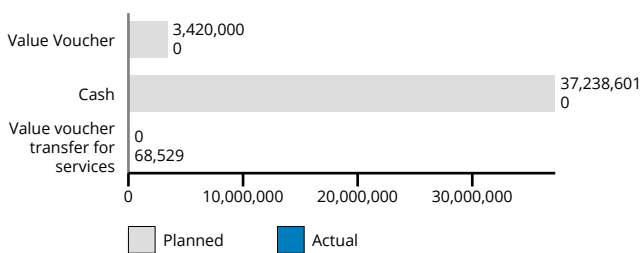
### Total Transfers by Modality



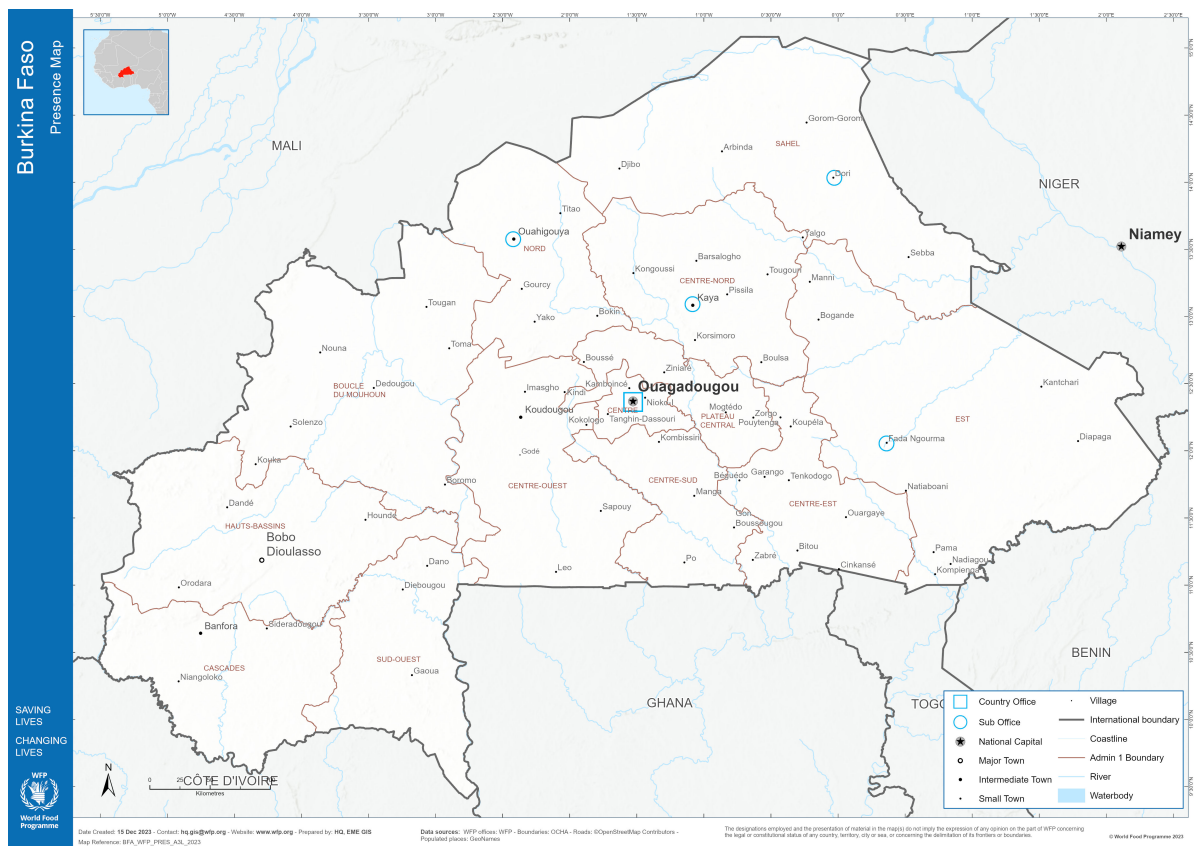
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



**Burkina Faso faces a humanitarian crisis driven by escalating armed conflict, persistent socio-economic challenges, and pressing environmental issues.** Hardship shapes the lives of millions of Burkinabe women, men, girls, and boys, particularly those who were forced to flee their homes. In 2024, about 6.3 million people - one in every four in the country - required humanitarian assistance [1]. Climate shocks, such as droughts and floods, are putting increasing stress on the country, further degrading the natural resources essential to agro-pastoral livelihoods. Water scarcity, desertification, and land degradation, exacerbated by unsustainable farming practices, negatively impact agricultural production and food security.

**With nearly 2.1 million registered internally displaced persons (IDPs), Burkina Faso's protracted displacement crisis was the second largest in the Western and Central Africa region [2].** This marks a dramatic increase from 2018, when fewer than 50,000 IDPs were recorded. While the Government has not released updated figures since March 2023, violence continued unabated, leading to new population movements. Over 359,300 people were internally displaced during the year, most of them in the Est, Boucle du Mouhoun, and Nord regions [3].

**Insecurity and violence remained particularly severe in the northern and eastern regions of the country.** Clashes between security forces and armed groups persisted, often resulting in significant casualties among all parties. Civilians were frequently subjected to intimidation, harassment, physical violence, abductions, and armed attacks, leading to trauma, injuries, and deaths. Insecurity also disrupted farming activities, hindered trade flows, caused market to close, and reduced people's access to basic social services and essential supplies such as food. The volatile security environment directly impacted WFP operations. Notably, insecurity around besieged localities affected humanitarian flights transporting passengers and relief items, posing risks to the safety of personnel and assets, and occasionally resulting in temporary flight suspensions.

**Restrictions on the free movement of people and basic supplies significantly exacerbated the humanitarian crisis.** Nearly 40 localities remained isolated, leaving approximately 1.4 million people cut off from access to basic social services, food markets, and agricultural fields. Those attempting to flee these localities faced life-threatening risks, such as attacks by armed groups and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) hidden along the roads.

**Hunger and malnutrition remained widespread, driven primarily by conflict and displacement.** Burkina Faso has been consistently identified as one of the world's hunger hotspots [4], with needs particularly high in the conflict-affected northern and eastern parts of the country. The March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé analysis showed that



over 2.7 million (or 12 percent of the population) were acutely food-insecure (Phases 3-4) during the June-August lean season. This projection included 423,000 people facing an Emergency level (Phase 4), 60 percent of whom were located in the conflict-affected Sahel and Nord regions. Both newly displaced and long-term IDPs, as well as communities in blockaded or hard-to-reach areas, were particularly affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, relying heavily on continued humanitarian assistance.

**WFP's remote data collection consistently highlighted the alarming situation in blockaded localities.** Vulnerable households faced severe food consumption gaps and often resorted to negative livelihood-based coping strategies. While markets in certain localities functioned normally due to supply convoys, they were closed or operated at minimal capacity in the majority of blockaded towns. Market supplies were often almost completely depleted, causing cereal prices to soar and further limiting access to food for vulnerable households. Many households reported that their food stocks were either non-existent or critically low, making food assistance their primary food source. To cope with shortages, households employed various consumption-based strategies, such as eating less preferred foods and reducing the number and size of meals.

**At the height of the lean season in August, market monitoring revealed a peak in food prices, with significant increases across main cereals and legumes such as maize, millet, sorghum, and cowpea.** This further restricted access to food for vulnerable households with limited purchasing power. Compared to the five-year average, food prices showed sharp increases, particularly in hard-to-reach localities and areas hosting high concentrations of IDPs. The highest price increases were observed in Arbinda (+74% for millet), Sebba (+74% for millet), Gorom-Gorom (+58% for millet), Tougan (58% for sorghum), and Titao (+46% for millet). In localities benefitting from irregular supply convoys, market functionality improved. Markets were dysfunctional in several communes.

**A Rapid SMART survey conducted in October revealed a precarious nutritional situation in 22 communes across five conflict-affected regions.** The survey, which covered the Boucle du Mouhoun, Est, Nord, Sahel, and Centre-Nord regions, indicated that 15 communes were in a critical situation with high or very high prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM >10%). GAM rates were high (10%-15%) in 12 communes and very high (>15%) in three communes. Alarming, GAM prevalence among children under five exceeded 10% in all five regions, with the Sahel showing the worst levels, followed by Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Boucle du Mouhoun.

**Reaching people in need remained a significant challenge throughout the year due to extreme access constraints [5].** Widespread insecurity, the presence of IEDs on supply routes, blockades, and administrative impediments were the primary barriers to humanitarian access, severely hindering the delivery of life-saving assistance. Expanding the humanitarian space remained a top priority for the humanitarian community, necessitating continuous advocacy efforts. Nevertheless, delivering assistance by land to hard-to-reach areas, especially to people facing Emergency levels of hunger remained extremely difficult, requiring WFP to navigate a complex and high-risk operational landscape.

**WFP's delivery modalities included local commercial transporters alongside its dedicated fleet of trucks and heavy-lift helicopters.** Driven by the humanitarian imperative, WFP participated in government-organized supply convoys on multiple occasions. Since August 2022, humanitarian vehicles - along with private and commercial ones - can travel across conflict-affected areas only with armed escorts. In line with relevant Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines, WFP joined these convoys only as a last resort and under strict criteria.

**Cash-based transfers remained suspended nationwide, making in-kind food assistance the only modality authorized by the authorities.** Beyond posing operational challenges related to lead times and delivery, in-kind assistance also entails significantly higher implementation costs compared to cash and vouchers.

## Risk management

**WFP operated in a highly complex landscape, necessitating proactive measures to mitigate risks and enable risk-informed decision-making [6].** Regular risk assessments and a risk register allowed WFP to track and address emerging challenges. Quarterly reports monitored high-priority risks, with follow-ups on the implementation of mitigation actions.

**Classified as a high-risk operation, WFP Burkina Faso developed a comprehensive assurance action plan focusing on targeting, identity management, monitoring and community feedback mechanisms, supply chain, and cooperating partner management.** WFP made significant progress in implementing the action plan, achieving a 91 percent implementation rate across benchmarks in key operational areas [7]. Progress includes the deployment of digital tools for identity management, the digitalization of general food distributions, the establishment of a structured monitoring system and community feedback mechanisms, and the introduction of digital solutions for commodity management.

**Humanitarian access remained constrained due to insecurity, armed group activity, and administrative impediments.** While WFP continued negotiations and updated its access strategy, achieving unimpeded access to crisis-affected people remained extremely difficult. WFP enhanced risk assessments for its participation in government-organized convoys, maintained transparent communication with stakeholders, and used airlifts as an alternative delivery method. WFP operationalized HQ-endorsed SOPs for convoy use, formalizing decision-making through a cross-functional internal task force responsible for conducting risk assessments, analysing convoy routes, and planning mitigation measures. Moreover, WFP improved monitoring coverage in inaccessible areas via remote monitoring tools and third-party monitors.

**Insecurity persisted, posing high risks to staff, cooperating partners, and contractors.** WFP managed these risks through robust security protocols. Enhanced security measures and coordination with stakeholders were integral to navigating the volatile security environment. Mitigation measures, such as a zero-stock policy in insecure areas, route analysis, and coordination with local authorities, significantly reduced incidents of looting involving WFP food commodities during transit and storage.

## Lessons learned

**Covering Burkina Faso and seven other countries in the Sahel, Central and West Africa, the evaluation of WFP's emergency response (2018-2023) concluded that WFP responded rapidly to the multiple crises impacting the region [8].** Nevertheless, food and nutrition security worsened over the years, largely due to contextual challenges, particularly the deteriorating security situation, access constraints, and funding shortfalls. WFP had to prioritize the allocation of its resources and, in order to reach the greatest number of acutely food-insecure people, often had to reduce rations or the duration of assistance. WFP's work also supported social cohesion within and between communities, while promoting early recovery and resilience in areas threatened by the spread of insecurity and hosting a significant proportion of displaced people. Corporate advance financing mechanisms, including Internal Project Lending and the Immediate Response Account, were highly effective in enabling timely emergency responses. Through its participation in the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica programme, WFP's macro-insurance policy for drought strengthened early responses to climate shocks. Innovative communication technologies, such as VIAMO's mobile messaging services utilized by WFP in Burkina Faso, effectively disseminated information to assisted communities in hard-to-reach areas, with potential for broader application across WFP operations.

# Country office story

## How farmers are sowing the seeds of change in Burkina Faso



© WFP / Cheick Omar Bandaogo

Farmer Ramata Ouedraogo has seen her yields and income grow thanks to a WFP resilience project.

Ramata Ouedraogo never misses a farming season. It's the main source of food for her family. In Burkina Faso's punishingly dry and hot Nord region, she can only grow crops three or four months out of the year.

"Our biggest worry here is finding enough food for our children," says 47-year-old Ouedraogo, who is part of a women's farming organization here supported by the World Food Programme (WFP) in the village of Reka. "When we have enough to eat thanks to our harvests, we can use any extra profits for other needs."

Farming is increasingly difficult in Burkina Faso, due to climate change. Erratic rainfall and rising temperatures exacerbate land degradation and vegetation loss, with nearly half the Nord region's population living in impacted areas.

Armed clashes and violence, which have displaced more than 2 million people and restricted humanitarian access to many communities, further reduce food production, increasing hunger and malnutrition.

Despite the challenges and in collaboration with the Government of Burkina Faso, WFP has joined forces with two other United Nations partners, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in resilience-building projects to boost agricultural productivity and economic integration of smallholder farmers like Ouedraogo, who are the backbone of the country's workforce.

As part of a broader initiative of Sahel government and UN agencies, including WFP, the resilience-building project targets some 10,000 families in Burkina Faso's north-western regions bordering Mali: Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun.

"For Burkina Faso to emerge from hunger, we need to work with the Government and partners to respond to humanitarian needs, attack the root causes of hunger and contribute to peace efforts," says Elvira Pruscini, former WFP Country Director and Representative in Burkina Faso. "In the long term," she adds, "this initiative should respond to communities' food and nutrition security, increase their incomes, and reduce their dependence on humanitarian aid."

## Difficult Times

Conflict and insecurity have sparked one of the world's fastest growing displacement crises, with one in ten people uprooted in Burkina Faso. One in four face serious humanitarian needs. Nearly three million were projected to face acute hunger during the June-August 2024 lean season.

Violence has prevented farmers from reaching their fields and hindered humanitarian agencies from accessing vulnerable communities. The WFP-operated Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and WFP's heavy-lift helicopters are the only means of delivering life-saving food and other relief items to many hard-to-reach areas. "It's a serious humanitarian situation," said WFP Deputy Executive Director Carl Skau during a recent visit to Reka and other northern communities. "This is a region that is very hard to reach. Some towns here have been isolated for months, even years, and need help and humanitarian life assistance, which WFP is providing."

In Reka, the resilience-building initiative by WFP and partners has established solar-powered water stations, in which rainwater is collected and then pumped into large basins. This allows women farmers to grow and irrigate tomatoes, onions, groundnuts, and potatoes year-round.

WFP also trains them on market gardening, compost production, water management, and offers cash assistance to buy inputs like fertilizer and seeds.

On a nearby plot of once-degraded land, villagers now plant staple millet, thanks to a traditional technique - reintroduced by the project - known as half-moons. These allow plants to better absorb the runoff of precious rainwater.

Reka farmer Issouf Sawadogo says his millet harvests have boomed thanks to the half-moons, growing from three 100kg bags of grain to over 20. The millet and beans he cultivates go to feeding his family and helping struggling neighbours.

"I will also sell some beans to buy school materials for my children," Sawadogo adds.

The resilience initiative is also strengthening bonds between local farmers and displaced families who have settled here, according to Moussa Ouedraogo, prefect of the Oula commune that includes Reka village. "Because the project includes internally displaced persons, it has strengthened community bonds in villages where these activities are implemented," he says.

For Ramata Ouedraogo, the project has been transformational. "For more than 30 years, this land was barren, and children would play football on it," she says of the 10-acre field where golden millet plants now grow. "It's the first time we cultivate it."

# 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



Over **2 million people** reached via **emergency activities**, including unconditional food assistance, malnutrition prevention, and emergency school meals.



**439,500 people** assisted during the **lean season**, when 2.7 million people faced emergency and crisis levels of acute food insecurity.



**Malnutrition prevention** assistance reached **124,600 children** aged 6-23 months and **41,630 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls**.



The **emergency school-based programme** provided nutritious on-site hot meals to nearly **343,100 schoolchildren**, 51 percent of whom were girls.



**67,870 newly displaced persons** received food assistance following internal displacement, along with **20,670 Malian refugees** residing in Sahel region.



To reach enclaved areas inaccessible by road, **WFP used helicopters to airlift life-saving assistance**, benefiting **395,000 people** in 21 localities.

**Escalating violence and widespread insecurity, primarily affecting the country's northern and eastern regions, continued to take a heavy toll on the lives of Burkinabe men, women, and children [1].** In several provinces, the armed conflict forced residents to flee their homes, disrupted essential livelihood activities such as farming, reduced access to basic social services, and disrupted food markets, leading to soaring cereal prices. Households, particularly those internally displaced, faced severe challenges in meeting their basic food and nutritional needs, resulting in persistently high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition, especially during the lean season.

**The March 2024 edition of the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis revealed that over 2.7 million people, or 12 percent of the population, were acutely food-insecure (CH Phases 3-4) during the June-August lean season.** The regions most affected were Centre-Nord, Nord, Sahel, and Est - areas heavily impacted by conflict and displacement - which collectively hosted 75 percent of the identified food-insecure people. Alarming, an estimated 423,000 people were projected to experience an Emergency (CH Phase 4), with the majority concentrated in the Sahel and Nord regions.

**In 2024, WFP's emergency interventions reached 2 million people [2].** These activities included unconditional food assistance to acutely food-insecure people (including IDPs, refugees, and host communities); nutrition support to young children as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs); on-site meals and take-home rations in schools receiving internally displaced schoolchildren; and early recovery activities.

**WFP faced significant resource constraints in its crisis response activities, with available resources covering only 64 percent of the funding requirements by the end of the year.** The lean season response was particularly affected, as insufficient resources and late funding confirmations compelled WFP to implement a prioritization plan, including reduced beneficiary targets and ration cuts. Internal advance financing mechanisms proved critical in bridging resource gaps and preventing disruptions in food distributions during peak needs. However, coupled with access and logistical constraints, this resource situation made addressing acute food insecurity exceptionally challenging, often leaving affected people with delayed and insufficient assistance or none at all.

**WFP played a key role in the humanitarian response, collaborating closely with national and international stakeholders and coordinating emergency activities with other humanitarian partners**, such as UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNFPA [3]. WFP worked extensively with several ministries, and its partnership with the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) was crucial for implementing airlift operations, with regular meetings facilitating planning and solutions to overcome bottlenecks.

**Operational challenges not only hindered WFP's ability to respond to urgent needs at scale and on time but also significantly increased the cost of the response.** The difficulties mostly stemmed from insecurity along supply routes, administrative impediments restricting humanitarian access, and the nationwide ban on cash-based assistance. The mandatory shift to in-kind assistance and reliance on airlifting food to inaccessible areas significantly increased the cost of operations. Additionally, a government decree requiring military escorts for cargo movements in conflict-affected areas added logistical complexities and posed challenges to safeguarding operational independence.

**To reach enclaved areas inaccessible by road, WFP used helicopters to airlift life-saving assistance [4].** While airlifts were a lifeline for the assisted communities, they incurred extremely high costs, faced disruptions due to maintenance requirements and adverse weather, and necessitated difficult prioritization decisions to equitably address humanitarian needs within the constraints of WFP's insufficient helicopter capacity and limited financial resources.

#### EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE TO NEWLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

**As a member of the Rapid Response Coordination Group (G CORR, in French), WFP provided critical assistance to 67,872 newly displaced persons**, responding to 18 alerts under the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Targeting hard-to-reach areas, WFP aimed to deliver 100 percent rations to fully meet beneficiaries' minimum daily caloric needs (2,100 kcal/person/day) for three months. During this period, assessments identified IDPs whose vulnerability warranted continued support beyond the initial timeframe, enabling WFP to prioritize assistance for those in greatest need [5]. The rapid response, mostly implemented in remote and insecure areas, faced significant challenges such as access constraints, logistical difficulties, and delays in receiving beneficiary lists from authorities, hindering adherence to the 15-day response timeframe. Monitoring findings on the effects of WFP's rapid response indicated that the food security of new IDPs was low. Only 32 percent of assisted households reported an acceptable level of food consumption, while 15 percent had a poor food consumption score. Moreover, only 19 percent of women and girls of reproductive age met a minimum dietary diversity (MDD), and just 10 percent of children aged 6-23 months received a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), highlighting the severity of needs [6].

**WFP continued its support for Malian refugees in camps and host communities in the Sahel region**, under a tripartite agreement with UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF). In addition to monthly unconditional food assistance, covering 50-75 percent of minimum daily caloric needs, WFP also provided specialized nutritious foods to children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs. In 2024, WFP reached a total of 20,670 refugees, all of whom resided in Dori and Djibo towns. Post-distribution monitoring findings revealed a high level of food insecurity among refugees, with only 11 percent of assisted households reporting an acceptable level of food consumption and 6 percent of women and girls of reproductive age reached minimum dietary diversity (MDD).

#### ADDRESSING ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

**Between June and September, WFP's lean season response played a crucial role in addressing acute hunger and malnutrition**, prioritizing the five most affected regions (Centre-Nord, Nord, Sahel, Est, and Boucle du Mouhoun) based on the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. Against a plan to assist 1.1 million acutely food-insecure people, WFP's unconditional food assistance reached only 439,500 people, with 77 percent in Phase 4 (Emergency) and the remaining in Phase 3 (Crisis). Both categories received reduced rations, with the former receiving 75 percent rations and the latter 50 percent. Beneficiaries were identified using a multi-layered targeting strategy [7], enabling WFP to prioritize assistance for the most food-insecure individuals, including vulnerable IDPs and host community members. In addition to insufficient funding, the response faced severe access and logistical constraints, including the irregularity of government-organized supply convoys. Among the targeted localities, only 51 percent received the full cycle of three distributions, 7 percent received two, 11 percent received only one round, and 31 percent remained unreachable [8]. When including beneficiaries assisted by other actors, including national responders, 941,500 people received lean season assistance, representing 34 percent of the 2.7 million identified as acutely food insecure during this period.

**Monitoring findings on the effects of WFP's lean season response indicated a positive impact on the food security of beneficiaries, enabling them to diversify their meals and increase meal frequency.** Notably, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption rose from 9 to 56 percent, compared to a target of 70 percent. The results revealed that food consumption in households headed by women, accounting for 45 percent of all assisted households, improved considerably more than in those headed by men. The percentage of households employing crisis or emergency livelihood-based coping strategies due to food shortages dropped from 51 percent to 13 percent. This indicates a significant reduction in the prevalence of practices such as begging, socially degrading income-generating activities, selling houses, withdrawing children from school, reducing health expenses, or selling productive assets.

**Monitoring data showed mixed results for nutrition indicators [9].** The proportion of women aged 15-49 achieving minimum dietary diversity (MDD) increased from 9 percent to 15 percent, indicating that more women consumed a diversified diet after the assistance. However, the majority of women failed to consume at least five out of ten defined food groups in the 24 hours preceding the survey, highlighting significant gaps in nutritional diversity [10]. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) rose significantly, from 5 percent to 20 percent, between baseline and endline surveys. Only 30 percent of children achieved minimum dietary diversity (MDD), with notable regional disparities. The diets of the remaining children were heavily based on cereals and tubers, with limited intake of protein-rich foods, dairy, eggs, and fruits and vegetables, increasing the risk of nutrient deficiencies.

#### MALNUTRITION PREVENTION

**WFP's nutrition response faced various challenges, particularly in conflict-affected areas. Insecurity and access constraints posed a major obstacle to the regular delivery of specialized nutritious foods.** Limited access to certain health districts necessitated the use of air transport, resulting in smaller quantities of supplies delivered. Supply chain disruptions, including stockouts, were occasionally observed in the warehouses of cooperating partners. Additionally, reporting on malnutrition management remained a significant challenge across many healthcare facilities. Notably, the targeted destruction of communication infrastructure hindered the transmission of data from health districts.

**WFP continued its malnutrition prevention programme, recognising that the first 1,000 days, from conception to a child's second birthday, constitute a unique period when the foundations of optimum health, growth and brain development are established.** These activities were implemented in five regions: Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel. Using the Cadre Harmonisé analysis, WFP prioritized provinces in Phase 3 or higher, identifying vulnerable communes through participatory prioritization exercises and early warning system data. Assistance was provided to PBWGs and children aged 6-23 months from food-insecure households and internally displaced families. To prevent malnutrition, each child aged 6-23 months received SuperCereal Plus for three months, while each PBWG received SuperCereal and oil enriched with vitamins A and D for the same duration. This assistance reached over 124,600 children aged 6-23 months (52 percent of them girls) and 41,630 PBWGs.

#### EMERGENCY SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMME

**In 2024, WFP's emergency school meals programme faced significant operational challenges, including persistent insecurity that hindered the implementation and monitoring of activities.** Delivering supplies to schools in areas unreachable by road required the use of air transport. In conflict-affected regions, agricultural markets experienced disruptions due to insecurity-related supply chain difficulties, reducing food availability. School closures in high-risk areas deprived children of their right to education. In safer areas hosting displaced populations, schools remained under considerable strain. This often resulted in overcrowded classrooms, necessitating the construction of temporary spaces to organized classes. According to the March 2024 report of the Emergency Education Technical Secretariat [11], nearly 818,150 children (48 percent of them girls) lost access to education due to the closure of 5,319 schools, representing 20 percent of the country's educational institutions.

**Implemented in the Sahel, Est, Centre-Nord, Nord, and Boucle du Mouhoun regions, the emergency school-based programme targeted pre- and primary schools where internally displaced children accounted for at least 20 percent of enrolled students.** Despite challenging circumstances, nearly 343,100 children (51 percent of them girls), including 178,400 IDP students (50 percent of them girls), across 752 schools received on-site hot meals in 2024. This figure represents an overachievement when compared to the annual target of over 150,000 students in 500 planned schools [12]. Additionally, 14,600 pupils attending catch-up classes in 58 schools received hot meals during the school break. Resource constraints led to the temporary suspension of the programme during the first month of the new school year in October and a reduction in the number of assisted schools in November and December [13].

#### EARLY RECOVERY

**WFP implemented early recovery activities to build crisis-affected people's resilience, reaching nearly 11,530 beneficiaries in the Est and Sahel regions [14].** Benefitting IDPs, refugees and host communities, these activities included income-generating projects, vocational training, agro-pastoral support, environmental protection, infrastructure rehabilitation, and capacity-strengthening initiatives.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>



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



The **integrated school-based programme** provided nutritious on-site hot meals to nearly **158,500 schoolchildren**, 50 percent of whom were girls.



**32,300 students**, 71 percent of whom were girls, **received take-home rations** after reaching an attendance rate of at least 80 percent during the month.



WFP, UNICEF, FAO, and IFAD continued the **Integrated Support Programme for School Feeding and Nutrition**, benefiting **128,100 students** in **349 schools**.



**1,365 education actors** (teachers, directors, canteen managers, and cooks) **were trained**, and **10 schools benefited from vegetable gardens and fish ponds**



The **retention rate of enrolled students** who completed the school year was **98 percent** - higher than in 2023 and exceeding the annual target.



WFP and UNICEF completed the preparatory phase of the **joint project aimed at promoting the socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable households**.

### ACTIVITY 2

**Burkina Faso's national school feeding and nutrition programme aims to ensure that every student - across pre-school, primary, post-primary, secondary, and non-formal education - has access to sufficient, healthy, and balanced meals.** The key objectives include improving academic performance, fostering students' physical and cognitive development, and stimulating local agricultural production. The programme places emphasis on enabling canteens to increasingly rely on locally produced foodstuffs, which entails investments in the development of agricultural value chains. Additional priorities include strengthening the capacity of stakeholders, ensuring the sustainability of school canteens, strengthening legal frameworks, and improving governance. The Presidential Initiative "to ensure that every school-age child has at least one balanced school meal a day" aims to improve food and nutrition security for school-age children.

**To implement its school meals programmes, WFP worked together with several national entities [1].** At the central level, key partnerships included the Directorate for the Allocation of Specific Means to Educational Structures (DAMSSE), the Permanent Secretariat of the Presidential Initiative (SP-IP), and the Emergency Education Technical Secretariat (ST-ESU). Regionally and locally, WFP worked with education and agriculture directorates, school management committees, and NGOs.

**WFP, UNICEF, FAO, and IFAD continued the Integrated Support Programme for School Feeding and Nutrition (PISANS)** in eight municipalities, benefiting 128,100 students across 349 schools. This multi-sectoral programme promotes a nutrition-sensitive home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model to boost school canteens' access to fresh and diversified foods by supporting local production, while also improving education, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in assisted schools.

**Students attending WFP-assisted schools were offered two hot nutritious meals per school day.** Breakfast consisted of porridge enriched with SuperCereal, while lunch included cereals, legumes, vegetable oil, and iodized salt. The provision of school meals served as a crucial safety net for vulnerable households. With the significant strain on livelihoods in rural communities, many parents struggle to provide at least two meals a day for their school-aged children. In some cases, the school meal is the only substantial meal a child receives throughout the day. Moreover, students in the final two years of primary school received monthly take-home rations (10 kilograms of rice) if they achieved an attendance rate of at least 80 percent during the month. Take-home rations aimed to prevent school dropouts resulting from child marriage, early pregnancies, and child labour.

**WFP’s integrated school-based programme was extended from six to seven regions**, now including Hauts-Bassins. School meals were served in 539 pre- and primary schools to nearly 158,500 students, exceeding the annual target of 143,500 beneficiaries [2]. In addition, nearly 32,300 students (71 percent of whom were girls) received take-home rations, compared with an initial plan of 22,400 students. This assistance was also extended to boys in the final two years of primary school to reduce dropouts linked to child labour. To improve food availability and diversify school menus, WFP supported 10 schools across the Zitenga and Boromo communes by establishing school gardens and fish ponds [3]. These efforts built upon the existing 80 school gardens previously created in the communes of Dori, Zorgho, and Zitenga.

**Monitoring data on educational indicators showed positive results.** The retention rate of enrolled students who completed the school year was 98 percent - higher than in 2023 and exceeding the annual target. The attendance rate was 95 percent - 15 percentage point higher than the annual target. No significant differences in retention and attendance rates were observed between boys and girls.

**WFP strengthened schools’ capacities through a combination of staff training and infrastructure support.** To improve cooking and eating conditions, five modern kitchens and five dining halls, each accommodating up to 200 students, were constructed in the Nord and Est regions. Additionally, three school kitchens were completed in the Sahel region. Training sessions were held for a total of 1,365 education actors (73 percent women), including teachers, directors, canteen managers, and cooks [4].

### ACTIVITY 3

**WFP raised awareness on climate resilience and strengthened institutional capacities in climate risk insurance.** In partnership with the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security (SE-CNSA), WFP organized regional workshops across five regions, each bringing together over 30 stakeholders, including local authorities, technical services, civil society organizations, and agro-pastoral community representatives. These workshops highlighted the strategic role of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) insurance scheme in building climate resilience. Additionally, the capacities of the ARC Technical Working Group members were strengthened, particularly on parametric insurance mechanisms under the ARC Replica initiative, to improve climate risk management and better support affected people during crises.

**While WFP prioritizes strengthening national capacities to deliver social protection, it also implements targeted projects to support social protection objectives.** In 2024, WFP collaborated with national NGOs and government partners to implement three social protection initiatives, addressing diverse needs and fostering resilience among vulnerable people. WFP and UNICEF completed the preparatory phase of the joint project aimed at promoting the socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable households [1]. With the preparatory phase completed in 2024, activities planned for 2025 include establishing village savings and loan associations, launching coaching and mentorship programmes, enhancing entrepreneurial skills, and improving access to markets. Secondly, WFP launched a universal health insurance initiative in Ouahigouya, targeting over 15,000 people [2]. Beneficiary targeting and registration will be completed by early 2025, after which these individuals will be enrolled in mutual health insurance schemes. The initiative will also aim to foster economic empowerment and financial independence, enabling these households to sustain their health insurance coverage autonomously in the future. Thirdly, in the Sakoula commune near Ouagadougou, WFP supported the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of 600 women and girls from poor and vulnerable households [3]. Participants received training to strengthen their entrepreneurial skills and were guided in preparing project proposals to facilitate their access to microfinancing.

### 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	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide CBT assistance to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	3 - Fully integrates gender

## 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.



**226,240 children** aged 6-59 months and **95,920 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** received specialized nutritious foods to manage malnutrition.



By August 2024, **424 health facilities had closed**, and **309 were operating at minimal capacity** due to insecurity, affecting over **4 million people**.



Social and behaviour change communication activities **reached 609,870 people with messages on nutrition and infant and young child feeding practices**.



**7 production units** were supported to increase the local production and availability of **high-quality infant flour** fortified with vitamins and minerals.



Screening activities identified **3,060 cases of moderate acute malnutrition** and **437 cases of severe acute malnutrition** among children aged 6-59 months.



**Indicators for the management of moderate acute malnutrition** reached acceptable levels by Sphere standards, including a **94 percent recovery rate**.

**Malnutrition remains a significant public health challenge in Burkina Faso.** The primary drivers of malnutrition include inadequate dietary practices and limited access to affordable and nutritious foods compounded by infections such as diarrhea, malaria, and respiratory illnesses. This situation was exacerbated by the security environment, which disrupted access to basic social infrastructure, including food markets, water points, and health facilities. The closure or reduced operation of health centres constrained the ability of national responders and humanitarian actors to deliver health and nutrition services. By August 2024, 424 health facilities were closed, and 309 operated at minimal capacity due to insecurity, according to the Ministry of Health. Together, these closures represented 31 percent of the country's health structures, leaving over 4 million people without access to healthcare and exacerbating vulnerabilities in the most affected areas [1]. In hard-to-reach areas, where insecurity created a precarious nutritional situation, data collection was significantly hindered, necessitating the organization of Rapid SMART surveys [2]. These surveys were conducted with financial and technical support from WFP and logistical support from UNHAS.

**WFP continued its collaboration with a wide range of partners** [3], such as the Ministry of Health, the Directorate of Nutrition, the Technical Secretariat for Multisectorality in Nutrition, and the Regional Health Directorates [4]. These entities were central to the implementation of nutrition interventions, including the management of moderate acute malnutrition, the prevention of all forms of malnutrition, and conducting monitoring and evaluation.

**WFP's participation in the Nutrition Cluster contributed to the strategic review of plans and projects, enhancing synergy and complementarity among stakeholders.** UNICEF, WHO, and WFP closely coordinated their responses. Additionally, WFP and UNICEF made progress in developing a joint transition plan, based on WHO's latest recommendations, to assist the Government in preventing malnutrition and managing acute malnutrition in humanitarian settings. The plan foresees a pilot phase starting from mid-2025 in selected health districts, namely Ouahigouya, Boussouma, Fada N'Gourma, and Djibo.

**WFP promoted nutrition-sensitive approaches through joint programmes implemented in partnership with other international organisations.** WFP's comparative advantages lie in community participatory planning, malnutrition prevention, and managing moderate acute malnutrition. They also include support for nutrition-sensitive agricultural value chain development, capacity strengthening of agricultural processing units, and technical support to central technical services for monitoring and evaluation. Under the Sahel Resilience Partnership initiative, WFP, UNICEF, and GIZ aim to enhance the resilience of communities and households in 28 communes across the Centre-Est, Est, and Plateau-Central regions, targeting nearly 956,000 beneficiaries.

**WFP supported the detection of malnutrition by screening 134,220 children aged 6-23 months and 6,200 children aged 24-59 months at food distribution sites.** Among those screened, 3,060 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 437 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified. All malnourished children were referred to health centres for treatment, with specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) provided by WFP for MAM cases and UNICEF for SAM cases. In addition, 51,360 PBWGs were screened, identifying 1,988 malnourished women and girls who received supplementation at health centres using WFP-supplied SNFs.

**WFP's moderate acute malnutrition management programme targeted the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, Sahel, and Plateau-Central,** covering 900 health facilities located in highly insecure communes. In line with the national protocol, each malnourished child aged 6-59 months received a daily ration of 100 grams of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for three months. Malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) were provided with a daily ration of 250 grams of SuperCereal and 20 grams of oil enriched with vitamins A and D for three months. This assistance reached 226,240 children aged 6-59 months (49 percent of them girls) and 95,920 PBWGs [5]. Additionally, women accompanying or mothers of malnourished children received dry rations consisting of cereals, legumes, oil, and salt.

**Performance indicators related to the management of MAM reached acceptable levels by Sphere standards, although regional disparities were observed.** The recovery (94 percent), default (5.19 percent), non-response (0.81 percent), and mortality (0 percent) rates all met their respective annual targets. As regards recovery rates, the Centre-Nord region recorded the best results (97 percent), while the Plateau-Central region had the lowest performance (92 percent).

**Reaching nearly 609,870 people, WFP's nutrition awareness sessions delivered messages on key topics** such as the use of fortified blended foods (SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus), adequate nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, complementary feeding, and essential water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices. This included 5,845 people attending mothers' support groups, where WFP promoted optimal infant and young child feeding practices. Known as Learning and Monitoring Groups for Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (GASPA, in French), these groups discussed early breastfeeding, the benefits of colostrum consumption by newborns, exclusive breastfeeding until six months of age, dietary diversity for PBWGs, spousal support, and the adoption of good WASH practices. Practical cooking demonstrations were also organized, showcasing how to prepare infant flour and porridge using local produce.

**As a UNAIDS co-sponsor, WFP supported the implementation of the Global HIV strategy (2021-2026), which promotes sustainable, well-resourced, and integrated HIV responses within health systems, social protection, and humanitarian assistance.** In partnership with the National Network for Greater Involvement of People Living with or Affected by HIV/AIDS, 15 young unemployed people (10 women and 5 men) living with HIV and identified as vulnerable were supported with various income-generating activities, contributing to their socio-economic empowerment [6].

**Strengthening national capacities and providing technical assistance remained central to WFP's nutrition strategy in Burkina Faso.** WFP provided technical and financial support for the revision of the National School Feeding and Nutrition Strategy and the ongoing revision of the integrated malnutrition management protocol, incorporating the latest WHO guidelines, with completion expected in 2025. WFP supported the formulation of the Multisectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan 2025-2029 and the adoption of the National Social Protection Strategy 2024-2028. WFP also contributed to the preparation of the 2025 action plan for the Directorate of Nutrition, the development of the home-based mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) strategy, and provided technical and financial assistance for drafting and validating the national guide for the use of nutritional supplements [7].

**WFP also strengthened the capacities of national healthcare actors through training sessions and logistical support.** This included training 230 health workers from 12 health districts on supply chain management, training 196 community health workers and 135 health workers on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies, and training 42 health workers on the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM). WFP also trained call centre operators on nutrition to effectively address beneficiaries' concerns received via its toll-free hotline. WFP supported the Nutrition Directorate by providing 50,000 adult MUAC tapes for use in health facilities. Moreover, WFP increased the storage capacity of district dispatch depots by constructing four mobile storage units (MSUs) with a combined capacity of 2,000 metric tons in the health districts of Séguénéga and Ouahigouya (Nord region), Dori (Sahel region), and Dédougou (Boucle du Mouhoun region).

**WFP strengthened food systems by supporting seven industrial and semi-industrial units producing high-quality infant flour fortified with vitamins and minerals, thus increasing the availability of nutritious and safe complementary foods [8].** Through the Response to the Food Crisis in the Central Sahel (CRIALCES) project, WFP assisted production units in implementing quality management systems and replacing old equipment, acquiring new machinery, and rehabilitating infrastructure to boost production capacity [9]. This included supporting SODEPAL in the construction of its new production facility in Ouagadougou and the purchase of equipment. To promote sales, 400

leaflets were produced for each of the four semi-industrial units, and radio spots were broadcast in local languages on eight radio stations. A website was also launched for the Burkinabe Association of Misola Units. Over 65 tons of high-quality infant flour were produced and sold through institutional orders and regular sales by these supported units.

### 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	3 - Fully integrates gender

## 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

### FFA

Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities built communities' resilience by **creating and rehabilitating productive assets**, benefitting **380,260 people**



**4,660 hectares of degraded land were rehabilitated** to enhance agricultural productivity, and **47 water reservoirs were built** for irrigation purposes.



**28,000 smallholder farmers** and **160 producer organizations** were supported with **training, agricultural inputs, equipment, and post-harvest tools**.



Over **37,200 people** affected by drought received food assistance thanks to a USD 2.6 million payout through **WFP's ARC Replica macro-insurance policy**.



**7,440 metric tons of agricultural products**, valued at USD 4 million, were purchased by WFP from **six farmers' organizations**.



**5,500 smallholder farmers** protected by **microinsurance** for the 2023-2024 agricultural season, with **3,628 receiving monetary compensation** due to drought

**In Burkina Faso, food insecurity and malnutrition result from various interlinked factors, such as economic challenges, climate change, and conflict**, which contribute to land degradation, low agricultural productivity, and disruptions in farming activities and food markets, especially in conflict-affected regions. This presents a significant challenge, as the agricultural sector employs 80 percent of the country's population. Additionally, in localities with large displaced populations, host and internally displaced communities face increased competition over access to land and natural resources.

**Climate shocks, including droughts and floods, are putting increasing stress on the country**, further degrading the natural resources essential for agro-pastoral livelihoods. Droughts, desertification, land degradation, and water scarcity, exacerbated by unsustainable farming practices, negatively impact agricultural production and food security. Degradation means that approximately 360,000 hectares of productive land are lost annually [1]. As a result, food systems' capacity to provide the population with affordable, sufficient, safe, and nutritious food is significantly diminished. Meanwhile, communities and local authorities have limited capacity and resources to adapt to the effects of climate change.

**In 2024, WFP continued to implement its integrated resilience-building programme, supporting 105 resilience sites across seven regions** (Nord, Centre-Nord, Sahel, Est, Centre-Est, Plateau-Central, and Centre), assisting vulnerable individuals, households, and communities in enhancing their capacity to withstand and recover from shocks and stressors [2]. The activities implemented included food assistance for assets, smallholder agricultural market support, climate insurance, nutrition interventions, and school-based programmes.

**Partnerships with other organizations, leveraging their respective comparative advantages, remained central to WFP's resilience-building efforts.** For instance, as part of the Sahel Resilience Partnership, WFP, UNICEF, and GIZ continued implementing a multi-sectoral programme encompassing hydro-agricultural projects for rural development, natural resource governance, school gardens, and support to basic social services such as health and WASH [3].

**To identify community needs and design effective interventions, WFP conducted 30 community-based participatory planning exercises.** The main challenges identified included absent or insufficient water points (dams and boreholes) for agricultural production and livestock, difficulties in accessing agricultural inputs and equipment, soil degradation, insufficient and poorly distributed rainfall for agricultural production, limited income-generating activities, and poor road conditions, which hamper physical access to basic social services, particularly health centres, during the rainy season.

**In addition to bridging the gap between short-term humanitarian and longer-term development assistance, WFP's approaches contribute to social cohesion and peaceful coexistence to reduce the risk of conflict.** Notably, interventions contributed to social cohesion by alleviating pressure on natural resources and fostering equitable access to livelihood opportunities [4]. Moreover, by facilitating community forums and broadcasting radio messages, WFP raised awareness about social cohesion and enhanced inter- and intra-communal dialogue, particularly between displaced people and host populations. These initiatives enabled communities to discuss the root causes of conflicts, propose solutions, and promote the social acceptance of IDPs by host communities.

**Through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, WFP assisted communities in creating and rehabilitating community assets,** engaging over 54,320 individuals. To address their food needs, these participants and their households received over 4,900 metric tons of food commodities, thereby benefitting nearly 380,260 people (58 percent of whom were women and 14 percent of whom were internally displaced). This is lower than the originally planned 600,000 beneficiaries. The gap resulted from several factors, including the closure of certain sites due to insecurity [5], delays caused by the renewal of cooperating partners, and restrictions on data collection that hampered targeting processes. Additionally, the nationwide restriction on cash-based transfers necessitated a shift to in-kind assistance, involving lengthy food procurement processes.

**Through FFA activities, WFP assisted communities in restoring their natural resource base and creating assets central to enhancing agricultural productivity [6].** Notably, 4,660 hectares of degraded land were rehabilitated, 2,530 metric tons of seeds were distributed, 250 hectares of lowland were developed for rice production, and 15,140 cubic meters of organic compost were produced to improve soil quality. The rehabilitated lands allowed communities to produce 10,780 metric tons of food, including cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables. Additionally, 25 metric tons of fodder were produced for livestock. Additionally, 47 water reservoirs (each with a capacity of 3,000 cubic metres) were constructed for irrigation purposes, five boreholes were built to extract groundwater, and 18 wells were completed. Furthermore, 34 hectares of market gardens and 11 school gardens (each 0.5 hectares) were established, five fish ponds were created, and over 11,920 fuel-efficient cooking stoves were manufactured. Solar-powered systems were installed to provide energy for 14 assets, enabling the irrigation of market gardens relying on clean energy. Additionally, 253 kilometres of tracks were constructed, improving communities' physical access to essential social services, including health facilities and schools.

**Monitoring findings on the impact of resilience-building activities show significant improvements across several indicators.** Notably, the reduced coping strategy index, which measures the frequency and severity of strategies households adopt to cope with food shortages, decreased significantly from 9.9 in 2023 to 1.2 in 2024. Similarly, the proportion of households not employing any livelihood-based coping strategies increased from 43 percent to 89 percent. Indicating positive outcomes, 92 percent of households reported benefits derived from an enhanced livelihood asset base in their communities, compared to 86 percent in 2023. Satellite imagery analysis through the Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS) showed positive results. Notably, 100 percent of the assets (such as land rehabilitated with soil and water conservation techniques) analysed were still visible and maintained, and the majority of them showed significant improvements in vegetation condition.

**WFP's smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programme made progress in improving the capacities and livelihoods of smallholder farmers.** Nearly 28,000 beneficiaries (51 percent of them women) and 160 producer organizations were supported through a combination of training sessions, the provision of agricultural and post-harvest equipment, and initiatives to enhance their access to markets [7]. WFP facilitated 20 events, including meetings, workshops, and fairs, to strengthen market linkages. Training sessions provided to producer organizations covered agronomic best practices, post-harvest management, marketing and business management, governance and leadership, as well as finance and agricultural risk management. WFP also facilitated access to agricultural inputs and equipment, post-harvest tools and infrastructure, and equipment for processing non-timber forest products. A total of 36,960 individuals received capacity strengthening support, for example, through the provision of small ruminants and cattle feed to reconstitute livestock [8]. As part of food assistance for training (FFT) activities, 901 individuals received vocational and livelihood training, while the distributed food benefited both participants and their households, reaching 6,310 people [9].

**Beyond strengthening smallholders' capacities, WFP actively promoted their access to markets [10], including through its pro-smallholder procurement initiative.** WFP purchased 7,440 metric tons of agricultural products (valued at USD 4 million) directly from six farmer organizations, thereby stimulating the rural economy and ensuring fair prices for producers. Of these purchases, 1,220 metric tons were used to prepare meals for schoolchildren, allowing WFP to increase the use of locally sourced food within its school meals programme, benefiting both children's nutrition and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. Moreover, WFP collaborated with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture to combat aflatoxin contamination. As part of this collaboration, 500 Aflasafe kits were distributed to smallholder farmers, enhancing food safety and marketability.

**In collaboration with a private sector insurance company, WFP supported access to micro-insurance for 5,500 smallholder farmers for the 2023-2024 agricultural season** in the Est, Plateau-Central, Centre-Nord, Boucle du

Mouhoun, and Nord regions [10]. Among them, 3,628 drought-affected smallholders received monetary compensation to address their losses due to drought, mainly in the Est region. Support for micro-insurance was extended to the 2024-2025 season and covered 5,472 food-insecure smallholder farmers, complementing the Government's agriculture micro-insurance programme with joint-premium subsidies.

**In partnership with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Limited, WFP continued to support the Government's climate risk insurance strategy, recognizing that recurrent climate shocks faced by rural households can lead to significant losses and damages, jeopardizing their livelihoods and food security.** Notably, WFP purchased an ARC Replica insurance policy which resulted in a payout of USD 2.6 million, enabling WFP to provide food assistance to over 37,200 people (54 percent of them women) affected by drought during the 2023/2024 agricultural season [11]. As a complementary measure, WFP introduced the Sahel Climate Catastrophe Layer (CAT Layer) insurance product for the 2024-2025 season. This parametric insurance mechanism provides an additional USD 10 million in coverage, protecting 255,000 people and ensuring rapid payouts in the event of severe droughts.

**WFP partnered the National Agency for Meteorology (ANAM) to provide agro-pastoralists with vital climate information, helping to mitigate adverse effects on their production.** Targeting WFP resilience communes, over 669,960 agro-pastoral producers (50 percent of them women) accessed climate information through radio broadcasts in the Sahel region, known for its low rainfall and prolonged dry spells. These broadcasts delivered daily and weekly weather updates in French and local languages, as well as alerts about significant meteorological events. Moreover, training sessions were organized in 16 communes across six regions to enhance participants' understanding of agro-climatic and meteorological information, enabling them to better anticipate and mitigate climate-related risks. Topic included local climate conditions, adaptation strategies, the use of meteorological information in agriculture and livestock, and the importance of rain gauges. These sessions reached 716 participants, including smallholder farmers, local media communicators, and technical staff from the decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood and asset support including value chain development , agricultural insurance schemes, and innovative production technologies and practices to targeted groups	3 - Fully integrates gender



## 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



WFP supported the Government by **strengthening the capacities of 3 key national food security actors** as part of a World Bank-financed project.



WFP provided **technical support to national stakeholders** to promote **anticipatory action** and bolster **climate risk management** and **weather forecasting**.



WFP assisted the Government in **enhancing the robustness and responsiveness of Burkina Faso's social protection system**, in partnership with UNICEF.

### SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 2024, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of three national institutions, particularly through the Emergency Territorial Development and Resilience Project (PUDTR), financed by the World Bank.

**WFP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization collaborated to strengthen the capacities of the National Food Security Stock Management Company (SONAGESS).** This support covered various technical areas, including logistics, food handling and storage, commodity accounting, pest control, as well as food safety and quality assurance (FSQA). Achievements included South-South cooperation through a technical exchange visit to the Tanzania National Food Reserve Agency, training for SONAGESS technical staff and suppliers, enhancing the digital inventory management platform, and providing equipment to improve laboratory capabilities for food quality testing and warehousing, such as detecting and quantifying aflatoxins [1].

**Support to the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (SP-CONASUR) centred on enhancing systems and increasing storage capacities.** Notably, WFP facilitated a joint workshop to establish guidelines for the management of complaints and feedback, thereby improving the institution's accountability to affected people. Supplies and IT equipment were provided to establish a call centre for feedback and complaint management. A workshop was organized to develop an operational manual aimed at strengthening the institution's monitoring and evaluation system. SP-CONASUR received four solar-powered mobile warehouses, each with a capacity of 350 tonnes, along with various storage equipment such as plastic pallets [2]. Moreover, with over 40 participants, a stock management training was held for regional and provincial directors as well as warehouse managers from the four regions benefiting from the mobile warehouses.

**Capacity strengthening support to Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security (SE-CNSA) focused on technical workshops to facilitate strategic discussions around key national plans, with the participation of a wide range of stakeholders.** Thanks to these initiatives, a roadmap was developed for the mid-term review of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, and updates were made to the 2024 Response and Support Plan for Populations Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and Malnutrition, as well as the National Plan for the Organization and Coordination of Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation [3].

### ANTICIPATORY ACTION AND MACROINSURANCE

**Food-insecure people are particularly vulnerable to climate-related risks, yet many smallholder farmers lack access to essential weather forecasts.** The timely provision of tailored climate information allows these communities to make informed decisions and enhances their resilience to climate shocks. Aligned with national priorities, WFP contributed to anticipatory action (AA) initiatives, working in close collaboration with stakeholders such as government partners, OCHA, and FAO. A dedicated technical working group, now led by the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA), provided a crucial platform for strategic discussions, with monthly meetings enabling members to closer monitor and accelerate the implementation of their annual work plan [4].

**WFP promoted anticipatory action (AA) as part of its efforts to prevent and mitigate the effects of extreme weather on food security and nutrition.** Notably, a national workshop was organized to explore effective ways to integrate anticipatory action into national policies and climate risk management strategies. The workshop's outcomes informed a strategic revision of the 2025 work plan, which now prioritizes the institutionalization of AA to enhance Burkina Faso's ability to anticipate climate shocks [5].

**Strategic investments were made to enhance the technical capacities of the National Agency for Meteorology (ANAM).** These included acquiring 15 automatic rain gauges and spare parts for repairing defective weather stations, which expanded and improved the country's climate observation network. These upgrades enhanced the quality of climate data and the accuracy of forecasts, enabling national stakeholders and WFP to better respond to predictable climate shocks [6].

**As part of the ARC Replica macro-insurance programme, WFP also strengthened institutional capacities to enhance climate risk management.** This included support to the Technical Working Group for risk transfer parameter selection and the customization of the Africa RiskView (ARV) model for the 2024/2025 agricultural season by incorporating updated rainfall data, agricultural statistics, and vulnerability profiles. The latter improved the model's reliability for anticipating and responding to drought-related impacts. To support contingency planning, a detailed operational plan was developed and approved, defining response mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities for effective implementation if insurance payouts are triggered.

#### SOCIAL PROTECTION

**WFP continued to assist the Government of Burkina Faso in enhancing the robustness and responsiveness of the country's social protection system.** While a governance structure for social protection exists and a national social protection policy was adopted in 2013, gaps remain in funding, capacity, operationalization, and coordination. As part of a joint UNICEF-WFP project, WFP supported coordination among social protection actors and strengthened their capacities in monitoring, evaluation, and evidence generation. In collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP contributed to the review and adoption of the revised National Social Protection Programme for the Empowerment of Poor and Vulnerable Households (PAMPV), the deployment of the Unified Social Registry (RSU), the enhancement of government-led coordination in the social protection sector, and the dissemination of the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS).

**After supporting the pilot phase of the RSU - which concluded in March 2024 with over 215,700 rural and urban households registered in the database - WFP assisted in its expansion to additional areas in 2024.** Specifically, nearly 12,730 poor and vulnerable households were registered across the urban commune of Ouahigouya and 37 villages within its department in Nord region. Additionally, WFP provided financial support for the training of 100 social workers from the Regional Directorates of Humanitarian Action across seven regions. The training covered the RSU system, a mobile data collection application, the complaint management mechanism, and routine updates [7].

#### **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	3 - Fully integrates gender

## 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 completed the project to assist in **replenishing national food security stocks**, procuring **70,000 metric tons** since the project's launch in 2022.



**1,400 United Nations personnel benefited from security communications services** provided by the Information Technology Common Service (ITCS) sector.



**Internet connectivity services** were provided in four regional UN hubs and five hard-to-reach areas, benefiting **1,600 humanitarian personnel** each month.



**UNHAS transported 21,682 passengers and 783 mt of essential light cargo** to **24** regular and **7** ad hoc destinations, supporting **135** organizations.



The **UNHAS** End-of-Year Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey and Passenger Satisfaction Survey reported an overall **satisfaction rate of 90 percent**.



The **Logistics Cluster supported 63 organizations** through coordination, information management, common storage, and the air transport of relief items.

### ACTIVITY 7

**As part of its service provision agreement with the Government of Burkina Faso, WFP supported the replenishment of the national food security stocks.** These stocks were allocated to the National Food Security Stock Management Company (SONAGESS) and the National Council for Emergency Assistance and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) to strengthen the national food security response. In 2024, WFP completed the project, procuring and delivering 70,000 metric tons (mt) of food commodities since the project's launch in 2022, including 15,000 mt sourced locally from smallholder farmers' organizations and 55,000 mt purchased from local traders.

### ACTIVITY 8

**In conflicted-affected regions, numerous hard-to-reach localities experience telecommunications disruptions.** This severely limits connectivity and communication services, creating obstacles for humanitarian responders operating in these areas. Under WFP leadership, the Information Technology Common Service (ITCS) sector addresses these issues by delivering reliable and efficient communication solutions through internet connectivity, security communication systems, green energy technologies, and technical support. Through these services, the ITCS sector enables the broader humanitarian community to operate effectively and safely in even the most challenging environments [1].

**In 2024, solar-powered internet connectivity services were provided in four regional UN hubs (Dori, Fada N'Gourma, Ouahigouya, and Kaya) and five hard-to-reach areas (Djibo, Gorom-Gorom, Sebba, Arbinda, and Bogandé),** connecting an average of 1,600 humanitarian personnel monthly from over 30 organizations, including NGOs and UN agencies. By delivering reliable and secure connectivity solutions, the ITCS sector enhanced coordination among partners and enabled the use of digital tools, significantly improving the effectiveness of humanitarian operations in remote and hard-to-reach areas. A user satisfaction survey showed that 87 percent of respondents were satisfied with the services.

**As part of the Services for Communities (S4C) project in Dori, the ITCS sector provided crisis-affected communities with essential communication services and digital tools, enabling them to access potentially life-saving information and stay connected with family members.** Launched in March 2024, the internet connectivity centre offered access to desktop computers and internet hotspots, benefiting an average of 400 individuals monthly, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and host community members.

**In collaboration with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), the ITCS sector continued to deliver security communications services in Ouagadougou and eight UN hubs (Dori, Fada N’Gourma, Ouahigouya, Kaya, Bobo-Dioulasso, Koudougou, Tenkodogo, and Dedougou),** enhancing the safety and security of humanitarian responders in hard-to-reach areas. Utilizing VHF radio-based Security Communication Systems, the service connected field personnel to the Remote Security Operations Centre in Ouagadougou. In 2024, these services were expanded to the newly established UN hubs in Tenkodogo and Koudougou. Throughout the year, over 1,400 UN personnel benefited from these services, which included movement tracking and the timely dissemination of security alerts. Additionally, more than 160 radios were programmed for UN staff, and 250 personnel received training in VHF radio communication procedures.

#### ACTIVITY 9

**The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to provide safe, reliable, cost-efficient, and timely air transport services for passengers and cargo,** enabling humanitarian and development actors to reach the most remote and inaccessible areas of Burkina Faso. As accessing numerous affected populations by land was impossible due to insecurity and damaged infrastructure, demand for UNHAS airlift services rose significantly among user organizations [2].

**The fleet composition evolved throughout the year, reaching its largest size as of May with three operational helicopters** - all Super Pumas, one of which was funded by the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO) of the European Commission. Flight schedules were regularly adjusted to meet air service demands and access new destinations, showcasing UNHAS’s adaptability to evolving needs.

**Maintaining continuous flight operations was challenging.** Notably, recurring helicopter maintenance and weather-related disruptions during the rainy season caused frequent flight cancellations. The need for maintenance reflected the increasing strain on air assets as demand for airlift services grew.

**In 2024, UNHAS transported 21,682 passengers and 783 metric tons (mt) of essential light cargo to 24 regular and seven ad hoc destinations, including two newly introduced locations: Markoye and Tougouri.** The most frequented destinations - Dori, Fada N’Gourma, Djibo, and Gorom-Gorom - accounted for 40 percent of passenger traffic. The UNHAS user community increased from 159 organizations in 2023 to 175 in 2024, with 135 organisations served during year. In addition to transporting relief items and personnel, UNHAS conducted four security relocations and 24 medical evacuations for humanitarian staff.

**UNHAS played a critical role in supporting humanitarian operations, transporting over 240 mt of urgent medicines and health equipment to 28 locations.** Additionally, it contributed to a measles and polio vaccination campaign by delivering vaccines to 18 otherwise inaccessible areas, ensuring life-saving immunization for vulnerable people. Furthermore, UNHAS facilitated the establishment of a multimedia hub for the Information Technology Common Service (ITCS) sector, transporting essential equipment and personnel to key locations, including Dori, Djibo, Bogandé, and Arbinda.

**The UNHAS End-of-Year Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) and Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) reported an overall satisfaction rate of 90 percent,** a slight decrease from 95 percent in 2023, possibly due to unforeseen maintenance during the final weeks of the year that significantly disrupted operations.

#### ACTIVITY 10

**The WFP-led Logistics Cluster supported humanitarian partners by coordinating logistics responses, managing information, facilitating access to shared logistics services,** and strengthening partners’ capacities. A comprehensive gaps and needs analysis was also conducted to identify logistics constraints and propose solutions. Logistics training sessions held in regional hubs benefitted over 80 staff from 23 organizations. In 2024, the Logistics Cluster’s shared services reached 63 organisations, of which 60 percent were international NGOs, 24 percent national NGOs, and 16 percent UN agencies.

**The Logistics Cluster continued to facilitate access to essential logistics services, particularly air transport and storage.** Free-to-user storage facilities were made available in Ouagadougou and four regional hubs (Dori, Kaya, Ouahigouya, and Fada N’Gourma), offering a total capacity of nearly 3,020 square metres (equivalent to 4,700 mt). The main warehouse, located at Ouagadougou International Airport, significantly reduced dispatch times for humanitarian aerial deliveries. During the year, a total of 2,285 mt of relief items were stored in the warehouses, with an occupancy rate of 59 percent.

**Humanitarian organisations continued to airlift emergency relief items to hard-to-reach areas using UNHAS,** with the Logistics Cluster facilitating this process by consolidating cargo transport requests. Additionally, three free airlift operations were conducted with the support of the Airbus Foundation, delivering over 38 mt of essential items to 15 hard-to-reach areas.

**The Logistics Cluster contributed to logistics coordination and information sharing among humanitarian actors [3],** organizing regular coordination meetings at national and regional levels. Information management remained a key pillar, with over a dozen products produced, including meeting minutes, maps, factsheets, and a Gaps and Needs Analysis.

### 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

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

**Contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment is among WFP's key objectives as part of its mission of saving lives and changing lives in Burkina Faso.** Ranked 120 out of 146 countries in the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index [1], Burkina Faso is a country where women and girls face severe barriers in educational attainment, political empowerment, and economic participation. With a Gender Inequality Index [2] value of 0.577, Burkina Faso ranked 146 out of 193 countries in 2022, indicating significant gender inequalities in the three measured dimensions of human development, namely reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market participation.

**Social and cultural norms perpetuate inequalities, with societal expectations often confining women to domestic responsibilities** such as food preparation and child care, while giving them little control over financial resources. The school enrolment rate for girls remains low, particularly in rural areas, while the prevalence of marriage before age 18 and adolescent births is high [3], hindering girls' education and economic independence. Women are overrepresented among the poor, with 40 percent living on less than USD 1.90 per day, compared to 33 percent among men [4]. Moreover, little over 10 percent of women possess legally recognized land ownership documents [5], which limits their full participation in the agricultural sector. Despite playing a crucial role in agriculture, the backbone of Burkina Faso's economy, women have restricted access to modern inputs, land, and credit. Having limited resources to adapt to economic or climate-related shock, female-headed households are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity due to lower incomes, systemic discrimination, and social constraints. In addition, women also face domestic violence and other forms of abuse, but support services remain insufficient. Internally displaced persons face elevated protection risks, with women and girls at particular risk of gender-based violence [6].

**To advance gender mainstreaming in its programmes, WFP Burkina Faso drew on the findings and recommendations of a rapid gender analysis** conducted in 2023 in collaboration with CARE International. The analysis emphasized equitable access to economic opportunities, prompting WFP to increase its support for income-generating activities that enabled women - from both host communities and internally displaced people - to improve their livelihoods and economic opportunities. Additionally, WFP Burkina Faso engaged in the corporate gender certification programme which involves a self-assessment and the development and implementation of a gender mainstreaming action plan, followed by a final evaluation and certification by WFP Headquarters.

**In 2024, amplifying women's and girls' voices and facilitating their access to economic opportunities remained integral components of WFP's gender strategy.** The resilience-building programme promoted equal gender participation in community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises, ensuring the differing needs and priorities of women, men, youth, and the elderly were duly considered during the design phase. Recognizing that women and girls often face challenges in expressing themselves freely during general plenary sessions, WFP organized dedicated forums to allow them to voice their specific needs and concerns. This approach ensures that women's perspectives are fully captured and meaningfully reflected in the resilience programme. Additionally, to facilitate women's secure access to arable land, WFP supported them in organizing agricultural cooperatives and negotiating agreements with landowners. These efforts enable women to pursue income-generating activities with confidence and long-term stability.

**WFP continued to support the socio-economic empowerment of women and girls through income-generating activities**, particularly in areas affected by prolonged internal displacement. This support was especially critical for displaced women, who often face barriers to accessing resources such as land and funding needed to engage in income-generating activities and provide for their families. For example, in the Sakoula commune near Ouagadougou, WFP supported the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of 600 women and girls from poor and vulnerable households. Composed primarily of women from both host and internally displaced communities, "solidarity groups" were established and supported through training sessions on entrepreneurship and financial inclusion, as well as awareness-raising on key issues such as gender-based violence (GBV), prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), female genital mutilation, and sexual and reproductive health. In Kaya, WFP's income-generating activities supported over 1,500 women, including IDPs and host community members, who face heightened vulnerability to food

insecurity. Activities included training on entrepreneurship skills, financial education, and income-generating initiatives such as soap-making, sheep fattening, forest product processing, poultry farming, hydroponics, and fuel-efficient stove production. Elsewhere, in Nord region, 50 households (80 percent headed by women) benefitted from access to fishponds and received training in fish farming and fish smoking techniques.

**Through its school-based programmes, WFP continued its efforts to reduce gender inequalities in educational attainment by addressing the causes of school dropouts**, such as child marriage, early pregnancy, and child labour. WFP ensured equal access to nutritious on-site hot meals for schoolgirls and schoolboys. In 2024, attendance rates for both girls and boys were at 95 percent, demonstrating a decrease in the gap in attendance rate, which was 81 percent for girls and 77 percent for boys in the previous year. Moreover, WFP offered take-home food rations to girls attending the last two years of primary school. The assistance was conditional on school attendance, requiring girls to attend at least 80 percent of classes during the month. Additionally, take-home rations were also extended to boys in the same two years to prevent dropouts due to farming or mining activities. WFP also raised awareness among stakeholders (teachers, parents, associations, and school management committees) about gender-based violence and the importance of female representation on school management bodies, in a context of persistent disparities.

**WFP addressed social norms through its social and behaviour change communication initiatives.** These initiatives focused on good nutrition practices, emphasizing appropriate diets for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as optimal infant and young child feeding practices. They also addressed harmful gender roles, norms, and practices - such as refusing to provide certain foods to girls, boys, or women - that hinder nutritional development. Men's active involvement in ensuring good nutrition for infants, children, and pregnant or breastfeeding women was particularly encouraged. Additionally, awareness-raising sessions were held for both women and men on gender-based violence, and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

**Given the highly complex environment, mainstreaming protection and reinforcing accountability to affected people remained critical priorities.** While addressing acute food insecurity, often in hard-to-reach areas, WFP upheld its commitment to ensuring the safety, dignity, and integrity of the people it served. The escalating armed conflict, attacks against civilians, unlawful restrictions on freedom of movement, siege tactics, displacement, destruction of personal property, extortion, theft, insufficient access to basic social services and livelihood opportunities constituted major protection risks for the population [1]. Men, women, boys, and girls faced human rights violations, including sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, forced recruitment, abduction, and harassment.

**WFP mainstreamed protection through oversight, training, and regular briefings for cooperating partners, including a checklist of protection standards to be applied at all distribution sites.** The adherence to this checklist was integrated into WFP's monitoring priorities. WFP strengthened conflict sensitivity by training staff, cooperating partners, and government counterparts in a two-day workshop on conflict-sensitive programming [2].

**WFP actively collaborated with protection actors,** including the protection cluster, the gender-based violence and child protection sub-clusters, the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network, and accountability to affected people (AAP) working group. This collaboration included sharing protection monitoring data to analyse risks along convoy routes and contributing to the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) for documenting grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict. WFP trained and sensitized its staff, particularly those responsible for managing feedback and complaints, on the safe referral of protection cases to ensure that victims are directed to specialized protection actors and accessible services across the country.

**WFP remained committed to implementing its zero-tolerance policy for inaction on all forms of sexual misconduct.** All WFP staff completed the mandatory online training on fraud and corruption prevention, as well as the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Through capacity-strengthening initiatives for its staff and cooperating partners, WFP enhanced its risk management mechanisms for addressing SEA. As part of the "PSEA at the Frontline" campaign, over 380 frontline partners, including field personnel, food suppliers, transporters, handlers, and security personnel, were trained on preventing and mitigating SEA risks. Additionally, 35 cooperating partners, including seven government institutions, received enhanced training on integrating PSEA into their operations, and SEA-specific clauses have been incorporated into partnership agreements. Moreover, under the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment initiative, all WFP cooperating partners with active field-level agreements underwent evaluation and received capacity-strengthening plans to mitigate SEA risks.

**Through multiple communication channels, assisted communities were informed about the assistance provided by WFP and their rights related to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.** These rights include receiving free assistance, protection from demands for payments or sexual favours in exchange for assistance, the ability to report SEA incidents through safe and confidential mechanisms, and the option to file anonymous complaints. This information was disseminated in four local languages (Dioula, Gourmantché, Fulfuldé, and Moré) through face-to-face discussions, radio broadcasts, pre-recorded audio messages via phone calls, and visual materials highlighting WFP's toll-free hotline.

**As part of its community engagement strategy, WFP strengthened the communication and collaboration with affected people, with a particular focus on inclusion, transparency, and protection.** Multiple communication channels were employed to convey key messages on selection criteria, free-of-charge nature of assistance, ration composition, duration of assistance, feedback mechanisms, WFP's zero-tolerance policy for SEA, and anti-fraud and corruption measures [3]. About 101,000 people were reached through telephone calls using Viamo's mobile technology services, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, while radio broadcasts reached 1.7 million people (52 percent of them women). Banners, posters, and megaphones were also used at distribution sites to disseminate key information in four local languages, raising awareness about WFP's feedback mechanisms and toll-free number.

**WFP made progress in implementing its Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected People action plan.** Key achievements included translating messages for greater accessibility, increasing community participation through consultation sessions, and activating feedback channels such as help desks and the toll-free line. WFP



organized community consultations through 25 community-based representative groups. These consultations facilitated direct two-way communication with affected communities to gather feedback and perceptions on WFP's programmes. These groups were established in collaboration with partners and community representatives to ensure equitable representation of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Feedback collected during these sessions led to important adjustments, including enhanced communication on zero tolerance for SEA and improved dissemination of information in local languages.

**Operational across all distribution sites, community feedback mechanisms (CFM) were accessible to communities through a toll-free hotline, help desks, and complaint management committees.** The management of complaints and feedback received via the hotline was enhanced through the SugarCRM platform, enabling the improved collection, storage, and tracking of cases, as well as a better analysis and use of CFM data. Additionally, nearly 300 help desks and complaint management committees were functional, and several community-level focus group discussions were organized. These efforts enabled WFP to address the concerns of affected people more effectively and promptly. An internal review committee regularly analysed monitoring findings and CFM data to enhance accountability and adjust programmes to better align with the needs of beneficiaries and affected communities [4]. Call centre operators were trained in AAP, PSEA, gender-based violence, age, gender, and diversity. Cooperating partner staff and complaint committee members received training to better managing community feedback.

**In 2024, 30,384 cases were recorded through feedback mechanisms, a 27 percent increase compared to 2023.** Women accounted for 55 percent of all recorded cases. Over 58 percent of cases were compliments or expressions of gratitude, 22 percent were inquiries about WFP activities, 13 percent were requests for assistance, and 7 percent were complaints. Altogether 21 protection incidents and 16 misconduct allegations were documented. Sensitive complaints, some related to beneficiary protection, such as allegations of misconduct, were handled by designated staff. After verification, the staff took appropriate action, ensuring the necessary response was provided and making referrals in line with corporate policy. Approximately 99 percent of cases were resolved satisfactorily by the end of 2024, while 1 percent remained under review [5].

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

**Burkina Faso faces severe environmental challenges, including desertification, soil erosion, and deforestation, which are compounded by unsustainable agricultural practices.** Deforestation, primarily driven by agricultural expansion, overharvesting of timber and non-timber forest products, and heavy reliance on wood and charcoal for cooking, placed forest ecosystems under immense pressure. These challenges are further exacerbated by the climate crisis, which causes unpredictable rainfall and prolonged droughts, reducing water availability and crop yields, and exacerbating the vulnerability of already fragile ecosystems. To address these issues, WFP continued to generate various environmental co-benefits through its resilience-building activities, and also integrated renewable energy solutions into its programmes to reduce assisted communities' dependence on unsustainable resources.

**In 2024, 81 participants from 20 cooperating partners, including technical services and NGOs, were trained on WFP's environmental and social safeguards framework and the use of screening tools.** Moreover, 20 memoranda of understanding (MoUs) and field-level agreements (FLAs) signed under WFP's nutrition, resilience-building, and school-based programmes were screened for environmental and social risks during the year. In cases where the screening identified moderate to high risks, environmental impact studies were conducted, and WFP integrated mitigation measures into project implementation to minimize adverse effects. Over the year, 20 hydro-agricultural development projects were covered by environmental impact assessments.

**In 2024, WFP Burkina Faso elaborated an energy for food security (E4FS) strategy, a comprehensive plan aimed at addressing the interconnected issues of energy poverty, food insecurity, and climate change.** The strategy emphasizes a multi-sectoral and culturally sensitive approach to enhancing renewable energy access across the food value chain, encompassing production, processing, preservation, and consumption. WFP also invested in internal capacity strengthening by organizing multiple training sessions for its staff members responsible for programme design. These sessions highlighted the critical role of sustainable energy technologies in food security interventions, while also equipping staff with tools to better engage private sector partners in energy-focused initiatives.

**Going forward, WFP plans to implement several clean energy projects.** In 2025, WFP will launch a pilot project in ten schools to install solar-powered electric pressure cookers, helping to reduce reliance on collecting firewood, improving air quality, cutting greenhouse gas emissions, and conserving surrounding forests. Moreover, WFP plans to install solar-powered walk-in cold rooms for food preservation, and distribute 1,000 improved metallic cooking stoves which present advantages compared to the traditional mud clay stoves. Additionally, WFP will continue to introduce several solar-powered water pumping systems to support irrigation across resilience-building sites.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

**As part of its environmental management system, which was launched in early 2023, WFP continues to apply environmental standards across its in-house operations in Burkina Faso.** To reduce its carbon footprint and promote energy efficiency, the country office implemented several measures, such as installing LED lighting in office spaces and adjusting air conditioning to according to the seasonal change in temperatures. In addition, new inverter air conditioners are being procured for field offices, and energy meters are being introduced to monitor energy consumption more effectively.

**To improve waste management, WFP launched initiatives to minimize, recycle, and responsibly dispose of waste in line with its environmental standards.** A waste sorting system remains in place, with separate bins placed in all offices to facilitate the recycling of PET bottles and cardboard. Further reducing waste, WFP launched a tire recycling initiative with the objective of repurposing used vehicle tires into eco-friendly furniture. Nevertheless,

managing hazardous waste, particularly electronic waste like computers and cables, remains a challenge due to the lack of adequate recycling and disposal infrastructure in the country. To this end, WFP continues its discussions with authorities and local stakeholders to identify suitable solutions.

**To enhance its water management system, WFP installed water meters in all field offices to monitor and control water consumption**, enabling corrective actions in cases of excessive use. Additionally, a rainwater collection system has been launched to supply water for vehicle washing and the irrigation of green spaces.

**Looking ahead, WFP will focus on raising awareness among all staff members and encourage them to follow environmentally responsible behaviour.** In 2025, WFP will also aim to improve its recycling system to process a larger volume of waste efficiently and sustainably, further optimize energy consumption through advanced eco-friendly solutions, and strengthen collaboration with government partners to promote public policies that support sustainability and environmental protection.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

**As a cross-cutting priority, nutrition integration remained central to WFP's interventions in Burkina Faso, reflecting its commitment to reducing malnutrition and improving diets across its activity portfolio.** In 2024, WFP pursued nutrition objectives through multiple pathways, targeting nutritionally vulnerable groups with specialized nutritious foods, promoting the local production and availability of nutritious products, raising awareness about healthy diets, and strengthening national systems. These efforts aimed to address both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition and poor diets.

**Nutrition objectives were systematically incorporated into WFP's crisis response activities.** Alongside general food distributions, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as children aged 6-23 months. This unconditional assistance was complemented by malnutrition screenings, awareness-raising sessions, and cooking demonstrations. Screenings enabled the early detection of acute malnutrition, while awareness-raising campaigns promoted adequate nutrition practices and dietary diversity.

**WFP's school-based programmes ensured that pre- and primary school students in targeted communes had access to adequate and nutritious meals throughout the academic year.** Each child received a daily nutritious breakfast with Super Cereal and a warm lunch consisting of rice, legumes, oil, and iodized salt. Nutrition education was integrated into curricula, while school gardens were established which supplied fresh vegetables to school canteens. In addition, teachers and kitchen staff received training on food hygiene and the principles of good nutrition.

**As part of its integrated resilience-building programme, WFP addressed the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition by providing multi-year support to the same vulnerable communities.** Thanks to their participation in vegetable production and fish farming initiatives, WFP-assisted households not only enhanced their dietary diversity but also generated income for themselves through the sale of their surplus. Moreover, WFP facilitated the creation or continuation of mothers' support groups, which promoted best practices for infant and young child feeding, organized cooking demonstrations, and raised awareness about hygiene and dietary diversity.

**WFP supported smallholder farmers in enhancing their post-harvest management practices and ensuring their nutritious crops were free from aflatoxins.** Notably, 26 agricultural technicians from four regions, along with representatives from five smallholder organizations, received training on the health and environmental impacts of aflatoxins. They also received training on best practices for combating aflatoxins and rapid testing methods for their detection. This initiative was conducted with the support of technicians from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. Moreover, WFP facilitated the acquisition of 500 Aflasafe kits to combat aflatoxins in maize and peanut production.

**WFP bolstered local food systems by enhancing the production, availability, and affordability of specialized nutritious foods, while also engaging communities to create demand.** Seven semi-industrial and industrial units producing fortified infant flour underwent financial and operational assessments, enabling them to enhance their operational autonomy. To boost their sales, WFP supported these units with marketing training, the development of communication materials, the broadcast of radio spots in local languages, and website creation. Moreover, WFP provided financial and technical assistance to construct factories, renew quality certifications, and procure modern equipment. This support enabled these industrial and semi-industrial units to increase their production and commercialization, with over 65 tons of high-quality fortified flours produced and sold. By providing specialized kits producer organizations, WFP enabled smallholder farmers to cultivate contaminant-free crops which can be used in fortified infant flour production, such as maize, cowpeas, soybeans, groundnuts, and millet.

**Intervening at the systems level, WFP provided technical assistance for the revision of key national strategies,** including the National School Feeding and Nutrition Strategy (SNANS), which guides the implementation of school canteens and promotes student health and nutrition. Providing technical assistance and financial contributions, WFP also supported the revision of the national protocol for malnutrition management. Given the extreme access constraints that hinder food security and nutrition assessments, WFP supported national data collection efforts in several hard-to-reach areas.

**WFP provided four mobile storage units to health districts**, increasing storage capacity by 2,000 metric tons to meet the growing demand for nutritional inputs. These logistical investments contributed to future national responses to nutritional emergencies.

# Partnerships

**In 2024, WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with national entities, focusing on resilience building, food systems transformation, emergency response, and social protection.** Through a consultative multi-actor process led by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA), a collaborative roadmap was developed to align WFP's initiatives with the objectives of the Government's Agropastoral and Fisheries Offensive 2023-2025, a flagship initiative supporting food sovereignty and job creation in the agropastoral sector. The roadmap outlines WFP's contributions across food system pillars, from production to consumption, and showcases how WFP can effectively support national priorities. Furthermore, WFP worked with the Directorate of Nutrition to support the implementation of the country's National Nutrition Policy. This collaboration encompassed activities such as the development of strategic and technical documents on nutrition, monitoring and analysis of the nutritional situation, malnutrition prevention, and the management of moderate acute malnutrition.

**WFP also deepened its collaboration with International Financial Institutions, including the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB), focusing on building synergies around key national development objectives.** Through its partnership with the World Bank, WFP supported the implementation of the Government's Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (PUDTR), strengthening the capacities of the National Food Security Stock Management Company (SONAGESS), the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), and SE-CNSA to enhance food system coordination and emergency preparedness. At the Government's request, WFP supported the replenishment of national food security stocks managed by SONAGESS. In the area of social protection, WFP and the World Bank assisted the Government in establishing a Unified Social Registry, with the pilot phase completed in March 2024. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP and UNICEF developed the joint project *Accelerating Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agro-Food Sector*, which was submitted to the AfDB through the Climate Action Window and is pending Board approval. To promote South-South and triangular cooperation, WFP and the World Bank facilitated a knowledge-sharing visit to Pakistan, where a delegation from the Government gained insights from Pakistan's flagship Benazir Income Support Programme. This visit demonstrated how investments in social protection can effectively enhance food security, nutrition, resilience, and human capital development.

**Partnerships in climate action remained essential, resulting in crucial initiatives and interventions.** This included the Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management programme, a regional project supported by IFAD, AfDB, the African Risk Capacity (ARC), and governments from seven countries. In Burkina Faso, WFP is preparing to launch micro-insurance activities in partnership with IFAD, backed by funding approved by the Green Climate Fund, targeting 35,000 households. In the area of climate macro-insurance, WFP collaborated with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group, maintaining its participation in the ARC Replica programme by purchasing a drought insurance policy annually since 2019. In 2024, insurance payouts were triggered for the Government's ARC policy and WFP's ARC Replica policy, enabling early responses to mitigate the impacts of drought. Thanks to the ARC Replica payout, WFP assisted over 37,200 drought-affected people with in-kind food assistance. Additionally, WFP strengthened institutional capacities in customization, vulnerability mapping, seasonal monitoring, and contingency planning.

**WFP worked with multiple stakeholders to advance anticipatory action (AA) in Burkina Faso, integrating them within national frameworks.** Advocacy efforts with OCHA and the Government transformed the AA working group into a government-led structure, supported by WFP, FAO, and OCHA. A national workshop co-hosted by the Government, OCHA, WFP, and FAO was a key milestone, allowing participants to share best practices and lay the groundwork for embedding AA into national climate risk policies. In addition, WFP strengthened the capacities of the National Meteorological Agency (ANAM) through a partnership that disseminated climate information to farmers and invested in meteorological infrastructure, including automatic rain gauges, to enhance forecast accuracy [1].

**Partnerships with academic institutions, including Nazi Boni University in Bobo-Dioulasso and the University of Fada N'Gourma, as part of the Network of Sahel Universities for Resilience (REUNIR), promoted evidence generation and research on resilience.** WFP organized boot camps to strengthen the capacity of faculty, technical services, and cooperating partners on integrated resilience-building interventions, including community-based participatory planning. With 81 participants, these boot camps provided an opportunity to share lessons learned and address challenges encountered during implementation. WFP also sponsored 22 graduate students preparing theses on community-led development, focusing on techniques that can be applied in WFP interventions. Simultaneously, REUNIR is establishing a robust, integrated monitoring and evaluation system using harmonized tools across WFP intervention sites. This system will enable real-time tracking of WFP's resilience activities, facilitate timely corrective actions, provide comprehensive and reliable data for reporting, and assess the effectiveness of interventions in enhancing community resilience.

## Focus on localization

**Local partners are crucial for managing complex field operations, particularly under challenging security conditions.** WFP's collaboration with local actors not only improves access to hard-to-reach areas but also ensures the continuity of activities and the sustainability of resilience-building projects. In 2024, WFP's partnership with national actors remained extensive, encompassing both NGOs and government institutions, which together accounted for over 80 percent of signed agreements for activity implementation. Among WFP's 61 implementing partners, 30 were national NGOs and associations, 23 were government entities, and 8 were international NGOs. During the year, 97 percent of resources for activity implementation were transferred to local partners, while 3 percent were allocated to international partners. WFP conducted regular capacity assessments, performance evaluations, and a variety of capacity-strengthening activities across field locations. Notably, WFP trained cooperating partners on the roll-out of the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) - an interagency platform designed to facilitate a harmonised and efficient collaboration between the UN and its partners [2]. Training sessions integrated cross-cutting priorities such as gender and protection. A series of trainings on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were conducted for frontline partners in Ouagadougou and field offices.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

**Strategic partnerships with UN agencies remained at the core of WFP's work in Burkina Faso, fostering synergies and leveraging complementary expertise to deliver impactful, multi-sectoral programming.** Through the Integrated Support Programme for School Feeding and Nutrition (PISANS), WFP partnered with FAO, IFAD, and UNICEF to support the Presidential Initiative - a national social protection programme aimed at ensuring school-aged children receive at least one balanced meal a day. This initiative contributes to improved food security, nutrition, and academic performance among pupils. Moreover, by sourcing food locally from smallholder farmers, the programme strengthens linkages between schools and local economies, providing increased income opportunities for participating farmers.

**United Nations agencies in Burkina Faso have joined forces to establish a flagship initiative on Agri-Food Systems Transformation, set to launch in early 2025.** Co-led by FAO and WFP, the initiative involves UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, IFAD, WHO, and UNFPA. It will be developed through co-creation with the Government, ensuring alignment with strategic national priorities.

**In collaboration with UNICEF and GIZ, WFP began to implement the Sahel Resilience Partnership (2023-2027) to strengthen resilience, enhance social cohesion, and improve livelihoods in targeted communities.** This multi-sectoral programme delivers a comprehensive assistance package, encompassing hydro-agricultural projects for rural development, natural resource governance, the provision of school meals, the establishment of school gardens, and support to basic social services such as health and WASH.

**Through a consultative process, UNICEF and WFP developed a transition plan for the prevention and management of acute malnutrition and the operationalization of new WHO guidelines in Burkina Faso.** As part of this plan, the two agencies will pilot a new approach in four health districts starting in 2025, with plans to scale up across the country.

# Financial Overview

**With substantial support from the donor community, WFP continued implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2025),** encompassing life-saving food and nutrition assistance, resilience-building interventions, capacity strengthening of national institutions, and common services for the humanitarian community in Burkina Faso.

**In 2024, WFP Burkina Faso successfully mobilized USD 196 million in new contributions - an increase of 25 percent compared to 2023.** These contributions came from 17 partners, including donor governments, the private sector, and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, demonstrating the continued diversification of WFP's funding base. Top donors - including the USA, France, Germany, the European Commission, and Canada - collectively provided 89 percent of these resources. These partnerships enabled WFP to deliver emergency food and nutrition assistance to hard-to-reach areas while expanding resilience-building efforts into new regions. Notably, the French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement) contributed over USD 12 million to support WFP's school meals and smallholder support programmes, marking its largest contribution to WFP to date. Private donors such as the AJRAM Foundation and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints also supported key interventions, particularly emergency food assistance. Demonstrating growing confidence in WFP's work, several new donors entered first-time multi-year agreements with the country office.

**The earmarking of contributions by donors remained a challenge, limiting WFP's flexibility to allocate resources based on evolving priorities.** Over 93 percent of new contributions confirmed in 2024 were earmarked at the activity or strategic outcome levels. Non-earmarked funding totalled USD 13 million, representing just 7 percent of contributions. Moreover, the majority of contributions were confirmed during the latter half of the year. Delayed funding prevented WFP from purchasing food during the harvest period - when availability was higher in both quantity and quality - and from pre-positioning food stocks in advance of the lean season response.

**Despite strong donor engagement, the overall funding level declined compared to previous years:** total available funding - including resources carried forward from 2023 - dropped from USD 337 million in 2023 to USD 306 million in 2024, representing a nearly 10 percent reduction. By the end of 2024, annual requirements were funded at 76 percent, with six out of the ten CSP activities facing funding shortfalls against their respective annual budgets. Crisis response (Activity 1), which encompasses unconditional food and nutrition assistance, emergency school meals, and early recovery support, was resourced at 65 percent in 2024 compared to 55 percent in the prior year. Similarly, resilience-building and smallholder support (Activity 5) was funded at 71 percent. Four CSP activities - including the integrated school-based programme, institutional capacity strengthening, UNHAS, and emergency telecommunications services - were funded higher than their annual needs-based plans.

**Resource constraints affecting Crisis Response activities - the largest CSP activity in terms of funding requirements - forced WFP to implement severe prioritization measures. Insufficient funding and delayed confirmation of resources led to reduced beneficiary targets and ration cuts.** Notably, against a planned target of 1.1 million people during the lean season, WFP reached only 439,500 individuals - partly due to access constraints. Those in Phase 4 (Emergency) received only 75 percent of the standard ration, while those in Phase 3 (Crisis) received 50 percent. Additionally, critical funding gaps in the emergency school-based programme led to its temporary suspension in October, during the first month of the new school year, and a reduction in the number of assisted schools in November and December. At the same time, operational costs rose significantly, driven by the high cost of aerial deliveries, which totalled USD 48 million in 2024.

**Total annual expenditures amounted to nearly USD 190 million, representing 62 percent of available resources and 63 percent of the implementation plan.** Lower-than-expected expenditures were attributed to procurement delays, defaults, and persistent access constraints which significantly hindered the delivery of food assistance to hard-to-reach areas. Security issues made it increasingly difficult to assist vulnerable people, and access to certain regions remained heavily restricted.

**WFP leveraged corporate advance financing mechanisms such as Internal Project Lending (IPL) for up to USD 45 million.** This improved programming, reduced lead times, and addressed critical pipeline breaks. The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) contributed to optimizing food procurement. Multi-year funding from donors such as Canada, France, and Germany had a particularly positive impact on the implementation of resilience-building activities, facilitating advanced programming and timely procurement.




























## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	249,389,797	190,862,815	174,681,110	108,304,230
SO01: 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	226,007,515	176,060,073	146,955,969	98,810,086
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	226,007,515	176,060,073	146,955,969	98,810,086
SO02: Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	23,382,282	14,802,742	27,725,141	9,494,144
Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	13,302,091	8,145,279	19,281,023	6,652,249
Activity 03: Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	10,080,191	6,657,463	8,438,732	2,841,895
Non-activity specific	0	0	5,386	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	17,238,838	15,224,557	9,911,607	7,075,622

SO03: 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.	17,238,838	15,224,557	9,911,607	7,075,622
Activity 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	17,238,838	15,224,557	9,476,269	7,075,622
Non-activity specific	0	0	435,337	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	51,654,346	28,419,345	36,881,747	17,096,175
SO04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas, including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023	51,654,346	28,419,345	36,881,747	17,096,175
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	51,654,346	28,419,345	36,860,342	17,096,175
Non-activity specific	0	0	21,405	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,000,000	2,707,279	3,942,698	2,528,677

SO05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023	1,000,000	2,707,279	3,942,698	2,528,677
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.	1,000,000	2,707,279	3,939,885	2,528,677
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,813	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	46,351,031	36,500,000	52,710,582	33,369,985
SO06: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.	46,351,031	36,500,000	52,710,582	33,369,985
Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing	25,019,230	10,000,000	9,003,345	8,882,186
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.	791,300	1,500,000	963,892	795,442
Activity 09: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	18,808,001	23,500,000	41,654,039	22,868,079

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.	 1,732,500	 1,500,000	 1,089,307	 824,277
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,478,198	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 365,634,012	 273,713,996	 279,605,941	 168,374,689
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 12,000,000	 12,000,000	 13,728,028	 8,416,469
Total Direct Costs	 377,634,012	 285,713,996	 293,333,970	 176,791,158
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 22,866,588	 17,892,913	 12,870,142	 12,870,142
Grand Total	 400,500,600	 303,606,909	 306,204,112	 189,661,300

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] UNOCHA, 2024. Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024: <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1179>

[2] UNHCR, 2024. Operational Data Portal - Refugees and Asylum Seekers: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/rbwca>

[3] Food Security Cluster, 2024. Bilan de la réponse rapide en sécurité alimentaire 2024: <https://fscluster.org/burkina-faso/document/dashboard-bilan-de-la-reponse-rapide-en>

[4] IPC/CH, 2024. Cadre Harmonisé Portal: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ch/en/>

Additional notes:

In 2023, the World Health Organization launched the guideline on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema (acute malnutrition) in infants and children under 5 years. These guidelines introduced the term “management of wasting,” encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

## Operational context

[1] UNOCHA, 2024. Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024: <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1179>

[2] UNHCR, 2024. Operational Data Portal - Refugees and Asylum Seekers: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/rbwca>

[3] Food Security Cluster, 2024. Bilan de la réponse rapide en sécurité alimentaire 2024: <https://fscluster.org/burkina-faso/document/dashboard-bilan-de-la-reponse-rapide-en>

[4] FAO and WFP, 2024. Hunger Hotspots: early warnings on acute food insecurity, June to October 2024 outlook: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/hunger-hotspots-fao-wfp-early-warnings-acute-food-insecurity>

[5] ACAPS, 2024. Humanitarian Access - Spotlight on violence against aid workers: <https://www.acaps.org/en/thematics/all-topics/humanitarian-access>

[6] Published in September 2024, an internal audit on WFP Burkina Faso identified areas for improvement, with two high-priority and three medium-priority observations. The audit report is available at the following link: <https://www.wfp.org/audit-reports/internal-audit-wfp-operations-burkina-faso-september-2024>

[7] WFP Burkina Faso advanced in digitizing beneficiary registration, with 98 percent of beneficiaries receiving unconditional food transfers are registered in SCOPE, the corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform. This allows WFP to track who has received assistance and identify those who have not during each distribution cycle, ensuring greater accuracy and transparency. Furthermore, the Country Office is scaling up the new SCOPE In-Kind module, which integrates SCOPE, LESS, and COMET data for a digitized and timely reconciliation of commodities. A pilot phase was completed at the Kaya Field Office, with plans to expand to the remaining Field Offices in 2025.

Regarding targeting, WFP Burkina Faso developed an updated targeting strategy in April 2024, strengthening vulnerability-based targeting and enhancing community involvement in the process. The strategy combines geographical and community-based targeting approaches to identify beneficiaries most vulnerable to food insecurity. Geographical targeting involves identifying food-insecure areas based on the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis. This is further refined through an analysis of vulnerability factors, categorising communes into five priority levels: non-priority, low, moderate, high, and critical. At the village level, households are targeted based on their vulnerability status, with priority given to those ranked as “very vulnerable”. The process is implemented in collaboration with village assemblies, local authorities, and the technical services of relevant ministries. Vulnerable households are identified by community-based targeting committees established in each village, supervised by WFP and technical services.

Insecurity delayed the implementation of certain activities outlined in the action plan. For example, the “Last Mile” digital solution, designed for real-time tracking and reconciliation of commodities handed over to partners, is currently implemented for only 33 percent of dispatched commodities. WFP explores alternative connectivity solutions to achieve 100 percent implementation in hard-to-reach areas.

[8] Evaluation report accessible at the following link: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/corporate-emergency-evaluation-wfps-response-sahel-and-other-countries-western-africa>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Armed group attacks and village incursions persisted, causing fatalities, injuries, and population movements towards safer areas. The use of siege tactics physically isolated nearly 40 localities, hindering the free movement of people and the delivery of vital supplies such as food. Facing alarming levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, Djibo town has been enclaved since early 2022, with its population predominantly comprising internally displaced persons (IDPs).

[2] WFP's nutrition interventions, encompassing malnutrition prevention and the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), were funded through two CSP activities: Activity 1 (Crisis Response) and Activity 4 (Nutrition). Each Activity is accompanied by its respective data table, detailing beneficiary figures for both types of interventions. However, the narratives of the ACR adopt a simplified reporting approach, with malnutrition prevention interventions described under Activity 1 and management of MAM interventions described under Activity 4.

[3] WFP collaborates with national entities to strengthen food security and nutrition responses in Burkina Faso. The National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) oversees the registration of IDPs and emergency humanitarian interventions. The Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA) coordinates food security and resilience-building efforts, including the development of the annual Response and Support Plan for Vulnerable Populations (PRSPV). Additionally, WFP partners with the Directorate General of Sectoral Studies and Statistics (DGESS) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources, and Fisheries (MARAH) to enhance early warning systems.

Platforms such as the Food Security Cluster, Logistics Cluster, and OCHA-led coordination mechanisms and working groups enabled the humanitarian community to align strategies, discuss resources, and address shared challenges. Within the Food Security Cluster, WFP played a central role in coordinating and harmonizing the broader lean season response, ensuring intervention gaps were addressed and overlaps avoided. Through the Access Working Group, WFP contributed to monitoring road conditions and assessing security risks, supporting the joint analysis of risks related to supply convoys throughout the year.

[4] In 2024, a total of 9,190 metric tons of food and nutrition assistance was airlifted by WFP, benefitting nearly 395,000 people across 21 enclaved localities. Most of the airlifted assistance supported a smaller number of localities, with Titao receiving 24 percent of the total tonnage, Djibo 15 percent, Pensa 10 percent, and Bourzanga 9 percent.

[5] Due to their heightened vulnerability, 40,233 new IDPs were transitioned to continued unconditional food assistance, receiving 50–75 percent rations to cover their basic food needs.

[6] WFP's assistance to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls relies on the distribution of fortified foods (Super Cereal, Super Cereal Plus) to prevent malnutrition. These products enhance dietary quality by providing essential food groups, including cereals, legumes, dairy, and key micronutrients such as iron, zinc, and vitamin A. While they contribute to achieving a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) and Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD), they do not fully ensure dietary diversity, as other essential food groups – such as meat, fish, fruits, and vegetables – must be sourced by households. Due to economic constraints and limited market availability, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, these diverse foods remain inaccessible to many vulnerable households, potentially explaining the low proportion of beneficiaries meeting MAD and MDD requirements. Sociocultural factors, including dietary habits and household food prioritisation, further influence the adoption of fortified foods.

[7] In 2024, WFP Burkina Faso updated its targeting and prioritisation strategy to guide its emergency interventions, including the lean season response. The strategy combines geographical and community-based targeting approaches to identify beneficiaries most vulnerable to food insecurity. Geographical targeting involves identifying food-insecure areas based on the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, prioritising provinces classified as CH Phase 3-5. This is further refined through an analysis of vulnerability factors, categorising communes into five priority levels: non-priority, low, moderate, high, and critical. While WFP primarily targets high and critical communes, it may also include other areas with aggravating factors such as a significant presence of internally displaced persons, conflict, or access constraints. At the village level, households are targeted based on their vulnerability status, with priority given to those ranked as "very vulnerable". The process is implemented in collaboration with village assemblies, local authorities, and the technical services of relevant ministries, such as Humanitarian Action and Agriculture. Vulnerable households are identified using a community-centred approach: inclusive, community-based targeting committees are established in each village to define eligibility criteria, supervised by WFP and technical services. Special consideration is given to women-headed households, child-headed households, elderly persons, individuals with chronic illnesses or disabilities, and marginalised households. The generated list of eligible households is presented during a village assembly, where participants provide feedback, make corrections through consensus, and collectively validate the final list. Moreover, a representative sample is surveyed to verify their vulnerability, focusing on various dimensions such as socio-economic status, demographics, chronic illness, and food insecurity. If a significant inclusion error is detected (i.e., over 10 percent of households are non-vulnerable), a new targeting committee is established.

[8] About 20 percent of the population in Phase 4 (Emergency) were located in inaccessible areas, preventing WFP from delivering emergency food assistance by land or via airlifts.

[9] The mixed results for nutrition indicators may be attributed to various factors, such as insecurity and high food prices limiting access to diverse and sufficient food, as well as reduced assistance rations covering only 50–75 percent of daily requirements.

[10] Improvements in MDD were observed across all assisted regions, with the most significant improvements recorded in Boucle du Mouhoun (from 10 percent to 18 percent) and Sahel region (from 9 percent to 16 percent).

[11] Report available at the following link: [https://www.unicef.org/burkinafaso/media/4826/file/RAPPORT%20MENSUEL%20ESU\\_MARS\\_2024.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/burkinafaso/media/4826/file/RAPPORT%20MENSUEL%20ESU_MARS_2024.pdf)

[12] The overachievement in the emergency school meals programme can be attributed to several factors, including the progressive reopening of schools and the relocation of schools from insecure areas to relatively safer locations in WFP intervention zones, leading to a rise in supported schools. Additionally, authorities allowed schools to enrol new students until the second trimester to facilitate access to education for out-of-school children from displaced families.

As shown in the data table, the quantity of food provided to girls and boys through the emergency school-based programme was lower than planned, while the number of students reached exceeded the annual target. This is due to the varying duration of assistance across schools, with some receiving support for shorter periods than others.

In 2024, no take-home rations were distributed as part of the emergency school meals programme. The need for take-home rations was estimated at approximately 400 metric tons of rice per month. However, due to resource shortages, WFP prioritised the distribution of on-site hot meals to maximise coverage for the largest number of beneficiaries.

[13] The distribution plan for October-December 2024 aimed to cover 826 schools with 6,000 metric tons of food. However, due to resource constraints, this plan had to be scaled back, limiting deliveries to only 450 metric tons, covering approximately 172 schools.

[14] Early recovery activities fell short of their planned beneficiary targets, primarily due to funding constraints. While WFP aimed to transition from emergency response to recovery-focused interventions, donor interest remained largely concentrated on emergency assistance, limiting available resources.

#### Additional notes:

WFP strengthened the capacities of its cooperating partners through the provision of IT equipment, solar power systems, transportation means, and office supplies. Additionally, WFP organized workshops on conflict sensitivity for its staff, cooperating partners, and government entities. These workshops, attended by over 80 participants, focused on concepts of conflict-sensitive programming and contributions to peace.

WFP continued to integrate gender and age considerations into its crisis response, prioritizing support for the most vulnerable groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and people in hard-to-reach areas. Addressing gender-based violence (GBV) remained a critical priority, with WFP actively working to reduce GBV risks through awareness-raising activities integrated into food distributions. These efforts focused on safeguarding the safety and well-being of women and girls.

WFP worked towards improving access to crisis-affected people, including advocating with authorities to establish humanitarian corridors to underserved areas. Efforts focused on enhancing engagement with stakeholders to increase the frequency of supply convoys to hard-to-reach locations. This included active coordination with relevant ministries, civil-military platforms, and the Defence and Security Forces, advocating for regular convoys aligned with WFP distribution plans. Going forward, strengthening coordination with local authorities and partners will help improve operational alignment, streamline processes, and minimise delays. Increased collaboration with local NGOs, community groups, and regional actors, will enhance operational reach. The dynamic evolution of needs in insecure regions requires operational flexibility and real-time assessments to ensure continuity of assistance. WFP will aim to adopt a more dynamic response planning approach, allowing for monthly adjustments based on access, security, and resources, with a focus on areas of greatest need. Resource mobilisation and the use of advance financing mechanisms will also be prioritised to secure sufficient funding to meet planned beneficiary targets and ensure adequate ration sizes. WFP will also focus on internal capacity strengthening to ensure WFP field offices are equipped with tools for real-time reporting and decision-making. Cooperating partners will receive training in targeting methodologies and convoy procedures to improve execution. Lessons learned from previous operations – particularly on convoy participation and airlifts – will be more systematically documented to inform future planning and decision-making.

Due to the nationwide suspension of cash-based transfers, WFP did not provide assistance to beneficiaries through cash and voucher modalities. This is reflected in the zero value for the indicators A.3.1 (value of cash transferred to people) and A.4.1 (total value of vouchers transferred to people).

## Strategic outcome 02

### Data notes for Activity 2:

[1] With WFP's financial and technical contributions, DAMSSE organized a coordination framework to facilitate exchange between stakeholders. WFP also supported national partners in developing, revising, and validating strategic documents on school feeding and nutrition, as well as in organizing workshops to enhance coordination among partners involved in school meals programmes.

[2] These results include the Integrated Support Programme for School Feeding and Nutrition (PISANS), which reached 128,100 students in 349 schools across the target municipalities.

The overachievement in the number of students reached by WFP in 2024 can be attributed to several factors, including additional contributions from donors to expand school feeding activities. This led to a significant increase in the number of assisted schools, particularly in the Est, Boucle du Mouhoun, and Hauts Bassins regions. Additionally, under the Integrated Support Programme for School Feeding and Nutrition programme, the municipality of Boromo recorded the opening of 14 new schools, increasing the total number from 26 to 38.

[3] School gardens contributed to diversifying meals served in school canteens. For instance, in the Plateau Central region, specifically in the municipalities of Zitenga and Zorgho, 167 mt of food (including maize, sorghum, and legumes) were harvested from school fields and consumed in 69 schools. Additionally, nearly 13 mt of vegetables were harvested from 27 school gardens in Zorgho, including tomatoes, cabbage, aubergines, onions, and lettuce, enhancing the variety and nutritional quality of school meals.

[4] These training sessions covered topics such as stock management, best practices in hygiene and nutrition, diversifying school meal menus, and cross-cutting issues like gender equality and risk mitigation related to gender-based violence (GBV) in schools. Kitchen utensils, improved cooking stoves, pallets, and other equipment, such as scales, were provided to 188 schools. Furthermore, 15 laptops were provided to regional and provincial focal points to improve data collection and reporting processes.

### Additional notes for Activity 2:

WFP's school meals programmes integrated gender and age considerations by addressing gendered barriers to education and raising awareness among education actors about gender equality. The conditional monthly family take-home rations promoted girls' education and provided additional incentives for parents to continue sending their daughters to school, thereby reducing the risk of dropout due to early marriage, pregnancy, or child labour. Additionally, WFP extended this assistance to boys in the final years of primary school to prevent dropouts due to child labour. Furthermore, the programme raised awareness about gender-based violence and emphasized the importance of female representation in school management bodies.

Due to the nationwide suspension of cash-based transfers, WFP did not provide cash grants to students. This is reflected in the zero value for the indicator A.3.2, which measures the total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes.

The discrepancy between the higher-than-planned number of students reached with take-home rations (THR) and the lower-than-planned quantity of rations distributed can be explained by fluctuations in the number of beneficiaries throughout the year. While the monthly target was set at 22,400 beneficiaries, actual figures remained below this level from January to October, only peaking in December when new schools were integrated. This meant that while more students were ultimately reached over the year, the total volume of rations distributed was lower than planned, as fewer rations were provided earlier in the year when beneficiary numbers were lower.

The percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score indicator has no reported values for the baseline and 2023 follow-up as data collection for this indicator began in 2024. The low percentage (22 percent) of school-aged children meeting the minimum dietary diversity score can be partly attributed to resource constraints that led to a reduction in the number of schools covered by WFP's emergency school meals programme from the start of the new school year in October 2024. With fewer schools benefiting from school meals, many children had limited access to diverse and nutritionally balanced meals, impacting their dietary diversity. The distribution plan for October-December 2024 aimed to cover 826 schools with 6,000 metric tons of food. However, due to resource constraints, this plan had to be scaled back, limiting deliveries to only 450 metric tons, covering approximately 172 schools.

### Data notes for Activity 3:

[1] Overseen by the Directorate-General for Sectoral Studies and Statistics of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, the joint WFP-UNICEF project in Ouahigouya expands the coverage of the National Social Protection Programme for the Empowerment of Poor and Vulnerable Households (PAMPV). A total of 1,600 beneficiaries will be supported through these economic inclusion activities, with scholarships also provided to children from participating households.

[2] As part of a Nexus project in Ouahigouya, WFP launched a universal health insurance initiative targeting 15,000 people. This project aligns with Burkina Faso's decree which established the Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie Universelle (CNAMU). WFP will cover beneficiaries' annual insurance premiums to ensure access to essential healthcare services for one year.

[3] WFP also collaborated with local organizations specializing in women's entrepreneurship to explore potential ways to assist these beneficiaries in securing microfinancing for income-generating activities.

### Additional notes for Activity 3:



WFP did not provide cash assistance to beneficiaries due to nationwide suspension of cash-based transfers, as indicated by the zero value for the indicator A.3.1, which measures the total value of cash transferred to people.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Three regions were particularly impacted, with more than half of their health facilities either closed or operating at minimal capacity: Sahel (86 percent), Est (65 percent), and Centre-Nord (60 percent). Health Cluster bulletin, November 2024, accessible at the following link: <https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/bulletin-ndeg11-du-cluster-sante-novembre-2024>

[2] The first round of Rapid SMART surveys, conducted in February and March, covered 12 hard-to-reach communes in four conflict-affected regions: Boucle du Mouhoun, Est, Nord, and Sahel. The second round, conducted in October 2024, expanded to 22 communes across the same four regions, plus an additional one: Centre-Nord. Alarming findings showed that 15 communes were in an emergency situation (GAM > 10%), with high or very high prevalence of global acute malnutrition. Twelve communes reported high GAM prevalence (10%-15%), while three reported very high prevalence (above 15%). Worryingly, GAM prevalence among children under 5 years of age exceeded 10% across all five regions, with the Sahel experiencing the worst levels, followed by Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Boucle du Mouhoun.

[3] WFP extended its partnerships to research institutions, notably the Laboratory of Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Food Technology, and Nutrition (LABIOTAN) at Joseph Ki-Zerbo University in Ouagadougou. This collaboration focused on conducting semi-quantitative evaluations of accessibility and coverage (SQUEAC) for acute malnutrition management programmes, as well as studying the impact of emergency nutrition responses. Moreover, WFP engaged with the National Alliance for Food Fortification to prioritize rice fortification as a public health intervention for preventing micronutrient deficiencies. This included a WFP-funded feasibility study which will be completed in 2025.

[4] WFP also partnered with the Burkinabè Agency for Standardization, Metrology, and Quality (ABNORM) to strengthen national regulatory and normative frameworks and establish a quality management system for the production of complementary foods in Burkina Faso. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the National Council for Social Protection and the National Council for the Fight Against AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections to integrate vulnerable people living with HIV into the Unified Social Registry. This partnership aimed to enhance their universal health coverage and support their inclusion in social safety net initiatives.

[5] WFP's nutrition interventions, encompassing malnutrition prevention and the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), were funded through two CSP activities: Activity 1 (Crisis Response) and Activity 4 (Nutrition). Each Activity is accompanied by its respective data table, detailing beneficiary figures for both types of interventions. However, the narratives of the ACR adopt a simplified reporting approach, with malnutrition prevention interventions described under Activity 1 and management of MAM interventions described under Activity 4.

[6] These efforts aimed to reduce vulnerability, prevent the adoption of harmful coping strategies, and uphold human dignity. Beneficiaries also opened savings accounts with local microfinance institutions for their savings and potential credit in the future.

[7] WFP also supported the development of communication tools for the National Strategy for Social and Behaviour Change Communication, aimed at improving the nutrition of mothers, infants, and young children (6-23 months) in Burkina Faso.

[8] Commercial and financial assessments of these units were conducted to improve their business and financial development, making them more autonomous and competitive. Additionally, a market study on infant flours was carried out for four semi-industrial units to measure brand awareness, consumer satisfaction, and understand distributors' sales conditions with the aim of expanding the sales network.

[9] Additionally, WFP provided technical guidance for establishing a new infant flour production facility in Bama commune in the Hauts-Bassins region and selected a consultancy firm to implement the ISO 22000 standard. Thanks to WFP's support, two production units, Vitacerea and SODEPAL, successfully renewed their national food safety standard certifications. Separately from CRIALCES, WFP helped rehabilitate the production building of the semi-industrial unit in Fada N'Gourma (Misola) and replace non-functional equipment.

In April 2024, a national workshop was held in Ouagadougou to review the CRIALCES project's progress, discuss challenges and lessons learned, and capitalize on the integrated approach to improve nutrition-sensitive food systems. The workshop, presided over by the Executive Secretary of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA), included participation from government representatives, NGOs, UN agencies, the European Union, cooperating partners, beneficiaries, and representatives from Misola. In May 2024, a regional steering committee meeting took place with participation from delegations of Mali, Niger, the European Union, and the national steering committees from the three participating countries: Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. The aim was to assess the project's progress in these countries, share challenges and lessons learned, highlight best practices, and discuss future prospects.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] FAO, <https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/bringing-degraded-african-land-back-life>

[2] The objectives of WFP's resilience-building programme are closely aligned with national priorities aimed at fostering self-reliance among vulnerable communities by strengthening their livelihoods and gradually increasing agricultural production. These national plans include the Agro-Pastoral and Fisheries Offensive, the National Strategy for the Restoration, Conservation, and Recovery of Soils, the National Strategy for the Recovery of Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities, the National Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Strategic Investment Plan, and the Programme for the Empowerment of Poor and Vulnerable Households.

WFP's targeting strategy for its resilience-building interventions follow a three-pronged approach (3PA) to ensure effective programme design and implementation. At the national level, the integrated context analysis (ICA) classifies geographic areas based on food security trends, exposure to climate shocks, and additional factors such as land degradation and livelihood patterns. At the regional level, the seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) process engages governments, NGOs, and communities to develop multi-year, multi-sectoral operational plans, ensuring alignment with local priorities. At the communal level, community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises involve local stakeholders in identifying vulnerabilities, defining eligibility criteria and selecting beneficiaries.

[3] The Sahel Resilience Partnership covered the following regions in 2024: Nord, Centre-Nord, Est, Centre-Est and Plateau-Central.

[4] For example, in the Centre-Nord region, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to the most food-insecure people, including both IDPs and members of host communities, during the lean season. Subsequently, WFP supported the same beneficiaries through livelihood activities, assisting approximately 56,000 individuals, half of whom were IDPs.

[5] Access constraints resulting from insecurity hindered the implementation in various areas. In the Centre-Nord region, WFP has been forced to suspend resilience activities in six communes since 2018. In the East region, resilience activities were suspended in the province of Gnagna in 2024. However, in the Sahel region, resilience activities resumed in three communes where they had been suspended since 2022. In 2024, 11 resilience sites were closed, while 105 remained operational.

[6] Asset creation activities integrated nutrition objectives by supporting communities in producing diverse and nutritious foods. In the Nord region, for example, WFP facilitated market gardening and aquaculture, establishing two sites with adjacent fishponds. Equipped with solar-powered irrigation systems, each site produced fresh vegetables across three agricultural cycles annually, while fishponds improved dietary diversity and protein intake.

[7] The smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programme was also affected by the renewal of cooperating partners in 2024, resulting in fewer producer organizations receiving training sessions than planned.

[8] Implemented in partnership with government technical services, these livestock distribution initiatives supplied 5,000 poultry and 900 goats, along with feed and veterinary care.

[9] The vocational and livelihood training covered multiple fields, including tailoring, masonry, welding, carpentry, livestock farming, mechanics, solar electricity, and phone repair. Participants also gained skills in financial education, microenterprise management, and sustainable agricultural techniques such as nursery management, hydroponic farming, and ecological charcoal production. Additionally, specialized training covered livestock feed production, fish farming, beekeeping, cowpea conservation, and cattle fattening, equipping communities with practical skills to enhance their livelihoods and economic resilience.

[10] A national association based in Ouahigouya (Association Formation Développement Ruralité) benefitted from enhanced access to markets, securing a contract to supply 100 metric tons of aflatoxin-free peanuts to a local enterprise which produces specialized nutritious foods for preventing malnutrition among children. This provided the producer organization with a stable and profitable market outlet.

[11] To provide smallholders with comprehensive support, the micro-insurance project is geographically aligned with the SAMS programme. Moreover, WFP conducted awareness campaigns to highlight the benefits of micro-insurance in nearly 350 localities across four regions. These campaigns targeted a wide range of stakeholders, including producer organizations, civil society groups, local authorities, traditional chiefs, technical agents, local development advisors, and governorate representatives.

Additional notes:

WFP integrated gender and age considerations into its resilience programme by actively involving women and youth in every stage of community-based planning and decision-making processes. Through gender- and age-specific focus groups, WFP identified the distinct needs of these groups, ensuring that they informed the design of activities. Specific initiatives, such as negotiating land rights to establish market gardening sites, contributed to economically empower women and girls. As part of this strategy, WFP aimed to rehabilitate degraded lands with a target of 60 percent women beneficiaries.

The indicator "Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems" was calculated based on a sample of 17 WFP-supported farmers' organizations. These organizations benefited from various forms of assistance, including training on good agricultural practices and production techniques, as well as the provision of agricultural equipment to reduce post-harvest losses, such as metal silos, PICS bags, and aflatoxin control kits. Among the 17 farmers' organizations, six successfully met the requirements and supplied food commodities to WFP.

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met the requirements and supplied food commodities to WFP.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] Warehouse managers and phytosanitary officers were trained in Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point system to manage food safety risks such as contaminants, as well as Integrated Pest Management and fumigation to minimize food losses due to infestation. Furthermore, a total of 132 SONAGESS food suppliers in Burkina Faso received training on post-harvest management and good production practices to ensure the quality assurance of products delivered to the institution.

[2] These warehouses were strategically installed in four towns: Tenkodogo, Dédougou, Gaoua, and Banfora.

[3] These efforts enabled SE-CNSA to fulfil its core mission of implementing the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN), monitoring food and nutrition security indicators, and coordinating the early warning system.

[4] The annual workplan aims to ensure harmonized approaches and better coordination among stakeholders involved in anticipatory action, anchor anticipatory action within government policies through the development of a National Strategy for Anticipatory Action, develop advocacy strategies to mobilize resources effectively.

[5] Moreover, in collaboration with SE-CNSA, WFP organized five regional workshops involving over 30 stakeholders, including local authorities, technical services, civil society organizations, and representatives from agro-pastoral communities. These workshops emphasized the importance of anticipatory approaches in disaster management, focusing on proactive measures to reduce the impact of shocks such as droughts and floods.

[6] Moving forward, ANAM's technical capacity will be strengthened through the adoption of innovative data-merging techniques, enabling the agency to generate high-quality localized forecasts that are particularly valuable for anticipatory action.

[7] UNICEF and WFP also supported the development of an operational manual for the RSU, which introduced two enrolment methods: community-based enrolment for vulnerable households in rural areas and universal enrolment in urban areas.

Additional notes:

The Government's decision to suspend cash-based transfers in 2023 impacted social protection initiatives in 2024, prompting adjustments in the operationalization of the PAMPV, particularly through a shift towards income-generating activities. UNICEF and WFP have been actively supporting this review process as part of their joint social protection project.

## Strategic outcome 06

[1] Despite achievements, certain activities were delayed due to funding constraints, security risks, logistical challenges, and electricity issues. In particular, limited financial resources hindered the deployment of connectivity infrastructure in remote and conflict-affected areas. ITCS relied on WFP flexible funding and UN inter-agency cost-sharing mechanisms to sustain essential services. Going forward, additional funding will be mobilized to improve service quality, and ensure uninterrupted support for humanitarian operations in Burkina Faso.

[2] To sustain operations, UNHAS relied on donor contributions and revenue generated through its partial cost-recovery system. Following a unanimous decision by the Steering Committee (SC), cargo fees for local NGOs were reduced by 25 percent, bringing the rate to USD 1.5/kg as of September 2024.

[3] The Logistics Cluster Information Exchange (Log:ie) platform was used to share updated information related to available storage and road status.

Additional notes:

In 2025, UNHAS plans to construct a terminal at Wendou-Dori, fully rehabilitate the airstrip to improve operational safety and efficiency, and install perimeter fencing to secure the area. This will enable fixed-wing aircraft operations, reducing costs by half while doubling flight capacity between Ouagadougou and Dori. Additionally, the helipad in Ouahigouya will be completed to support helicopter operations in this strategic region.

Indicators included in the output data table of Activity 7 show zero values due to activities not being implemented as a result of the nationwide suspension of cash-based transfers.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Global Gender Gap Report 2024, <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/>

[2] UNDP, <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2023-24reporten.pdf>

[3] Source: <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-atlas/regions-and-countries/burkina-faso/>

[4] UN Women, <https://data.unwomen.org/country/burkina-faso>

[5] UN Women, <https://data.unwomen.org/country/burkina-faso>

[6] OCHA, <https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/2024-sahel-humanitarian-needs-and-requirements-overview>

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Insecurity, violence, and forced displacement have further exacerbated vulnerabilities for men, women, boys, and girls, who face threats such as deliberate burning of granaries by armed groups, looting, theft, and extortion of goods, including livestock, food supplies, and medicine. Women have been particularly affected, facing physical assaults, threats, and restrictions on income-generating activities. Large-scale population movements placed immense pressure on host communities, particularly in transit areas where competition for grazing and farming resources has intensified. Additional information: Global Protection Cluster, <https://globalprotectioncluster.org/publications/2090/reports/global-protection-update/global-protection-update-protection-amidst>

[2] WFP also conducted a preliminary internal analysis to identify key conflict dynamics and inform further mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity.

[3] Information on preferred communication channels was gathered through community consultations conducted in the field. This process ensured that the selected channels aligned with community preferences and were inclusive, allowing for effective and accessible communication tailored to the diverse populations served.

[4] Aggregated trend analysis of CFM data is triangulated with other relevant sources, such as process monitoring data and protection analysis, to inform programmatic decision-making.

[5] The cases still under review by the end of the year (representing 1 percent of total cases in 2024) were due to certain CFM users being unavailable because of telephone network disruptions.

## Partnerships

[1] Moving forward, a new partnership with Columbia University will enhance ANAM's ability to produce high-resolution forecasts, ensuring climate-vulnerable communities benefit from timely weather forecasts to better withstand climatic shocks.

[2] Adopting the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) ensures transparency and due diligence processes in partner selection.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,405,614	1,310,918	93%
	female	1,577,596	1,516,609	96%
	total	2,983,210	2,827,527	95%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	165,048	150,298	91%
	female	162,786	150,951	93%
	total	327,834	301,249	92%
24-59 months	male	190,515	163,909	86%
	female	166,508	149,725	90%
	total	357,023	313,634	88%
5-11 years	male	321,961	321,495	100%
	female	284,465	312,485	110%
	total	606,426	633,980	105%
12-17 years	male	261,949	267,629	102%
	female	295,872	292,395	99%
	total	557,821	560,024	100%
18-59 years	male	422,363	370,697	88%
	female	624,247	573,376	92%
	total	1,046,610	944,073	90%
60+ years	male	43,778	36,890	84%
	female	43,718	37,677	86%
	total	87,496	74,567	85%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,841,270	1,457,477	79%
Refugee	20,000	20,671	103%
IDP	1,121,940	1,349,319	120%
Returnee	0	60	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	26,700	75,506	282%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	700,000	398,090	56%
Malnutrition prevention programme	212,606	166,235	78%
Malnutrition treatment programme	295,904	329,239	111%
School based programmes	345,900	506,605	146%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	56,000	27,998	49%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,557,200	1,470,162	94%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	16,144	6,797	42%
Corn Soya Blend	11,928	2,928	25%
Iodised Salt	572	208	36%
LNS	1,381	984	71%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	2	-
Rice	32,754	12,901	39%
Sorghum/Millet	21,429	10,553	49%
Split Peas	0	1,935	-
Vegetable Oil	4,112	1,726	42%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,639	1,339	82%
Corn Soya Blend	774	540	70%
Iodised Salt	39	12	31%
Rice	7,010	3,334	48%
Sorghum/Millet	0	666	-
Vegetable Oil	515	378	73%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	5,028	1,144	23%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	334	373	112%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	218	41	19%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	3,900	996	26%
Rice	10,400	3,001	29%
Sorghum/Millet	0	456	-
Split Peas	0	167	-
Vegetable Oil	1,300	285	22%



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	24,624,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	3,420,000	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	3,874,601	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	68,529	-
Cash	8,740,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected refugees receive in a timely manner food, nutritional products, school meals, cash-based transfers (CBT), non-food items, in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their basic food needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All;	General	Female	10,640	14,357	
	Children	Distribution;	Male	9,360	12,797	
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>27,154</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		3,360	
			Male		3,123	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>6,483</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	3,996	1,852.88	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		17.13	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	7,200,000	4,954,087	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number		305,100	
CSP Output 02: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional food assistance for assets or trainings to meet their food requirements while improving their livelihoods.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	51,000	5,878	
			Male	49,000	5,649	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>11,527</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	11,700	521.4	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	18,000,000	345,810	
CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected IDPs and host communities receive in a timely manner food, nutritional products, CBT, non-food items, in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their basic food needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	506 489 <b>995</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Therapeutic feeding (treatment of SAM)	Female Total	2,817 2,817	2,663 2,663
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total		198 198
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	57,889 59,051 <b>116,940</b>	54,677 50,471 <b>105,148</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	77,134 80,283 <b>157,417</b>	77,888 81,066 <b>158,954</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	33,754 8,006 <b>41,760</b>	36,139 <b>36,139</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	35,433 35,433	65,553 65,553
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	751,200 718,800 <b>1,470,000</b>	739,240 710,251 <b>1,449,491</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	63,497	32,471.39

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	12,149	3,788.38
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	24,624,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,420,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	166,320,000	92,160,758
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	358,200	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	48,996,000	9,402,584
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Therapeutic feeding (treatment of SAM)	Number	226,920	390,602
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	16,466,220	18,773,350

CSP Output 07: Crisis impacted children attending primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including take home rations, to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	76,500	174,217
			Male	73,500	168,861
			<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>343,078</b>
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	15,000	
			Male	15,000	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	9,127	3,162.35

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat MAM.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		1,794
			Total		1,794
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		25.91

B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		1.93
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		23.98

### Other Output

#### 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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 07: Crisis impacted children attending primary school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals, including take home rations, to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	500	752
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHS receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	30,000	0

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All GD - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥90	≥70	28		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥70	28		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥70	28		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> All GD - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>90	>66	74		Secondary data
	Male	0	>90	>66	74		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>90	>66	74		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	>1	0	1	Secondary data
<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	<5	10	12.7	WFP survey
	Male	15	<3	<5	10	10.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15	<3	<5	10	11.1	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.1	>80	≥70	57	16	WFP survey
	Male	53.1	>80	≥70	53	16	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53.1	>80	≥70	55	16	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.6	<15	<20	21	40	WFP survey
	Male	40.6	<15	<20	21	40	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.6	<15	<20	21	40	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.3	<5	<10	22	44	WFP survey
	Male	6.3	<5	<10	26	44	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.3	<5	<10	24	44	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>4	≥60	6	4.8	WFP survey
	Male	7	>7	≥60	2	6.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	>6	≥60	4	5.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	<35	<30	79	84.8	WFP survey
	Male	40	<40	<30	83	66.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	<40	<30	81	70.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	<61	<10	15	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	53	<53	<10	15	27.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	54	<54	<10	15	24	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	>10	≥60	52	14.8	WFP survey
	Male	11	>11	≥60	45	12.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10	>10	≥60	48	13.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	<53	<30	41	69.8	WFP survey
	Male	65	<65	<30	46	63.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	63	<63	<30	44	65.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<37	<10	7	15.4	WFP survey
	Male	24	<24	<10	9	23.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	<27	<10	8	21.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	>6	≥60	7	7	WFP survey
	Male	6	>6	≥60	8	7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	>6	≥60	8	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	<17	<30	33	11	WFP survey
	Male	22	<22	<30	30	23	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21	<21	<30	31	19	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	<77	<10	60	82	WFP survey
	Male	72	<72	<10	62	70	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	73	<73	<10	61	74	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.8	<5	<10	11	9.8	WFP survey
	Male	7.3	<5	<10	10	7.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	<5	<10	10	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.8	<10	<5	7	10.8	WFP survey
	Male	10.8	<10	<5	11	10.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.8	<10	<5	9	10.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19.1	<5	<15	14	19.1	WFP survey
	Male	17	<5	<15	16	17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1,739	<5	<15	16	17.6	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	60.3	≥80	≥70	68	60.3	WFP survey
	Male	64.5	≥80	≥70	63	64.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	63.2	≥80	≥70	65	63.2	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	13	>80	≥70	15	8.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	≥80	≥50	37		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	26		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥50	32		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	≥80	≥50	41		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	41		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥50	41		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥40	≥20	4		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥20	3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥40	≥20	3		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	≥80	≥30	20		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥30	18		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥30	19		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	<5	5	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	13.5	<3	<5	4	6.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.5	<3	<5	4	6.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.1	>80	≥70	63	23.7	WFP survey
	Male	56.1	>80	≥70	51	29.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53.9	>80	≥70	56	27.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	50.2	<15	<20	21	51.6	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	<15	<20	30	44.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41.9	<15	<20	26	46.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.7	<5	<10	16	24.7	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	<5	<10	19	26.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.1	<5	<10	18	25.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.1	<5	<10	10	12.1	WFP survey
	Male	12.1	<5	<10	10	12.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.1	<5	<10	10	12.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.3	<10	<5	3	5.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.1	<10	<5	3	8.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.1	<10	<5	3	7.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.7	<5	<15	14	11.7	WFP survey
	Male	13.4	<5	<15	21	13.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.8	<5	<15	19	12.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	70.8	≥80	≥70	73	70.8	WFP survey
	Male	66.5	≥80	≥70	66	66.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	68	≥80	≥70	68	68	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	10	>80	≥70	15	32	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	≥80	≥50	30	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	28	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥50	29	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	≥80	≥50	58	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	56	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥50	57	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥20	≥10	4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥10	3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥20	≥10	3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	≥70	≥25	23	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥25	20	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥25	21	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: New IDPs - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.04	<3	<5	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	16.99	<3	<5	6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.64	<3	<5	6.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	9	>80	>70	32	WFP survey
	Male	10	>80	>70	32	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9	>80	>70	32	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<15	<20	52	WFP survey
	Male	39	<15	<20	53	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38	<15	<20	52	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	56	<5	<10	16	WFP survey
	Male	51	<5	<10	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53	<5	<10	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<5	<10	6	WFP survey
	Male	28	<5	<10	6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25	<5	<10	6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	<10	<5	3	WFP survey
	Male	20	<10	<5	3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19	<10	<5	3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29	<5	<15	19	WFP survey
	Male	27	<5	<15	18	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28	<5	<15	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35	≥80	≥70	72	WFP survey
	Male	26	≥80	≥70	74	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29	≥80	≥70	73	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	5	>80	>70	19	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	4	>80	>70	9	WFP survey
	Male	3	>80	>70	10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	>80	>70	10	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	25	>80	>70	41	WFP survey
	Male	31	>80	>70	49	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28	>80	>70	46	WFP survey



Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	1	>80	>70	1	WFP survey
	Male	1	>80	>70	1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	>80	>70	1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4	>80	>70	9	WFP survey
	Male	3	>80	>70	10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	>80	>70	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	<5	20	WFP survey
	Male	19	<3	<5	12	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19	<3	<5	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	77.5	>80	≥70	9	WFP survey
	Male	81.9	>80	≥70	15	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	>80	≥70	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.6	<15	<20	39	WFP survey
	Male	13	<15	<20	44	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15	<15	<20	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	<5	<10	52	WFP survey
	Male	5.1	<5	<10	41	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	<5	<10	48	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>25	≥60	0	WFP survey
	Male	13	>13	≥60	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14	>14	≥60	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<42	<30	81	WFP survey
	Male	52	<52	<30	73	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51	<51	<30	77	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	<33	<10	19	WFP survey
	Male	35	<35	<10	27	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35	<35	<10	23	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>25	≥60	4	WFP survey
	Male	16	>16	≥60	5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	>18	≥70	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	<75	<30	74	WFP survey
	Male	71	<71	<30	67	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	71	<71	<30	72	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<10	22	WFP survey
	Male	13	<13	<10	28	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11	<11	<10	24	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	≥60	1	WFP survey
	Male	7	>7	≥60	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	>6	≥60	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<42	<30	25	WFP survey
	Male	36	<36	<30	28	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37	<37	<30	26	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	<58	<10	74	WFP survey
	Male	56	<56	<10	72	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57	<57	<10	73	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4	<5	<10	7	WFP survey
	Male	4	<5	<10	9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	<5	<10	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10	<10	<5	34	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<5	26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10	<10	<5	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20	<5	<15	43	WFP survey
	Male	20	<5	<15	51	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20	<5	<15	46	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	66	≥80	≥70	16	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥80	≥70	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	66	≥80	≥70	15	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	17.9	>80	≥70	6	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						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 08: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	71,750	80,260	
			Male	71,750	78,213	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>143,500</b>	<b>158,473</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	11,200	22,997	
			Male	11,200	9,301	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>32,298</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5,134	4,483.83	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,311,236		
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	17,415,000	18,735,434	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	5,407,200	3,946,649	
Activity 03: Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls						
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 09: Targeted beneficiaries of the single registry including those living in peri urban areas and persons with disabilities receive timely and adequate food/CBT to meet their food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female	34,272		
			Male	32,928		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>67,200</b>		
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Macro Insurance	Female	13,617	19,783	
			Male	13,083	17,419	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>37,202</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,842	1,785.08	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,563,365		

#### Other Output

Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls						
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						

CSP Output 08: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals that meet their food and nutrition needs and support school attendance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	539	539
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	10	0
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	539	539
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	School feeding (on-site)	Number	19	13
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,012	1,365
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	500	1,220
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	161,635	128,100
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	272	349
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	18	2

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 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, by grade: Retention rate	Female	25	>95	>91	98.2	91	WFP survey
	Male	23	>95	>91	98.1	91	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	24	>95	>91	98.1	91	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> cantine - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Female	56	>90	>80	95	80.97	WFP survey
	Male	67	>90	>80	95	76.58	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	61.5	>90	>80	95	78.77	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3	<5	<5	1.22	9.11	WFP survey
	Male	2	<5	<5	1.04	10.66	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.5	<5	<5	1.16	9.91	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.8	<5	<10	3	8.4	WFP survey
	Male	5.1	<5	<10	4	6.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.8	<5	<10	3	7.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16	<5	<5	1	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	9.6	<5	<5	2	1.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.5	<5	<5	1	2.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.9	<5	<15	7	9.8	WFP survey
	Male	12.1	<5	<15	5	13	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.1	<5	<15	6	11.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	67.3	>85	≥70	89	77.5	WFP survey
	Male	73.2	>85	≥70	89	79.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70.6	>85	≥70	90	78.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> school-age children - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥0	0	1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> school-age children - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>80	≥60	24	2.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	≥60	23	3.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>80	≥60	24	3.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>15	<30	67	87.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	>15	<30	68	83.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>15	<30	67	84.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<10	9	9.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	<10	9	13.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<5	<10	9	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>80	≥60	37	7.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	≥60	34	10.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>80	≥60	36	8.9	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>15	<30	58	68.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>15	<30	59	69.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>15	<30	59	70.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<10	5	23.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	<10	7	19.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<5	<10	6	20.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>80	≥60	10	17.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	≥60	11	15.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>80	≥60	11	15	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>15	<30	40	46.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	>15	<30	39	37.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>15	<30	39	42	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<10	50	36.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	<10	50	47.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<5	<10	50	43	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> school-age children - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	5	>10	>10	6	-10	WFP survey
	Male	4.5	>10	>10	8	-10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.7	>10	>10	7	-10	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	22.8	>80	≥23	54	17.4	WFP survey
	Male	21.2	>80	≥21	47	22.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.9	>80	≥22	50	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	55.6	<15	<56	23	51.2	WFP survey
	Male	59.6	<15	<60	28	51.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57	<15	<58	26	51.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.6	<5	<22	23	31.4	WFP survey
	Male	19.2	<5	<19	24	26.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.3	<5	<20	24	28.9	WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female	59.8	>90	>80	84	86.01	Secondary data
	Male	49.5	>90	>80	85	88.13	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	54.6	>90	>80	85	87.07	Secondary data
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	0	≥70	≥70	23		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	21		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	22		WFP survey

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						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 11: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Therapeutic feeding (treatment of SAM)	Female		2,333	
			Total		2,333	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		90	
			Total		90	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	14,941	10,117	
			Male	15,551	9,338	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30,492</b>	<b>19,455</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	18,667	32,971	
			Male	19,429	34,317	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>38,096</b>	<b>67,288</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	23,414	5,493	
			Total	23,414	5,493	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	61,146	30,366	
			Total	61,146	30,366	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	5,581	1,557.44	

B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	218	40.93
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	5,362	1,516.51

### Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: NTA-1.4: 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	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1,144	931

CSP Output 11: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	US\$	1,193,524	838,525
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	1,353	960

CSP Output 12: Targeted beneficiaries receive SBCC that improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	302,971	609,868
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	302,971	609,868

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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<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 reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	80	>99	>99	114		Secondary data
	Male	99	>99	>99	157		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	86	>99	>99	126		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	=150,000	=0	0	0	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	=40,000	=0	0	0	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	=10,000	=0	0	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	0	1	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: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	>60	≥70	33	29	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	≥70	27	26.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>60	≥70	30	28	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	>60	≥70	50	35.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	≥70	50	28.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>60	≥70	50	32.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	>60	≥70	4.2	2.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	≥70	2.8	2.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>60	≥70	3.5	2.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>60	≥70	22	16.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	≥70	19	15	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>60	≥70	20	16	WFP survey
<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							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	8	>10	>60	22	7	WFP survey

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	9.9	<3	<7	5		Secondary data
	Male	9.9	<3	<7	5		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	9.9	<3	<7	5	5.58	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	5	<2	<2	0.08		WFP survey
	Male	5	<2	<2	0.08		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	<2	<2	0.08	0.17	WFP survey
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5	<5	<5	1		WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5	1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	<5	<5	1	0.86	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	80	≥90	≥75	100		Secondary data
	Male	80	≥90	≥75	100		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥90	≥75	100	93.4	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>50			WFP survey
	Male	0	>70	>50			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>50			WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	30	>75	>70	80		Secondary data
	Male	30	>75	>70	80		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	30	>75	>70	80		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					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 15: Targeted vulnerable populations receive timely food assistance for asset creation to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female		3,217
			Male		3,090
			<b>Total</b>		<b>6,307</b>
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	305,999	219,133
			Male	294,001	161,123
			<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>380,256</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female		19,836
			Male		18,468
			<b>Total</b>		<b>38,304</b>
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	15,600	4,905.41
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	8,740,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		68,529
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	48,000,000	19,839,990
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Micro / Meso Insurance	Number		38,304
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 17: 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.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	28,560	14,559
			Male	27,440	13,439
			<b>Total</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>27,998</b>

Other Output					
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					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 15: Targeted vulnerable populations receive timely food assistance for asset creation to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number Number	14 10,020	14 11,920
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 16: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	71	31
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	34	34
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5,000	4,660
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	253	253
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	47	47
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	Food assistance for asset	Number	15,140	15,140
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	5
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.g.1: Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	20,790	20,790
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	80,000	83,342
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	1,000	901

D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	100
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Food assistance for asset	Number	4,573	4,573
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1F: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(female)	Food assistance for asset	Number	2,744	2,744
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1M: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(male)	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,829	1,829

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 17: Targeted smallholder farmers have improved access to innovative production technologies, best practices, structured markets and pro-smallholder services to enhance their role in the value chain including in relation to home-grown school feeding.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	15	0

CSP Output 17: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	150	160
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	60
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	64

F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	24
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,000	148
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,500	101
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,000	9,774
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,000	9,442
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	600	506
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	400	563
F.15: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.15.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	48
F.16: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.16.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	38
F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	23

F.18: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.18.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	22
F.19: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.19.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	22
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	54,000	13,711
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	76,300	14,287
F.20: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.20.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	550	63
F.21: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.21.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	13
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	20
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,500	1,943
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,000	1,866
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,500	1,692
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,500	1,655

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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	38,500	38,304
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 (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	414,348	414,348
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	320,000	352,163
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	31,130	37,202
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	5,500	3,628
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,175,694.16	1,175,694.16
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	67,000	67,000
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 (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,500,000	1,500,000
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	126,000	126,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	16,573,918	16,573,918



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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	1,000,000	1,000,000
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual Individual	800 0	716 716
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	716,946	669,961
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	97,000	0

CSP Output 18: Value chain actors, especially the private sector, benefit from an enhanced enabling environment to strengthen local economy.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	661	166
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50,000	33,944
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	510	510
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	6
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	60

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Burkina Faso / Smallholder farmers and communities / HIS1 / FFA - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	=20,000	=10,000	7,440	1,500	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	=20,000	=10,000	7,440	1,500	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and communities - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0		>2	1	0	Secondary data
<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							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	<2	<5	6		WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6	<3	<5	1.2	10.66	WFP survey
	Male	6	<3	<5	1.04	9.11	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	<3	<5	1.2	9.91	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.6	>80	≥70	25	17.4	WFP survey
	Male	37.6	>80	≥70	27	22.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.6	>80	≥70	26	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	49.5	<15	<20	50	51.1	WFP survey
	Male	49.5	<15	<20	54	51.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.5	<15	<20	51	51.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12.9	<5	<10	25	31.4	WFP survey
	Male	12.9	<5	<10	19	26.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.9	<5	<10	23	28.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.2	<4	<5	3	16.6	WFP survey
	Male	4.2	<4	<4	4	19.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.2	<4	<3	3	17.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.5	<10	<7	7	8.6	WFP survey
	Male	14.5	<10	<5	5	9.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.5	<10	<6	6	9.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.8	<6	<1	1	35.1	WFP survey
	Male	16.8	<6	<2	2	24.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.8	<6	<2	2	29.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	64.6	>80	≥70	89	39.7	WFP survey
	Male	64.6	>80	≥70	89	46.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	64.6	>80	≥70	89	43.1	WFP survey

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥90	≥80	95		WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	40	≥90	≥80	92	85.6	WFP survey
	Male	40	≥90	≥80	91	86.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥90	≥80	92	85.6	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female			≥80	92		WFP survey
	Male			≥80	90		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥90	≥80	91	86.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and communities - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	35	≥45	≥50	37		Joint survey
	Male	35	≥45	≥50	40		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35	≥45	≥50	39	17.15	Joint survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5,000,000	≥4,000,000	3,987,628	702,322	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5,000,000	≥4,000,000	3,987,628	702,322	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	>0	0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	>0	0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	>0	0	0	Secondary data

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	
Other Output					
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.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 20: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 19: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	219	219
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	6	6

C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	US\$	397,753.33	397,753.33
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### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Institutional - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥1	1	1	Secondary data
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥1	4	4	Secondary data
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥1	1	1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Institutional - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	5	≥5	>5	4		WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female			≥15,000	0		Secondary data
	Male			≥15,000	0		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥18,000	≥30,000	0	3,400	Secondary data

<b>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.</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing</b>					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 21: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services and expertise provided to humanitarian and development partners to receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.13: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.13.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	SC/Other Services	Number	3	0
H.5: Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government-to-person payments systems	H.5.1: Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government – to-person payments systems	SC/Other Services	US\$	20,000	0
H.6: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments	H.6.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments	SC/Other Services	US\$	20,000,000	0
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	SC/Other Services	US\$	24,000	0
<b>Activity 09: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.</b>					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 23: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	Common Air Transport Services	%	100	90
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.4: Number of locations where UNHAS operations were established	Common Air Transport Services	Number	20	31
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	90	135
H.24: Number of timely medical and security evacuations performed	H.24.1: Number of timely evacuated passengers for medical and for security reasons	Common Air Transport Services	Number	5	28
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	1,200	783
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	20,000	21,682

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> 06: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year. - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	>95	>90	89.5	94.5	WFP programme monitoring

#### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 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> Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	87	>90	>90	82	82	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 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 women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	50	=60	=50	37		WFP survey
	Male	50	=40	=50	38		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	38		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				143		WFP survey
	Male				198		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>				341		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				795		WFP survey
	Male				827		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>				1,622		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				779		WFP survey
	Male				843		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>				1,622		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed	Female				795		WFP survey
	Male				827		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>				1,622		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 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							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	>90	>70	72		WFP survey
	Male	0	>90	>70	71		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>90	>70	71		WFP survey



## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Does not meet standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Joint survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	10,000	>60,000	>25,000	18,667	18,339	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10,000	>40,000	>25,000	17,934	17,621	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20,000	>100,000	>50,000	36,601	35,960	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	86	>95	>90	99.54	98.18	WFP survey
	Male	87	>95	>90	99.79	98.89	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	86	>95	>90	99.69	98.5	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	>99	>98	96.62	100	WFP survey
	Male	97	>99	>98	96.29	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	97	>99	>98	96.42	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	68	>90	>80	88.94	98.18	WFP survey
	Male	75	>90	>80	93	98.89	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	74	>90	>80	91.37	98.5	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CHILDREN - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=95	98.3	99.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=95	98.08	99.18	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=95	98.22	99.52	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=98	98.73	99.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=98	98.23	99.18	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=98	98.55	99.52	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=95	98.3	99.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=95	98.08	99.39	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=95	98.22	99.23	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation &amp; Safety Nets</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	>90	>90	98.3	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>90	>90	98.08	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>90	>90	98.22	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=90	96.62	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=90	96.29	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=90	96.42	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	>90	>90	88.94	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>90	>90	93	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>90	>90	91.37	100	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** CH & PLW/Gs - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	86	>90	>95	99.54	98.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	>90	>95	99.79	98.89	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	86	>90	>95	99.69	98.5	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	>99	>98	96.62	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	>99	>98	96.29	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97	>99	>98	96.42	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	78	>90	>80	88.94	98.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	>90	>80	93	98.89	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	74	>90	>80	91.37	98.5	WFP programme monitoring

**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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** ALL - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=90	98.3	99.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=90	98.08	98.58	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=90	98.22	99.02	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=90	98.73	99.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=90	98.23	99.25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=90	98.55	99.41	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=90	98.3	99.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=90	98.08	99.25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=90	98.22	99.41	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	≥2,000,000	≥2,000,000	1,527,240	1,535,775	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥2,000,000	≥2,000,000	1,325,376	1,404,397	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4,000,000	≥4,000,000	2,852,616	2,940,172	WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	71	≥80	≥80	74.15	90.91	WFP survey
	Male	76	≥80	≥80	70.51	88.89	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	73	≥80	≥80	72.69	90	WFP survey

# Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	0		Secondary data
<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	50		Secondary data
<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	46.67		Secondary data
<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value voucher transfer for services - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	28.21	25	Secondary data

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	8	≥12	≥12	10.5		Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	57.96	≥98	≥70	57.96		WFP survey
	Male	42.06	≥98	≥70	42.06		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.38	≥98	≥70	49.38		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CH & PWLB - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Value voucher transfer for services - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	7.62	≥13	≥7	57.96	7.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.51	≥8	≥5	42.06	2.51	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.95	≥21	≥12	49.38	4.95	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> SF ONS - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Burkina Faso - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets							

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	=100	>40	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	=100	>40	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	60	=100	>40	0		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** CH & PLWG - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

**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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	40	=100	>70	87.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	=100	>70	84.83		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	40	=100	>70	86.3		WFP programme monitoring



Cover page photo © © WFP/Benoit Lognone

Life-saving food assistance airlifted by WFP is unloaded from a heavy-lift helicopter in Djibo.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

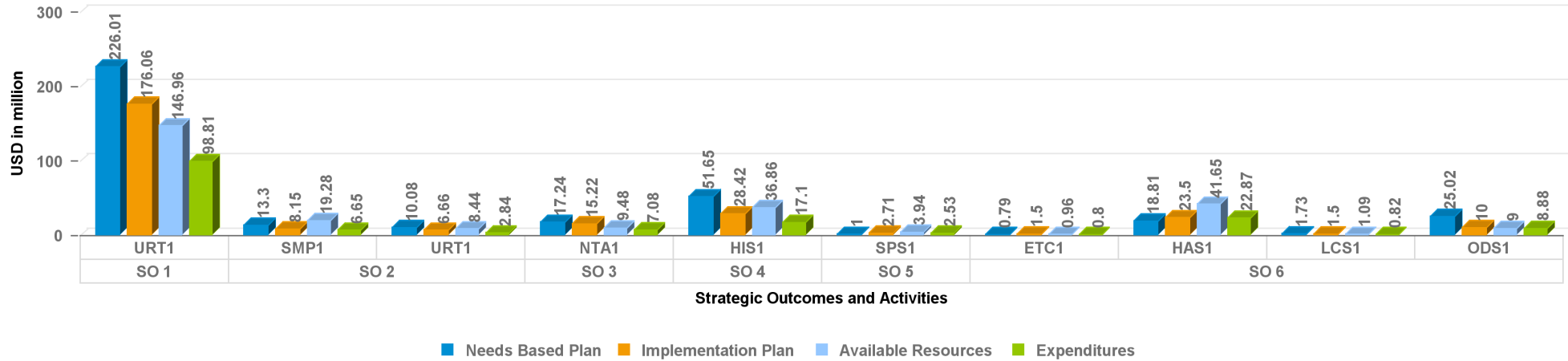
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 2	SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls
SO 2	URT1	Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls
SO 3	NTA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting
SO 4	HIS1	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
SO 5	SPS1	: 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.
SO 6	ETC1	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.
SO 6	HAS1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.
SO 6	LCS1	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.
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas, including those affected by recurrent climate shocks, have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems by 2023	Non Activity Specific	0	0	21,405	0
		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	51,654,346	28,419,345	36,860,342	17,096,175
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>51,654,346</b>	<b>28,419,345</b>	<b>36,881,747</b>	<b>17,096,175</b>
2.2	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	435,337	0
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	17,238,838	15,224,557	9,476,269	7,075,622
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>17,238,838</b>	<b>15,224,557</b>	<b>9,911,607</b>	<b>7,075,622</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	5,386	0
2.1	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	226,007,515	176,060,073	146,955,969	98,810,086
	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	13,302,091	8,145,279	19,281,023	6,652,249
		Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	10,080,191	6,657,463	8,438,732	2,841,895
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>249,389,797</b>	<b>190,862,815</b>	<b>174,681,110</b>	<b>108,304,230</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	25,019,230	10,000,000	9,003,345	8,882,186
		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.	791,300	1,500,000	963,892	795,442
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	18,808,001	23,500,000	41,654,039	22,868,079
		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.	1,732,500	1,500,000	1,089,307	824,277
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>46,351,031</b>	<b>36,500,000</b>	<b>52,710,582</b>	<b>33,369,985</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,813	0
		: Provide capacity-strengthening support including emergency response, early warning systems, supply chain, National P4P, weather insurance, nutrition-sensitive social safety net data collection and management, to national institutions and partners.	1,000,000	2,707,279	3,939,885	2,528,677
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,707,279</b>	<b>3,942,698</b>	<b>2,528,677</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,478,198	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,478,198</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>365,634,012</b>	<b>273,713,996</b>	<b>279,605,942</b>	<b>168,374,689</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>13,728,028</b>	<b>8,416,469</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>377,634,012</b>	<b>285,713,996</b>	<b>293,333,970</b>	<b>176,791,158</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>22,866,588</b>	<b>17,892,913</b>	<b>12,870,142</b>	<b>12,870,142</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>400,500,600</b>	<b>303,606,909</b>	<b>306,204,112</b>	<b>189,661,300</b>



Michael Hemling  
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

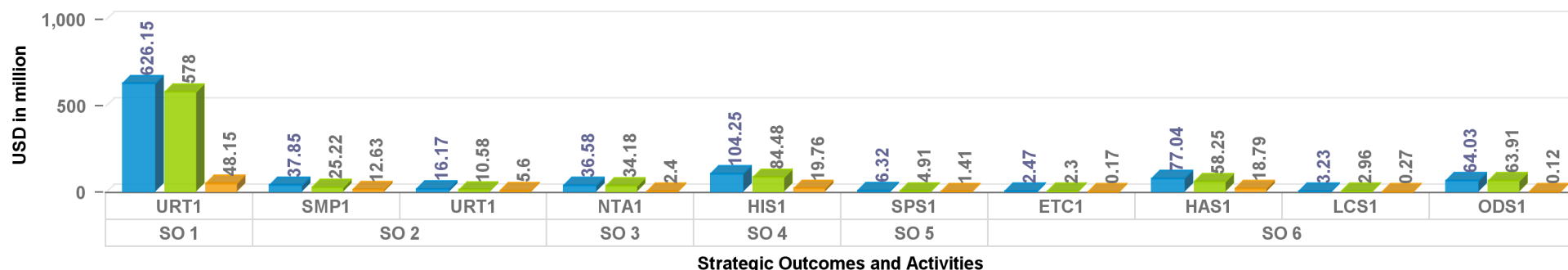


# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 2	SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls
SO 2	URT1	Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls
SO 3	NTA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting
SO 4	HIS1	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
SO 5	SPS1	: 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.
SO 6	ETC1	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.
SO 6	HAS1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.
SO 6	LCS1	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.

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing

# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	1,187,294,044	616,443,890	9,701,632	626,145,522	577,999,639	48,145,883
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	33,142,290	16,172,393	0	16,172,393	10,575,556	5,596,837
		Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	50,146,401	37,847,089	0	37,847,089	25,218,315	12,628,774

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Non Activity Specific	0	5,386	0	5,386	0	5,386
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,270,582,736</b>	<b>670,468,759</b>	<b>9,701,632</b>	<b>680,170,390</b>	<b>613,793,510</b>	<b>66,376,880</b>
2.2	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	70,945,291	36,583,612	0	36,583,612	34,182,965	2,400,647
		Non Activity Specific	0	435,337	0	435,337	0	435,337
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>70,945,291</b>	<b>37,018,949</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,018,949</b>	<b>34,182,965</b>	<b>2,835,985</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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	177,216,651	104,245,926	0	104,245,926	84,481,759	19,764,167
		Non Activity Specific	0	21,405	0	21,405	0	21,405
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>177,216,651</b>	<b>104,267,331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104,267,331</b>	<b>84,481,759</b>	<b>19,785,572</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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.	8,148,227	6,320,220	0	6,320,220	4,909,012	1,411,207
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,813	0	2,813	0	2,813
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>8,148,227</b>	<b>6,323,033</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,323,033</b>	<b>4,909,012</b>	<b>1,414,021</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	59,021,633	77,037,697	0	77,037,697	58,251,738	18,785,959
		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.	6,776,436	3,226,754	0	3,226,754	2,961,723	265,030
		Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing	105,590,089	64,033,578	0	64,033,578	63,912,419	121,158
		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.	7,341,335	2,472,252	0	2,472,252	2,303,802	168,450
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>178,729,494</b>	<b>146,770,280</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>146,770,280</b>	<b>127,429,683</b>	<b>19,340,597</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,478,198	0	1,478,198	0	1,478,198
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,478,198</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,478,198</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,478,198</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,705,622,397</b>	<b>966,326,550</b>	<b>9,701,632</b>	<b>976,028,181</b>	<b>864,796,928</b>	<b>111,231,253</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>60,692,825</b>	<b>43,482,295</b>	<b>401,532</b>	<b>43,883,827</b>	<b>38,572,267</b>	<b>5,311,559</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,766,315,222</b>	<b>1,009,808,844</b>	<b>10,103,164</b>	<b>1,019,912,008</b>	<b>903,369,196</b>	<b>116,542,812</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>107,692,766</b>	<b>58,894,637</b>		<b>58,894,637</b>	<b>58,894,637</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,874,007,987</b>	<b>1,068,703,482</b>	<b>10,103,164</b>	<b>1,078,806,645</b>	<b>962,263,833</b>	<b>116,542,812</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief, CFORC  
 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