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Programme

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Burkina Faso

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2026

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Overview

In 2025, Burkina Faso continued to navigate a complex humanitarian landscape, shaped by security-related constraints, population movements, and disruptions to market and basic services. Against this backdrop, WFP worked in close coordination with Government counterparts at central, regional, and local levels, reinforcing a shared commitment to safeguarding lives while advancing national priorities for recovery, resilience, and food sovereignty, reaching 1.9 million people across the country. This partnership was central to both strategic direction and day-to-day operations, ensuring coherence with national objectives and enabling more harmonized responses.

Throughout the year, WFP and its partners jointly addressed the needs of populations facing food and nutrition insecurity, as government-led analyses estimated up to 2.3 million people in IPC Phase 3+ during the June-August lean season. Approximately 2.1 million people remained internally displaced, with varying impacts on access to education, health services and livelihoods across affected regions. Food security and nutrition analyses show that household food security tends to be weaker in areas facing security challenges compared to more accessible zones. These areas often present more limited food consumption and a higher use of coping strategies, influenced by access constraints, reduced livelihood opportunities, and market disruptions. The National Integrated Food Security and Nutrition (ENISAN) survey findings reflect a similar pattern, indicating that food security indicators are generally more constrained among internally displaced households than among resident households, mainly due to the loss of their usual means of subsistence linked to insecurity. Despite these challenges, operational collaboration with Government structures—including CONASUR, decentralized technical services, and local authorities—strengthened outreach and service continuity in many hard-to-reach areas. 2025 also marked a shift toward stabilization, with WFP committed to supporting the Government's strategy to facilitate the dignified return and reintegration of people across 871 localities.

One of the year's most notable achievements was the restoration of access to previously unreachable localities, particularly Titao and Barsalogo. Through sustained Government-WFP dialogue, local-level negotiation, and joint risk-management mechanisms, road access was re-established following an extended period of limited access. These breakthroughs lowered delivery costs, expanded humanitarian reach, and marked important progress toward community stabilization. The jointly supported "Titao approach" further served as a model for negotiated access and principled, context-adapted humanitarian logistics.

WFP also expanded its support for school feeding, contributing to the Government's vision of strengthened endogenous school canteens and the Presidential Initiative guaranteeing a daily meal for school-aged children, under the lead of the Ministry of Basic Education. Despite access and funding constraints, WFP reached over 240,000 children through regular school meals, representing a 28 percent increase in coverage compared to 2024, and around 160,000 children through emergency school feeding. Home-grown approaches were further scaled up: more than 3,400 MT of locally produced rice and beans were procured from smallholder farmers - a three-fold increase compared to 2024 - and new school gardens and water-access investments enhanced both educational and agricultural outcomes.

In nutrition, important progress was made in supporting national production of locally fortified infant flours, reaching 10,789 children aged 6-59 months out of the total 129,313 supported this year through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes. Despite a challenging operational environment, WFP ensured continuity of care, with nutrition performance indicators remaining above Sphere standards in reached localities with a recovery rate of 94 percent, and a treatment mortality rate of 0.12 percent. Besides, WFP strengthened 5 semi-industrial and 2 industrial units— out of which 5 are women-led—by improving equipment, quality-control systems, and capacity to meet national and international food-safety standards. Continued support to producers across the country contributed to increased availability of locally produced nutritious foods, aligning with Government goals for endogenous production and market development.

WFP's wider resilience, food-systems, and livelihood interventions also aligned closely with national strategies. Communities rehabilitated 6,422 hectares of degraded land, expanded lowland rice production, improved access to irrigation, and strengthened local food value chains, a 38 percent increase compared to 2024. 39,786 smallholder farmers — over half of whom were women — benefited from training, post-harvest equipment, market linkages, business and finance skills, that helped stimulate rural economies and promote women's economic leadership. Besides, 100,485 smallholder farmers received climate risk insurance for the 2024-2025 agricultural season, strengthening their ability to withstand weather-related shocks. In 2025, WFP Burkina Faso also strengthened its strategic partnership with the Government through the implementation of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica programme, enhancing the integration of climate risk management within national resilience frameworks.

Gender equality and women's empowerment were central to WFP's programming throughout the year. Women represented 58 percent of participants in resilience and climate-risk-insurance activities, and WFP expanded targeted support for women's groups—including producers of fortified flours and participants in income-generating initiatives. Community-based consultations ensured that women's voices shaped programme design, while focused training in leadership, entrepreneurship, protection, and nutrition promoted their participation across agricultural and social-protection systems.

Despite a highly constrained operational context, WFP and its partners maintained life-saving assistance while advancing national systems for food security, nutrition, school feeding, shock response, and social protection. The year was marked by both operational achievements—such as facilitating access to hard-to-reach areas by establishing new routes — and strategic progress toward nationally driven, resilient food systems. Together, these accomplishments reflect the strength of the partnership and the country's commitment to placing national leadership at the centre of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

1,968,871

Total beneficiaries in 2025



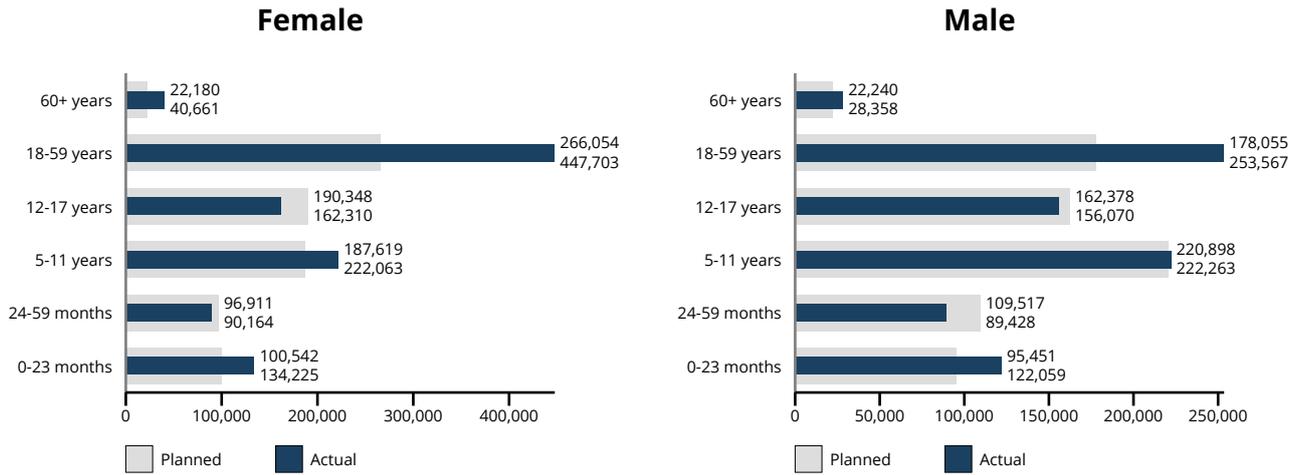
56% female



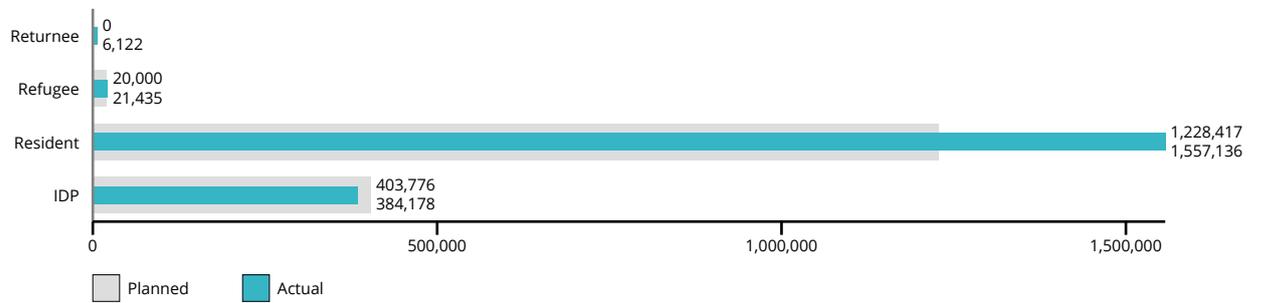
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 11,320 (51% Female, 49% Male)

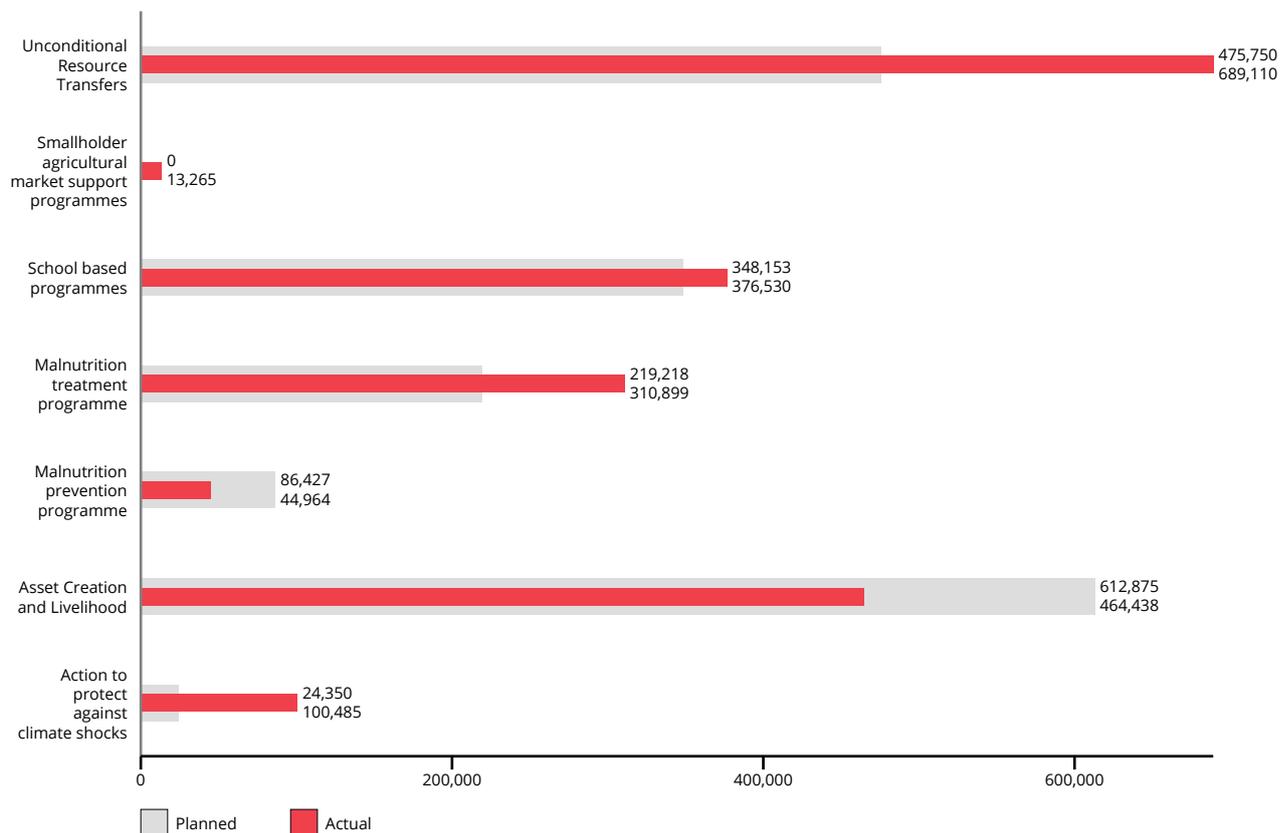
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



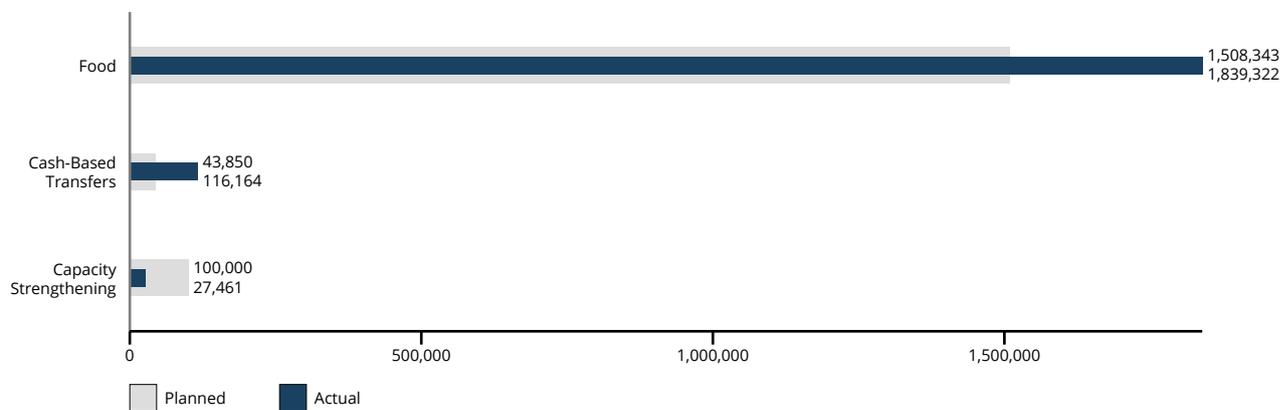
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



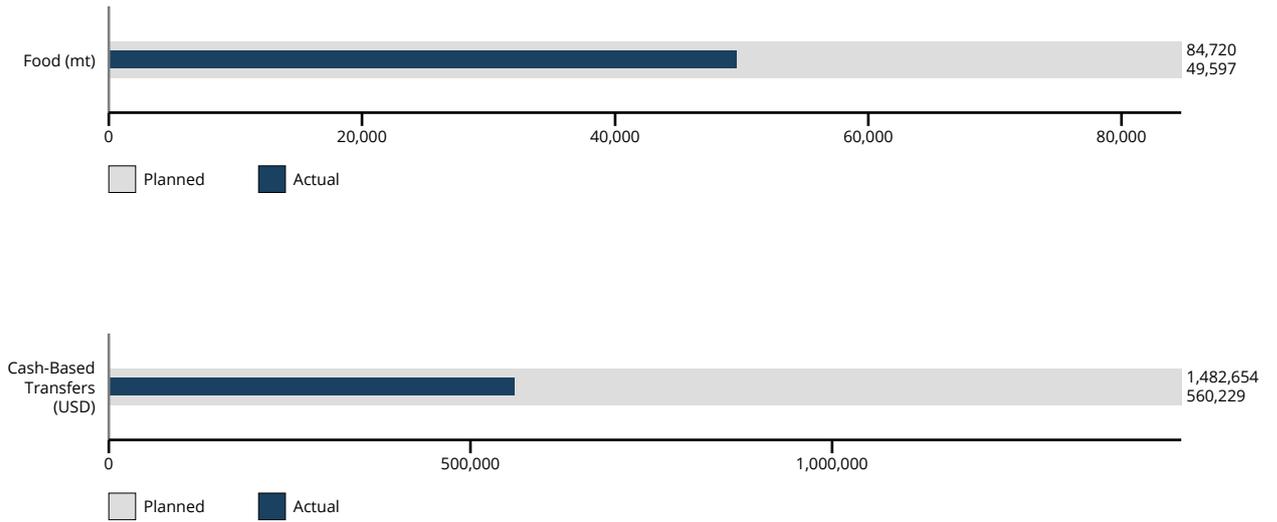
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



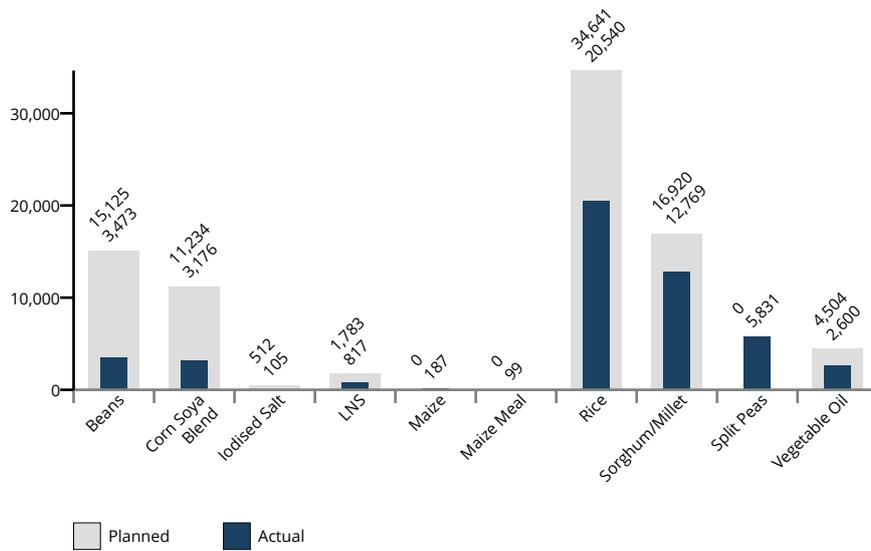
Beneficiaries by Modality



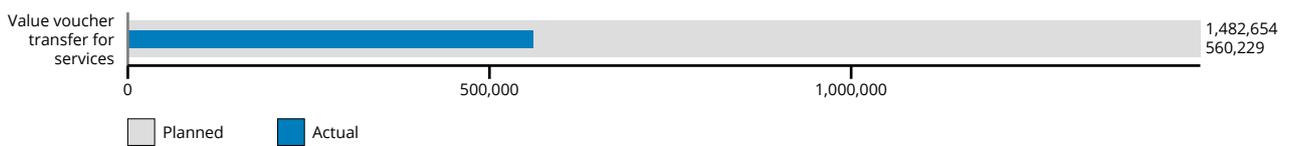
Total Transfers by Modality



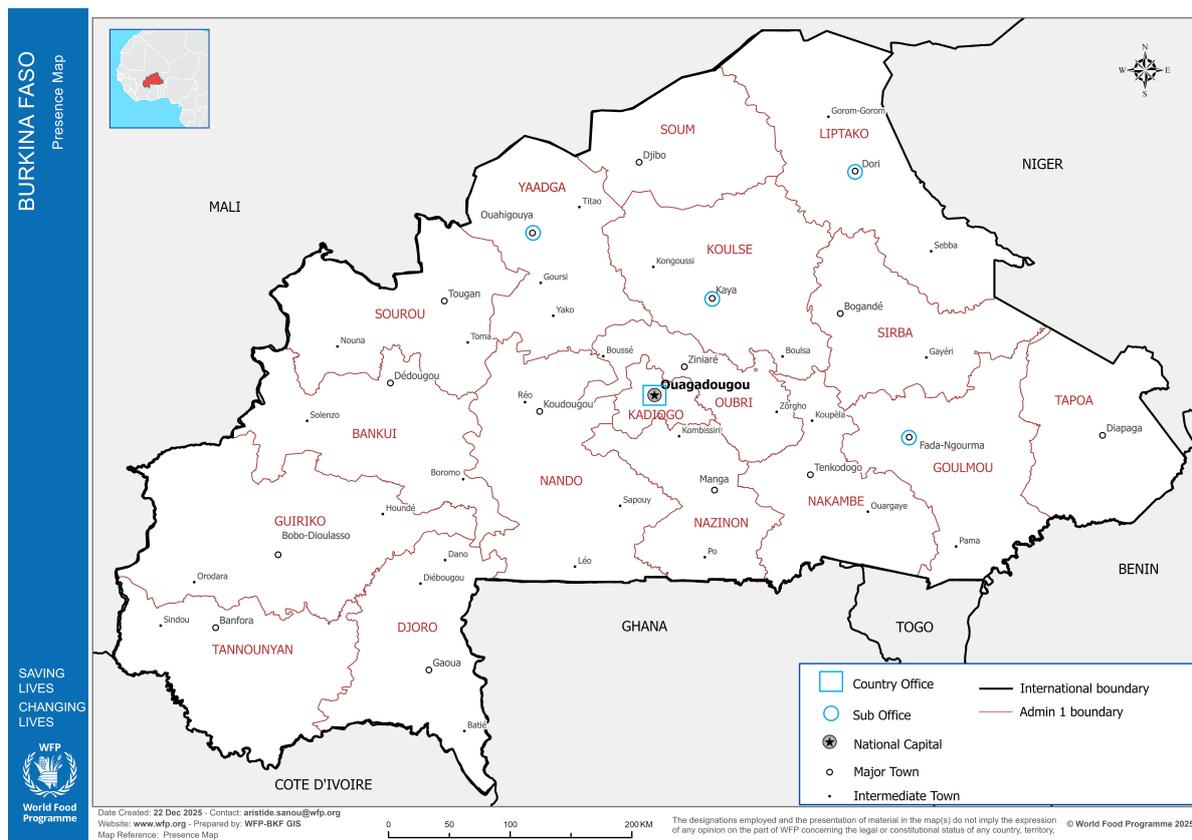
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Burkina Faso continued to face a complex operating environment in 2025, shaped by evolving security dynamics, population movements, and pressure on basic services. Despite these challenges, close collaboration between Government institutions, local authorities, and humanitarian partners enabled the continuity of essential assistance while supporting national efforts toward stabilization and recovery.

Government-led food security analyses indicated that an estimated 2.3 million people could experience Crisis or worse food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) during the June-August 2025 lean season, reflecting the cumulative effect of disrupted livelihoods, reduced market access, and limited functionality of services in certain localities. Malnutrition remained a concern in several regions, with Global Acute Malnutrition levels exceeding 10 percent according to recent SMART surveys.

In several hard-to-reach areas, market activity gradually stabilized, although prices and availability continued to vary by locality. Several markets in the Tapoa and Yaadga regions supported by secured convoys showed notable improvements, including price declines exceeding 40 percent in specific areas, demonstrating the positive impact of coordinated Government and partner efforts. Nevertheless, some localities in the Liptako and Goulmou regions continued to experience reduced commercial activity and irregular supply flows, reinforcing the need for ongoing support to ensure access to essential commodities.

Access remained a key operational consideration throughout the year. While some regions continued to face movement constraints, joint Government-humanitarian coordination contributed to steady improvements. A total of 86 localities were classified as facing access limitations by the end of 2025—an improvement from previous months. Importantly, several breakthroughs were achieved: routes to Titao and Barsalogo were successfully reopened, thanks to sustained dialogue, locally-driven negotiation efforts, and strengthened coordination mechanisms. These openings marked a significant advancement in reaching populations in areas that had long been difficult to access.

Reduced funding and operational constraints forced WFP to scale down its operations, with a 30 percent reduction in coverage, compared to last year, particularly in hard-to-reach areas where air transport remained often the only delivery option, limiting households' ability to maintain adequate and positive food consumption behaviours. In 2025, two in five surveyed households (40.4 percent) reported receiving smaller quantities of food, and nearly one-third (27.9 percent) indicated a reduction in distribution frequency. Food security indicators among assisted households also deteriorated. The share of households with acceptable food consumption

dropped from 56 percent in 2024 to 20.3 percent in 2025, while those with poor consumption rose from 18 percent to 37.5 percent over the same period.

WFP and its partners prioritized assistance strategically, ensuring alignment with national priorities and the most urgent needs. In several locations, reduced transport options—including a temporary reduction in air operations—affected delivery timelines, while occasional market disruptions temporarily reduced food availability for some households. Regular coordination with Government entities helped guide targeting decisions, adapt delivery modalities, and maintain support in priority localities.

The supply chain continued to rely primarily on the Lomé and Ghana corridors for inbound food deliveries, with the Abidjan and Dakar corridors used occasionally, mainly for salt procurement. In 2025, a total of 25,184 mt of food commodities was received through these corridors to support planned programme activities. Access to the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) further facilitated timely deliveries by enabling the pre-positioning of commodities in the Lomé corridor according to country needs, thereby reducing procurement lead times and mitigating the risk of stock-outs. To streamline dispatch operations and reduce the distance between storage sites and beneficiaries, the supply chain maintained four forward delivery points—in Kaya, Fada, and Ouahigouya—alongside the central hub in Ouagadougou. Commodities arriving through the various corridors were subsequently transferred directly to these forward delivery points or to the Ouagadougou hub, depending on programme requirements and site-specific needs.

To further facilitate transport and distribution, transport contracts were established from these forward delivery points in line with the localization strategy. This approach enabled WFP to rely on local transporters who have strong contextual knowledge of operational areas—an essential asset given ongoing security challenges. Leveraging local transport capacity has strengthened WFP's operational agility and contributed to more reliable and efficient deliveries.

While emergency interventions remain the backbone of its presence in Burkina Faso, WFP consistently pursues its commitment to link these efforts to early recovery mechanisms as well as longer term resilience programming - including targeted actions to protect the most vulnerable against climate and socio-economic shocks - so to achieve sustainable food security and contribute to national food sovereignty. Aligning with the government's vision for self-sufficiency, this approach involves a gradual reduction of assistance for internally displaced and returnees, focusing on three axes: sustainable livelihoods, community nutrition/education, and social cohesion. This gradual approach ensures a responsible transition from emergency response to resilience, mitigating the risks of abrupt aid cessation.

Overall, the operational context in 2025 underscored the importance of coordinated, nationally led efforts to sustain essential assistance while laying the groundwork for long-term recovery and food sovereignty. Despite persistent challenges, progress achieved in access, local production systems, and collaborative mechanisms points to a foundation for further joint action in 2026 and beyond.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP operated in a highly complex environment, strengthening its risk management framework to support risk-informed decision-making. This included regular risk assessments, updates to the risk register, and quarterly reports to monitor high-priority risks. Continuous follow-up on mitigation measures and implementation of internal audit recommendations ensured the safe delivery of assistance to vulnerable communities.

As part of the Global Assurance Project, WFP successfully implemented comprehensive assurance measures covering targeting, identity management, monitoring and community feedback mechanisms, supply chain, and cooperating partner management. Key achievements included digitizing food distributions [1] to improve beneficiary registration and entitlement tracking, establishing structured monitoring systems with clear feedback channels, and deploying digital tools to enhance reporting accuracy, reduce duplication, and reinforce coordination with partners. Supply chain operations also benefited from real-time tracking tools, enabling more efficient food delivery to remote areas. These measures have been fully integrated into WFP's risk management cycle.

As humanitarian access remained constrained, WFP leveraged HQ-endorsed Standard Operating Procedures for convoy participation to reach vulnerable populations, adapting them regularly to operational realities as an example of effective, context-sensitive risk management in high-threat environments. Risk assessments for joining government-organized convoys were embedded into operating practices through a cross-functional internal task force responsible for planning and mitigation[2]. Proactive risk management also supports WFP's ability to safeguard its humanitarian space and operational independence.

Security challenges continued throughout the year, with threats posing significant risks to staff, aircraft, cooperating partners, and contractors. Enhanced security protocols, updated personnel, asset, and aviation security SOPs, and stakeholder coordination were essential to navigating the volatile environment. To mitigate food-related risks, measures such as a zero-stock policy in insecure areas, spot checks, fraud risk assessments, awareness campaigns, and an active food incident management committee played a significant role in reducing looting incidents and safeguarding beneficiaries' health.

Lessons learned

WFP's 2025 operations in Burkina Faso highlighted several strategic lessons reinforcing the need for agile, risk-informed approaches in high-threat environments. The year demonstrated the value of adaptive operational systems, particularly the use of living Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These SOPs, systematically updated through After-Action Reviews (AARs), strengthened operational discipline, improved access decision-making, and enabled real-time adjustments to convoy participation and delivery modalities in response to evolving threats.

Operational assessments reaffirmed the necessity of diversifying delivery modalities—balancing road convoys, community-negotiated access, and air operations—and using multi-month distribution cycles to reduce exposure for beneficiaries and field teams.

Throughout the year, close engagement with national and decentralized authorities enabled programmes to remain operational despite shifting access conditions and ensured alignment with national priorities and decision-making processes. The year also reaffirmed the importance of operational adaptability—tailoring interventions to real-time constraints allowed WFP and Government partners to maintain continuity of support even in highly dynamic environments. These lessons highlight that co-led, flexible, and nationally aligned approaches are essential to delivering effective assistance and reinforcing systems in a complex and evolving humanitarian context.

Titao

When humanitarian innovation opens a path to hope



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Burkina Faso, Yadga region: a convoy of trucks from Ouahigouya travels to Titao to deliver food supplies to this previously-inaccessible locality.

For four years, the small town of Titao in northern Burkina Faso remained inaccessible by road due to insecurity, which limited the movement of people and goods. During this period, many essential services were disrupted, including education and livelihood activities, affecting the daily lives of its approximately 65,000 residents. Humanitarian access was only possible via heavy-lift helicopter, with WFP providing essential food and nutritional assistance through airlifts, often under extreme logistical and financial constraints, and with air transport costing 23 times more than attempting a road convoy under those conditions.

Faced with this impasse, WFP developed a new delivery strategy known as the Titao Approach. More than a logistical operation, it is built on three core pillars:

Negotiated access: dialogue with stakeholders to secure a safe land corridor.

Last-resort discipline: using air transport only when absolutely necessary.

Strategic partnership: close collaboration with authorities and local actors to ensure sustainable access.

This approach generated significant, measurable results, including:

the reopening of road access to the town, ending four years of isolation;

a substantial reduction in logistics costs, with road transport far cheaper than air operations;

increased delivery volumes, enabling a response better aligned with humanitarian needs;

strengthened local cooperation through strong institutional and community partnerships;

the creation of a replicable model for other hard-to-reach areas facing similar constraints.

The power of trust

On 29 March 2025, twenty local trucks departed Ouahigouya for Titao, 48 km away. On board were more than 835 metric tons of food—cereals, pulses, oil, SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus—for nearly 65,000 children, women, and men.

The convoy was made possible thanks to close coordination with local authorities: the Governor of the Yaadga region, the High Commissioner of Loroum, the President of the Special Delegation of Titao, and provincial humanitarian actors. Together, they negotiated and secured access, demonstrating that trust and collective engagement can open humanitarian corridors where everything once seemed blocked.

This success shows that innovation is not only about technology—it is also about building strong local partnerships. Through the Titao Approach, WFP was able to deliver in a single operation volumes far beyond what air transport could provide.

An integrated access strategy

Innovation also lies in the combination of community negotiations, logistics, and risk management that allows WFP to operate where others cannot. In a context where security remains a constant challenge, every humanitarian movement must be carefully designed. WFP implemented a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for convoys, ensuring that road movements are organized strictly as a last resort when no other life-saving alternative exists.

This SOP relies on a multidimensional risk analysis led by a task force bringing together logistics, security, and programme teams. Every decision is preceded by a Do No Harm assessment to prevent potential unintended negative impacts.

The Titao Approach exemplifies this discipline. The convoy was not improvised: it was meticulously planned, coordinated with security forces, and guided by strict operational rules. This rigor ensures the right balance between humanitarian effectiveness and principled action in a highly complex environment.

Strategic partnership: building sustainability

The Titao Approach represents a major step forward in contributing to strengthening the capacities of the Government. WFP moved beyond coordination to establish joint planning with CONASUR and the Ministry of National Solidarity. Beyond supporting delivery, the approach builds long-term national capacity through skills transfer.

This partnership translates into a shared operational footprint: WFP covers around 40 percent of the planned response, while CONASUR provides 43 percent. Together, they ensure more than 80 percent of planned assistance, with the remaining support provided by other national and international humanitarian actors operating in Burkina Faso. This level of institutionalization is a major innovation, embedding humanitarian action within a longer-term humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Saving lives, changing lives

The impact of the Titao Approach goes beyond numbers. By restoring road access, it made it possible not only to deliver adequate food assistance but also to revitalize community dynamics. Markets began to reopen, movement became safer, and displaced families started considering a gradual return.

This operation helped rebuild trust between communities, local authorities, and humanitarian actors. It showed that peace can also emerge from the ability to meet essential needs in a fair and transparent manner.

In this sense, the Titao Approach perfectly illustrates WFP's mission: **saving lives today and changing lives tomorrow.**

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



834,886 people reached via **emergency activities**, including unconditional food assistance, malnutrition prevention, and emergency school meals.



221,045 people assisted during the **lean season**, when **2.3 million** people faced emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity.



88,259 children aged 6-23 months and **74,669** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received malnutrition treatment



44,396 newly displaced persons received food assistance following internal displacement, along with **21,435** refugees.



63 percent of assistance was delivered through accessible roads, following the **opening of non-escorted routes** facilitated by **access negotiations**.



To reach enclaved areas inaccessible by road, WFP used **helicopters** to airlift **10,700** metric tons of **life-saving assistance**.

In 2025, WFP recalibrated its operational footprint to prioritize localities with the most acute needs and pronounced access constraints. Guided by operational imperatives and continuous risk analysis, the programme reached over 800,000 people, underpinned by deep, localized negotiation with national partners that enabled the reopening of key routes. While the humanitarian response navigated restrictions—limited access, funding shortfalls, and coordination challenges—WFP adapted delivery modalities and targeting in line with evolving constraints, supported by improvements in inter-agency coordination and constructive dialogue with authorities, alongside an adaptation of its access strategy.[1]

Assistance was focused on hard-to-reach areas where aggravating factors of food insecurity were evident [2]. Considering operational realities, WFP revised its plan to assist 1.7 million people, down from the 2.8 million reached in 2024. WFP delivered a total of 37,100 MT of food commodities to 834,886 people — of whom 651,996 were reached through general food distributions. Although this represents a 54 percent decline compared to 2024, WFP sustained intensive efforts to reach the most vulnerable. Where feasible, the programme prioritized road transport to reduce costs, achieving gains in access and cost efficiency, notably through the reopening of axes toward Titao and Barsalogo. These improvements contributed to positive community outcomes and reduced logistics expenditures, anchored in an approach that emphasized transparency and adherence to humanitarian principles in engagements with civilian and military authorities.

These access gains were particularly critical amid constrained airlift capacity. Reduced funding and technical impediments affected the remaining contracted Chinook during the year. The helicopter fleet decreased from five in January to one in October, and a 2.5-month suspension of operations delayed deliveries at pivotal moments of the lean season. Despite these headwinds, WFP airlifted 10,700 MT to hard-to-reach localities, exceeding 2024 volumes by 16 percent, underscoring the efficiency of the multi-modal delivery approach.

WFP consolidated its strategic partnership with SP/CONASUR, evolving from coordination of air operations to joint programming and intervention planning under a co-pilotage framework designed to optimize emergency response. This trust-building dynamic enabled WFP to secure a groundbreaking 1,000 MT in-kind donation from the Government of Burkina Faso for emergency support to vulnerable households, twinned with additional resources from

WFP's Emerging-Donor-Matching Fund mechanism, further illustrating the strong partnership with national authorities, underlaid by the common goal to improve food security for the most vulnerable.

Notwithstanding these achievements, persistent vulnerabilities remain among internally displaced households in the most difficult-to-reach localities where assistance regularity and scaled up coverage remain challenging.

Monitoring data indicate an increase in the share of internally displaced households resorting to emergency coping strategies—such as selling productive assets—from 9 to 12 percent in 2025, with women-headed households reporting higher rates than those led by men. Over the same period, the proportion of households with poor food consumption almost doubled, pointing to continuing gaps in dietary diversity and consumption frequency in a context of reduced assistance and resource constraints despite improvements in national agricultural production.

Under the Rapid Response framework[3], WFP assisted 44,396 newly displaced individuals in 2025, providing critical support during the initial phase of displacement. Monitoring of rapid response outcomes showed improvements in food security among newly assisted households: the proportion with acceptable food consumption increased by 75 percent, and the share of assisted households not resorting to emergency coping strategies rose by 20 percent compared to 2024, demonstrating the timeliness and effectiveness of the intervention in meeting acute needs.

WFP also maintained food and nutrition assistance to Malian refugees in camps and host communities - primarily in the Liptako and Soum regions - in collaboration with UNHCR and the National Refugee Commission. In 2025, WFP reached 21,435 refugees, ensuring access to essential support within an increasingly challenging operational environment [4]. While the annual target was not fully met, available monitoring data showed a positive trajectory in refugees' food security: the proportion of assisted refugees with an acceptable food consumption score almost doubled, from 11 percent in 2024 to 21 percent in 2025, with women-headed households recording the largest improvements.

During the lean season, WFP delivered essential assistance to localities experiencing critical and high levels of food insecurity, while adapting targeting [5] to reflect feasibility and access realities. A total of 221,045 people were assisted, including 2,905 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 5,906 children across six regions and fourteen localities. Operations were interrupted in August due to a security incident involving a WFP helicopter; airlifts resumed one month later under strengthened security protocols, allowing WFP and partners to reach the most vulnerable in hard-to-access localities. Distributions were coordinated with local authorities, security actors, and cooperating partners, with post-distribution monitoring in place. Combining these operational levers allowed WFP to maintain critical assistance and address the most urgent needs. Food security monitoring shows a mixed picture: while assisted households recorded improvements in their food consumption score, they also reported an increase in negative coping behaviors, suggesting that households continue to face some pressure in meeting their food needs.

Recognizing the limitations of open-ended unconditional relief, WFP supported the Government's shift toward early recovery, aiming to gradually reduce dependency among IDPs and returnees and to strengthen pathways to self-reliance. The approach focuses on three axes: sustainable livelihoods; community nutrition/education; and social cohesion. Activities include income-generating initiatives, vocational training, agro-pastoral support, environmental protection, infrastructure rehabilitation, and targeted capacity-building for local actors. In 2025, WFP reached 1,268 individuals through early recovery programmes [6], contributing to community stability and helping lay foundations for resilience, complementing emergency assistance where needs persist, although this represents a significant decrease from last year, primarily due to funding constraints.

MALNUTRITION PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

In 2025, several contextual factors significantly constrained WFP's ability to support the most vulnerable in meeting their basic nutrition needs in times of crises, resulting in a mixed performance across malnutrition treatment and prevention activities under emergency response. Persistent insecurity led to the closure of numerous health facilities and limited access to priority areas, reducing coverage in the most affected regions. Additional challenges included quality concerns with SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus[7], which triggered a temporary suspension of distributions and disrupted access to preventive supplementation services. Mitigation measures—such as substituting inputs—were implemented to ensure continuity of interventions.

Preventive interventions targeted priority areas aligned with general food distributions, notably in Sourou, Bankui, Kuilsé, Sirba, Goulmou, Tapoa, Yaadga, Liptako and Soum regions. 22,089 children aged 6-23 months received SuperCereal Plus and 18,159 pregnant and breastfeeding women from internally displaced and host communities received SuperCereal with vitamin A and D-enriched oil to support energy intake and micronutrient needs during pregnancy and lactation. This corresponds to around 70 percent of the planned assistance for malnutrition prevention, with funding shortfalls significantly limiting coverage, particularly during the lean season.

Screening activities complemented supplementation: 46,434 children were screened, enabling the detection of 1,847 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 321 severe cases (SAM), referred for treatment. Additionally, 32,480 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened, identifying 383 cases of malnutrition treated with

WFP-provided inputs. In parallel, 88,259 children and 74,669 pregnant and breastfeeding women received curative supplementation for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. 3,524 caregiving mothers of hospitalized severely acute malnourished children received food assistance to cater for their specific needs and foster their stay and compliance to childcare. Malnutrition treatment increased by 47 percent compared to the initially planned target[8], reflecting both the high levels of nutritional vulnerability in targeted areas and the strong demand for WFP's services to preventing further deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable children and women.

Monitoring data showed mixed results for nutrition indicators among IDPs. The proportion of women aged 15-49 achieving minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) decreased from 13 to 10 percent between baseline and endline surveys, indicating that less women consumed a diversified diet after the assistance. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) decreased significantly, from 19 percent to 7 percent, between 2024 and 2025. Only 20 percent of children achieved minimum dietary diversity (MDD), compared to 2024. 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.

EMERGENCY SCHOOL FEEDING[9]

In 2025, the implementation of WFP-supported emergency school feeding programmes continued despite operational constraints. As of May 2025, the education system recorded 432,181 internally displaced students, primarily in the Kuilsé, Yaadga, Sirba, Goulmou and Tapoa regions, with related challenges related to schooling, particularly in terms of reception capacity, and retention.

Emergency school canteens remained a critical social protection mechanism; however, coverage was insufficient to meet the scale of need. Funding shortfalls necessitated a reduction in the number of beneficiaries, and several schools previously assisted experienced supply suspensions due to resource constraints. Despite these challenges, 160,187 preschool and primary school students from host and displaced communities received assistance, 49 percent of whom were girls across four regions hosting large numbers of internally displaced persons, helping keep children in school and ensuring minimum access to daily meals in an insecure context. Adapting to funding constraints, priority was given to hot meal distribution during the school day, which, while essential for attendance and concentration, limited the possibility of providing take-home rations to girls.

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>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



216,343 schoolchildren, **49 percent** of whom were girls, received school meals.



28,500 students - **68 percent girls** - received take-home rations, to help maintain enrollment and regular food access in conflict-affected areas.



The **attendance rate** of enrolled students reached **107 percent** - a **12 percent** increase compared to 2024.



2,462 education actors (teachers, directors, canteen managers, and cooks) were trained.



Over **3,400 tons of rice and beans** were purchased from **4 farmer organizations**, a three-fold increase compared to 2024.



14,076 people previously receiving cash transfers were enrolled in the **Universal Health Insurance scheme**, ensuring better access to health services.

ACTIVITY 2

In 2025, the education sector in Burkina Faso witnessed notable progress in school re-openings with about 37 percent of previously closed schools reopened or relocated. Despite these significant improvements, schools in hard-to-reach localities, including those assisted by WFP[1], continued to face security threats, heightening risks of limited access to education and meals and dropout rates.

In 2025, WFP ensured continuity of school meals[2] and protected children's access to food and education by flexibly deploying multiple delivery modalities despite funding gaps and operational constraints. Leveraging local partnerships and operational flexibility, canteens continued operating in stable communes across nine regions[3], ensuring thousands of vulnerable children received nutritious meals. WFP successfully reached 216,343 children, 49 percent girls, across 671 schools providing hot meals composed of cereals, legumes, oil, and salt. This represents a 36 percent increase in coverage, compared to last year, illustrating WFP's operational resilience in challenging times. While breakfast was removed from the food basket due to quality concerns with Supercereal, WFP advanced endogenous strategies to strengthen local solutions and resilience. Despite reduced distribution of take-home rations, 28,570 students, 68 percent of whom were girls, benefited from this vital support[4], which helped maintain enrollment in conflict-affected areas, ensured regular food access, and lowered risks of dropout. To further preserve learning and meal access, including during school holidays, holiday catchup classes were organized with support from UNICEF, benefiting more than 9,000 students in 39 schools.

Monitoring data on educational indicators showed positive results. While the retention rate of enrolled students who completed the school year stood at 98 percent - similarly to 2024 - the attendance rate was 107 percent - marking a 12 per cent increase compared to last year. Further positive impact on schoolchildren's food security is illustrated through a significant increase in their acceptable food consumption score[5].

WFP's home-Grown School Feeding approach continued to advance sustainable, locally sourced school meals, reinforcing Burkina Faso's national vision for endogenous canteens. By prioritizing local procurement and investing in agricultural value chains, WFP enabled supported schools to source fresh, diverse foods from nearby producers, reducing reliance on imports. In 2025, over 3,400 tons of rice and beans were purchased from 4 farmer organizations, a three-fold increase compared to 2024, thus showing WFP's strong commitment to contributing to stimulating local economies while diversifying school menus. This was facilitated through the contracting of two additional smallholder organizations support with tailored capacity strengthening activities to facilitate access to the canteens' supply market. Partnerships with NGOs and decentralized services supported the creation of more than 120 school gardens and fields, reforestation, and waste management initiatives. Over 35 tons of cereals and legumes and 0.5 tons of vegetables were harvested, enriching meals with local dishes[6]. Community training on composting,

biopesticides, and gender awareness further strengthened resilience and sustainability, ensuring that school feeding contributes to both education and rural development.

In 2025, WFP continued to further boost national capacities and improved infrastructure to ensure quality, sustainable school feeding across all levels of the education system. Training programs targeted both central ministries and decentralized structures, focusing on canteen management—stock control, local procurement, hygiene, and balanced menu preparation. A total of 2,462 actors, including 1,249 teachers - 43 percent of them were women - and 1,213 cooks, benefited from these sessions. Complementing these efforts, WFP invested in infrastructure to enhance meal quality and regularity[7], while innovative solutions were piloted to provide clean energy solutions for meal preparation to 230 schools.

To contribute to operationalizing the Presidential Initiative to guarantee at least one balanced meal per day for every school-aged child, WFP expanded collaboration with UNICEF and the Rome-based agencies to deliver integrated, multisectoral interventions combining nutrition, education, and agricultural support. Through the Integrated Support Program for the Presidential Initiative, now under the lead of the Ministry of Basic Education[8], this partnership provided a complementary model across six pilot communes[9], reaching more than 68,300 beneficiaries in 285 schools, underscoring the role of coordinated support in strengthening national systems for sustainable school feeding. In parallel, the Sahel Resilience Partnership —implemented by WFP, UNICEF, and GIZ—advanced national objectives by reducing vulnerabilities, strengthening local and institutional capacities, and promoting endogenous, community-driven solutions in 5 regions[10]. Covering 66 schools in Diabo, Tibga, and Diapangou communes and benefiting about 19,400 people, the SRP focused on reducing vulnerabilities, strengthening capacities, and empowering communities to adopt endogenous solutions. Together, these partnerships enhanced the coherence and effectiveness of school feeding interventions while aligning closely with national priorities for resilience, food security, and educational access.

ACTIVITY 3

WFP's support to the national social protection system in Burkina Faso follows an economic inclusion approach, one that aims to enhance the financial resilience and economic capacities of vulnerable households through village savings and loan associations, coaching, mentoring, productive grants, and school bursaries for adolescent girls, showcasing WFP's support to inclusion measures under the Programme national d'Autonomisation des ménages Pauvres et Vulnérables (PAMPV). Through the UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Protection Joint Project, WFP is also aligning complementary measures with the revised PAMPV framework, ensuring that economic inclusion beneficiaries receive a comprehensive package of support covering nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, education, civil registration, agricultural insurance, child protection, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention and social cohesion.

Through technical assistance and partnerships, WFP helped align social protection instruments, improve targeting and delivery systems, and operationalize mechanisms that reach poor and vulnerable households while reinforcing government ownership. Building on prior deployment in Ouahigouya, WFP and the Secrétariat Technique du Registre Social Unique strengthened their collaboration to refine Unified Social Registry (RSU) tools, including methodology adaptations for hard-to-reach areas. These adjustments informed revisions to the RSU protocol and enabled data collection in 10 remote villages, registering 103,312 people. Lessons from Ouahigouya will inform interventions in areas with high numbers of internally displaced persons and support future expansion, through which 28,680 additional households will be registered across 4 municipalities[11] in the Yaadga and Kuilsé regions under a new MoU with the Ministry of National Solidarity.

Through various engagements to support policy dissemination and actor alignment at regional level, WFP contributed to capacity strengthening, policy coherence, and system development, ensuring that national frameworks are continuously equipped to respond to shocks. WFP supported the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Social Protection, to disseminate the National Social Protection Strategy and its action plan at the regional level and to revitalize coordination frameworks among social protection stakeholders[12]. These engagements improved understanding of key social protection principles and instruments, encouraging greater adherence to national mechanisms. As part of its support to further operationalize the PAMPV, WFP supported the General Directorate of Sectoral Studies and Statistics (DGESS) in strengthening national capacity in the design and implementation of economic inclusion measures, establishing a pool of actors equipped to lead and scale the programme. This boost in national expertise, combined with DGESS-led studies on gender provides clearer guidance for PAMPV rollout and positions the programme to better respond to the needs of vulnerable households.

Implemented through a nexus approach aimed at helping vulnerable households transition from humanitarian assistance to resilience and self-sufficiency, WFP's social safety net project in Ouahigouya safeguarded access to essential health services by supporting universal health insurance enrollment. Through the initiative "Promoting access to universal health insurance for poor and vulnerable households", 14,076 people (2,400 households) previously receiving cash transfers were enrolled in the Universal Health Insurance scheme (AMU),

ensuring coverage for consultations, laboratory services, and medicines through mutual health organizations. By covering annual premiums of 7,000 CFA per beneficiary, the project reduced financial barriers to care and strengthened households' ability to manage health-related shocks. Implementation with regional authorities together with local cooperating partners also reinforced community awareness on health insurance, civil documentation, good health practices, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse — further supporting households' path toward resilience [13].

The Sahel Social Protection Joint Project, WFP and UNICEF continued advancing national objectives to build household resilience through combined economic inclusion and support designed to alleviate the most pressing household expenses and financial burdens. Around 1,600 households in Ouahigouya, identified through the RSU and verified by OCADES, were enrolled as the initial cohort. Economic inclusion efforts began with the establishment of 64 Village Savings and Loan Associations, laying the foundation for structured mentoring and skills development through the project cycle. Complementary consumption support was provided through school grants of 75,000 FCFA each, delivered via the National Solidarity and Social Resilience Fund (FNS-RS), leveraging WFP's digital solutions, including SCOPE, helping stabilize households while economic activities take shape. This represents a significant milestone in using government payment systems for supporting beneficiaries through this approach since 2023. The coverage of these school fees represents a support to households who can now focus their limited funds for other key household expenses, such as food and health. Over the next year, each VSLA member will receive a 200,000 FCFA grant to launch an income-generating activity based on simplified business plans, with continued coaching to strengthen livelihoods and invest in self-reliance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, including take home rations for girls	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide CBT assistance to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



129,313 children and **28,610 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** received specialized nutritious foods to prevent and treat malnutrition.



98 metric tons of **high-quality infant flour** fortified with vitamins and minerals were produced by **local private sector**.



Social and behaviour change communication activities reached **345,537** people with messages on nutrition and infant and young child feeding practices.



WFP leveraged partnerships with **academia** to enhance national capacity for **nutrition service delivery and food fortification**.

The nutrition situation continues to require close attention, as prevalence rates remain high and the number of cases of acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women shows an upward trend. Results from the 2024 SMART survey indicate national prevalence rates of 9.9 percent for acute malnutrition and 19 percent for chronic malnutrition among children under five. Published in February 2025, the latest IPC Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) analysis projected 630,531 expected cases of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months, including 181,803 severe cases (SAM) and 448,728 moderate cases (MAM) over the course of 2025. In addition, 40,334 pregnant and breastfeeding women were projected to face acute malnutrition and requiring supplementation. These figures represent a 9.5 percent increase in cases among children aged 6-59 months compared to the 2024 IPC AMN analysis. Internally displaced persons, children under five, and households living in areas in hard-to-reach areas remain particularly vulnerable. Nutrition data collection also remains constrained in hard-to-reach areas, limiting the ability to obtain a comprehensive and reliable picture of the national situation.

Operational constraints compounded with limited financial resources affected WFP's ability to achieve nutrition objectives. Restricted security access forced WFP to rely on its heavy lift helicopter fleet—an essential but suboptimal solution due to limited cargo capacity, high costs, and frequent flight cancellations caused by operational constraints. Besides, quality issues related to the organoleptic properties of specialized nutritious products led to the temporary suspension of SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus distributions, disrupting access to preventive and curative supplementation services. Mitigation measures, such as substituting inputs, were implemented to minimize interruptions and ensure continuity of interventions, while investigations and corrective actions were carried out.

Despite a challenging operational environment resulting in mixed performance across malnutrition treatment and prevention, WFP ensured continuity of care across the most affected localities. Coverage of health facilities decreased by only 5% compared to 2024, reflecting a strategic prioritization of areas with the most critical needs, where acute malnutrition rates often approached or exceeded 10% amid conflict-related aggravating factors. This targeted approach enabled WFP to safeguard the most at-risk populations despite reduced coverage and operational constraints. 8,500 children, and 5,643 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls were reached through malnutrition prevention activities, a 44 percent decrease compared to 2024. Difficulties in targeting beneficiaries for blanket supplementary feeding under malnutrition prevention activities arose following a change in government policy, which limited WFP's ability to conduct direct targeting. Following the use of beneficiary lists shared through government channels—which did not fully capture children or PBWGs - the reach of prevention activities was lower than anticipated.

Reallocating prevention supplies to treatment programmes helped prevent pipeline breaks and enabled health facilities to treat significantly more malnourished children and women. 120,812 children aged 6-59 months - 80% more than last year - and 22,967 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received curative supplementation, across 911 health facilities. Going forward, continued coordination with relevant authorities will help further strengthen

list completeness and support more inclusive coverage for malnutrition prevention.

Nutrition performance indicators remained above Sphere standards in the localities reached. The recovery (94 percent), default (5.58 percent) and mortality (0.12 percent) rates all met their respective annual targets[1]. Encouraging progress in nutrition outcomes for women and young children, also reflected improved access and consumption to nutritious foods. Minimum diet diversity among women and girls of reproductive age increased from 22 to 35 percent, and the proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet rose from 30 to 35 percent, signalling gradual improvements in complementary feeding practices.

To support recovery and enhance the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, WFP provided a range of tailored nutrition inputs for children and women. For children with moderate acute malnutrition, WFP distributed Plumpy'Sup, a ready-to-use therapeutic food rich in essential nutrients to support recovery. Malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received Supercereal and vitamin A and D-fortified oil to improve their nutritional status. Additionally, dry rations consisting of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, and, when available, Supercereal were provided to women caregivers of severely malnourished children hospitalized, ensuring their food security during hospitalization and supporting their role in childcare.

WFP strengthened community engagement and nutrition practices through awareness sessions, capacity building, and accountability mechanisms. To promote rapid and effective nutritional recovery, treatment activities were systematically accompanied by awareness sessions on preventive practices. In 2025, 1,075 new Learning and Practice Monitoring Groups (GASPA) were established across 106 villages and 13 health facilities to promote optimal infant and young child feeding, enabling 20,997 women to participate in sessions led by community agents on exclusive breastfeeding, dietary diversification, and hygiene best practices, complemented by culinary demonstrations. Awareness activities reached 345,537 people—72% women—across six regions, covering essential maternal and child survival practices. Nutrition was further integrated into protection and accountability mechanisms by training seven toll-free hotline operators, including two women, to address beneficiary concerns with accurate nutrition information.

WFP supported national private actors to scale up the production of fortified blended foods using local crops and capacities, through its Food Systems Quality Assurance approach. A major milestone was the commissioning of a new Sodepal plant with a capacity of 500-1,000 kg/hour, improving the availability of quality complementary foods. WFP also assisted Agroserv in installing a production line for SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus in Bobo-Dioulasso, and equipped its laboratory with quality-control instruments, enabling the industrial unit to carry out analyses throughout the entire manufacturing process. These efforts resulted in a total production of 98.1 metric tons of fortified flours. Additionally, WFP strengthened the regulatory and institutional framework in partnership with the National Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Quality (ABNORM) by disseminating production standards in national languages and training 21 agents on ISO and HACCP standards. WFP also supported the National Agency for Food, Environmental, Occupational and Health Safety (ANSSEAT) in implementing the ISO17025:2017 standard, aligning with international standards.

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, 10 unemployed youth born with HIV and identified as vulnerable were supported with various income-generating activities, contributing to their socio-economic empowerment and to the reduction of harmful coping strategies in the Kadiogo region.

WFP played a pivotal role in strengthening national systems for evidence-based nutrition policies and improved malnutrition prevention and treatment. In 2025, WFP supported the revision of Burkina Faso's Protocol for the Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition, ensuring alignment with updated WHO guidelines. WFP also enhanced the Ministry of Health's capacity to generate and use quality nutrition data by providing technical and financial support for the National Nutrition Survey (ENN) using the SMART methodology, as well as a targeted survey in areas affected by insecurity.

In 2025, WFP leveraged partnerships with academia to enhance national capacity for nutrition service delivery and food fortification. WFP leveraged its strong collaboration with the Joseph Ki-Zerbo University to conduct coverage surveys for acute malnutrition treatment programs, carry out a study on the impact of emergency responses on beneficiaries' nutritional status[2] and support the implementation of quality management systems in the production of nutritious foods by private sector units[3].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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**, benefiting **463,170 people**.



6,422 hectares of degraded land were rehabilitated to enhance agricultural productivity, and **40 boreholes** were installed to improve access to water.



39,786 smallholder farmers across **386 producer organizations** were supported with training, agricultural inputs, equipment, and post-harvest tools.



5,460 metric tons of agricultural products, valued at **USD 4.2 million**, were purchased by WFP from **7 farmers' organizations**.



100,485 smallholder farmers received climate-risk insurance strengthening their ability to withstand weather-related shocks.

Although agricultural productivity has improved this year, Burkina Faso continues to navigate the broader impacts of climate change, including land degradation, which influences both livelihoods and the sustainable management of natural resources. Each year, an estimated 265,000 hectares of productive land are affected by degradation[1]. These environmental pressures can limit the local food systems' capacity to consistently provide affordable, safe, and nutritious food, even in the context of encouraging economic performance.

Community consultations conducted through 30 WFP-led community-based participatory planning organized this year across the regions of Kulise, Yaadga, Soum, Liptako, Oubri, Nakambe and Kadiogo revealed a continuous pattern in needs and existing challenges. The main challenges identified remained absent or insufficient water points (dams and boreholes) for agricultural production and livestock, difficulties in accessing agricultural inputs and equipment, soil degradation, and limited income-generating activities. In addition to these challenges, insecurity has restricted livelihood activities in hard-to-reach localities, including access to farmland, grazing areas, and markets.

Aligning with the national agropastoral initiative, WFP continued to implement its integrated resilience-building programme across 8 regions[2], assisting households facing vulnerabilities in enhancing their capacity to withstand and recover from shocks and stressors, leveraging complementary partnerships. Bringing together asset creation, natural resource management, support to sustainable agricultural production, access to climate insurance, school-based programmes and nutrition activities, WFP remained committed to providing a comprehensive and sequenced package of interventions, addressing the root causes of food insecurity on the path towards self-sufficiency in Burkina Faso. Building upon UNICEF and GIZ comparative advantages in the health, WASH, and natural resource governance sectors, activities in 4 convergence communes, comprising around 30 villages, were further scaled up as part of the implementation of the Germany-led Sahel Resilience Partnership[3].

Through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, WFP supported communities in restoring their natural resource, thereby improving agricultural productivity and significantly reducing the need for humanitarian aid. Over 5,500 metric tons of food commodities were distributed to 463,170 people benefiting from FFA to improve their immediate food and nutrition security, while also keeping them in place to work their land instead of leaving due to distress migration. This is a 22 percent increase compared to last year.

Significant progress was made in land restoration and agricultural development with 6,422 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated, enabling communities to produce cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables, as well as fodder to improve livestock production. Furthermore, to increase and diversify food sources and ensure their autonomy, WFP supported the development of: 135 hectares of lowland for promoting rice cultivation, 26 hectares for promoting vegetable farming, 4 hectares of school vegetable gardens, and constructed 24 fishponds. Additionally, 16,443 cubic meters of organic compost were produced, improving soil fertility.

To promote sustainable agricultural production through better access to irrigation water and renewable energy, WFP scaled up investments in productive and household-level infrastructure. 11 water reservoirs (each with a capacity of 3,000 cubic metres) were constructed for irrigation purposes, and 19 rehabilitated, alongside 40 boreholes^[4] to extract groundwater. Furthermore, more than 24,429 fuel-efficient cooking stoves were produced to promote sustainable energy use and reduce pressure on forest resources, benefiting access to renewable energy to more than 8,100 people. Solar-powered systems were installed to provide energy, enabling the irrigation of market gardens relying on clean energy.

2025 was also marked by significant capacity strengthening efforts, particularly through the provision of processing equipment to beneficiaries engaged in resilience activities. 3,033 beneficiaries organized around FFA sites received professional training without direct assistance, aimed at improving their income and enhancing their self-reliance, including on non-wood forest product processing techniques, soap production, marketing, and contract farming, among others.

Monitoring reflects a divergence between the solid preservation of resilience assets and a downturn in key livelihood indicators among assisted households, with the reduction in coverage linked to resource and access challenges continuing to limit activities in certain localities. Remote monitoring from space (AIMS) confirmed that 100 percent percent of assets analysed are still visible and maintained. An in-depth analysis found 41 out of 64 assets were found to have significant improvements in vegetation condition and, 23 out of 64 were maintained. However, monitoring data shows a decrease in livelihood outcomes across beneficiary communities. Notably, the proportion of households not resorting to livelihood-based coping strategies decreased sensibly - from 89 percent to 80 percent, while only 74 per cent of households reported experiencing benefits from an improved livelihood asset base, down from 92 per cent in 2024.

WFP's smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programme made significant progress in improving the capacities and livelihoods of 39,786 smallholder farmers - 53 percent of whom were women - across 386 organizations, and contributing to national objectives of boosting national agricultural production. 7,000 smallholder farmers - out of whom 65 percent women - received equipment to boost agricultural production. An additional 6,500 beneficiaries - 61 percent of whom were women benefited from post-harvest equipment, aflatoxin control solutions, and tools for processing non-timber forest products. To ensure adequate use of provided equipment and boost producers' technical and organizational capacities, WFP organized 20 dedicated training sessions: 7,000 producers benefited from targeted training in improved agricultural practices, while 1,100 received capacity-strengthening support in post-harvest management and 15,786 in marketing, finance, leadership, and business skills.

Beyond strengthening smallholders' capacities, WFP actively promoted their access to markets, including through its pro-smallholder procurement initiative. WFP connected farmers with private buyers and procured 5,460 metric tons of agricultural products (valued at USD 4.2 million) directly from 7 farmer organizations, thereby stimulating the rural economy and ensuring fair prices for producers. Of this, 3,400 metric tons - a threefold increase compared to last year - were used to prepare meals for schoolchildren - improving nutrition while also supporting local farmers' livelihoods.

This year, WFP also continued its efforts to support both environmental sustainability and women's economic empowerment. Two eco-friendly charcoal production units, using harvest residues —particularly peanut shells—were established in the Kuilsé region to promote women's economic empowerment and environmental protection. Beyond environmental benefits, this initiative further expands sustainable livelihood opportunities for women and gives them a stronger role in the innovation and energy value chain in their communities. Each unit has a production capacity of 50 tons and is supported by 25 sales points for the distribution of the charcoal.

Under a micro-insurance project implemented with the private sector, 100,485 smallholder farmers - 53 percent women - received climate-risk insurance for the 2024-2025 agricultural season, strengthening their ability to withstand weather-related shocks. Capacity strengthening accompanied this rollout, with 121 field facilitators trained on agricultural insurance and claims management to improve service quality and farmer support. Awareness sessions helped familiarize 15,571 producers—47 percent of them women—with the benefits of agricultural insurance, contributing to broader adoption and improved risk understanding. A complementary radio campaign expanded outreach, broadcasting programmes and local-language spots across 12 community stations with wide national coverage. The campaign reached an estimated audience of over 2 million people in rural and peri-urban areas, helping

embed a culture of climate-risk protection among farming households.[5]

WFP continued to support the Government’s climate risk insurance strategy, acknowledging that recurrent climate shocks affecting rural households generate substantial losses and damages, undermining livelihoods and food security. In 2025, WFP Burkina Faso strengthened its strategic partnership with the Government through the implementation of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica programme, enhancing the integration of climate risk management within national resilience frameworks. As part of this collaboration, WFP subscribed to an ARC Replica agricultural insurance policy valued at USD 500,000, as well as a Catastrophe Layer insurance policy (ARC CAT Layer) amounting to USD 459,546 for the 2025/2026 agricultural season. These instruments increased national preparedness for drought risk and reinforced the Government’s capacity to activate early and coordinated response mechanisms. 287,500 people were covered by a macro-level insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP.

WFP partnered with the National Agency for Meteorology (ANAM) to provide agro-pastoralists with critical climate information, helping mitigate adverse impacts on their production systems. At the local level, and in collaboration with ANAM, a series of in-depth training sessions were conducted to strengthen understanding and effective use of agro-climatic and meteorological products. These sessions targeted a broad range of stakeholders—agricultural producers, media communicators, and technical staff from decentralized State services responsible for agriculture—equipping them with the knowledge and tools necessary to better respond to extreme weather events. The trainings were designed not only to raise awareness but also to build sustainable local capacities, thereby contributing to enhanced climate resilience among farming communities. In total, 788 individuals were trained, including 93 communal technical officers, 24 community radio presenters, and 671 producers.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



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

In 2025, WFP continued advancing its institutional capacity-strengthening portfolio—supporting digitalization, evidence-based planning, and governance improvements in line with national priorities and in support of the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN). WFP supported the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA) in finalizing the PNSAN mid-term review report and updating the 2024-2026 action plan, ensuring planning remained aligned with evolving needs. A total of 56 government staff (33 percent women) enhanced their competencies through training on key tools such for resilience measurement, financial management, and program-based budgeting.

WFP contributed to more effective crisis preparedness and response by reinforcing SP/CONASUR's planning and digital data-collection capacities. WFP supported the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (SP/CONASUR) in developing the 2025 National Humanitarian Response Plan, bringing together key stakeholders around a unified operational framework and reinforcing the country's ability to anticipate and manage crises. SP/CONASUR further strengthened its operational capacity through process digitalization, enabling 32 staff (28 percent women) to improve digital data collection, accelerating response timelines and enhancing information reliability in emergency contexts.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

WFP assisted the Government in enhancing the robustness and responsiveness of Burkina Faso's social protection system. Through the UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Protection Joint Project, WFP contributed to enhancing the capacities of the Technical Secretariat of the Single Social Registry (ST-RSU) to improve the quality, coverage, and governance of the single social registry. Support was also provided to operationalize a national call center, allowing households to seek information on the Single Social Registry registration eligibility and submit claims related to programme access. WFP also facilitated the first 2025 session of the RSU Strategic Orientation Committee, enabling a review of progress in the national rollout and reinforcing coordination among stakeholders. In parallel, 34 additional staff (17 percent women) were trained on Adaptive Social Protection, contributing to the integration of shock-responsive approaches into national response policies. These efforts collectively improved the system's ability to identify vulnerable populations, guide resource allocation, and respond more effectively to crises.

WFP is also supporting the expansion of the RSU through new household registrations and improved data collection methods through the Joint Project. A community-based continuous registration mechanism has been designed to lower costs, better capture changing household vulnerabilities and facilitate larger-scale RSU expansion. The Joint Project has also helped to adapt additional protocols of the RSU operational manual to better reflect data collection needs and address challenges in hard-to-access and insecure areas. By July 2025, 91,169 households in 11 new municipalities were registered with Joint Project support. To strengthen local capacities and ownership, 50 social workers from the Nando and Nakambé regions were trained to support ongoing registration efforts. WFP, together with UNICEF, is also supporting the development of the RSU's information system, with a focus on enhancing data sharing and interoperability. This includes linking the RSU with the database on internally displaced persons managed by CONASUR.

ANTICIPATORY ACTION AND MACROINSURANCE

As part of the ARC Replica macro-insurance programme, WFP strengthened national institutions to improve climate risk management and reinforce ownership of climate-insurance tools. Beyond insurance coverage, ARC Replica served as a platform for building national expertise and integrating climate-risk approaches into government systems. WFP supported SE-CNSA and the Thematic Working Group in updating agricultural and vulnerability data to inform 2026 risk parameters and national planning. This work strengthened the technical foundation for national

planning and enabled more effective engagement with the Ministry of Finance. Coordination and monitoring were also improved through the thematic working group participation in joint government assessments and targeted training on drought-risk parameterization using Africa Risk View.

WFP provided technical support to national stakeholders to advance anticipatory action and strengthen climate-risk management and weather-forecasting systems. As part of the institutionalization of Anticipatory Action (AA), a workplan for the AA Technical Working Group was developed jointly with SE-CNSA, OCHA, and FAO, and a draft decree formalizing the group is now ready for Government approval. WFP also supported SE-CNSA in developing the national Anticipatory Action Flood Plan—approved by the Government in September—as well as the ongoing formulation of a national AA strategy. In addition, WFP helped organize an international symposium with local universities to reinforce anticipatory climate-risk management and promote the integration of research findings into national early-action mechanisms.

Strategic investments were made to enhance the technical capacities of the National Agency for Meteorology (ANAM). To improve climate-information services, WFP supported the expansion of Burkina Faso’s meteorological observation network through the installation of 15 automatic weather stations across 15 localities, all transmitting data reliably to ANAM’s central server. In addition, two ANAM specialists received advanced training from the AGRHYMET Regional Center on script co-production for automating agrometeorological bulletin preparation. This training is expected to significantly improve the scientific rigor, accuracy, and efficiency of bulletin production. Over time, these strengthened skills will enable ANAM to update and adapt the module to better meet current and future climate-information needs.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



Internet connectivity services were provided in **four regional UN hubs** and five hard-to-reach areas, benefiting **1,500 humanitarian personnel** monthly.



UNHAS transported **18,070 passengers** and **708.5 mt** of essential light cargo to **27 regular** and **6 ad hoc** destinations, supporting **124** organizations.



The UNHAS access Satisfaction Survey reported a **100 percent satisfaction rate** and the Passenger Satisfaction Survey reported a **95 percent rate**.

Activity 8

In Burkina Faso's conflict-affected regions, many hard-to-reach localities face frequent telecommunications disruptions. This severely limits connectivity and communication services, creating significant obstacles for humanitarian responders operating in these areas. Led by the World Food Programme, the Information Technology Common Services (ITCS) sector addresses these challenges by providing reliable and efficient communication solutions, including internet connectivity, security communication systems, green energy technologies, and technical support. Through these services, WFP enables the broader humanitarian community to operate effectively and safely in even the most challenging environments.

In 2025, the ITCS sector continued providing solar-powered internet connectivity services 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 1,500 humanitarian personnel monthly from over 20 organizations, including NGOs and UN agencies, since its launch in 2023. 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.

The ITCS sector adapted its connectivity strategy to reflect improved conditions in central areas while concentrating resources where needs remain most acute. Following an assessment of connectivity needs across localities, the connectivity initiative adapted its approach by closing internet cafés in central hubs where access had significantly improved, allowing efforts to focus on remote areas where connectivity gaps remain most critical. This shift strengthened the project's relevance and ensured resources were directed to communities with the greatest need.

The digital learning center in Dori advanced its transition to full municipal management, strengthening local ownership and ensuring sustained digital access for crisis-affected communities. As part of the Services for Communities (S4C) project under which the center was established, the municipality secured a high-speed internet connection from the National Agency for the Promotion of Information and Communication Technologies (ANPTIC) at no recurring cost an important step toward long-term sustainability. WFP will continue providing technical support to maintain smooth operations during the transition. The center offers computer literacy training, mobile charging services, a digital library, and high-speed internet through an internet café equipped with computers and printers, benefiting internally displaced persons, refugees, and host community members alike. By expanding reliable digital access, fostering skills development, and creating inclusive learning spaces, the center is contributing to improved opportunities and strengthened community resilience.

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 2025, all sites were maintained to ensure proper operation. Throughout the year, over 1,400 UN personnel benefited from these services, which included movement tracking and the timely dissemination of security alerts.

Activity 9

Burkina Faso faces severe logistical constraints due to insecurity, road closures, and seasonal flooding, making humanitarian air transport indispensable. UNHAS remains the only safe and reliable means of connecting

humanitarian actors to remote and high-risk areas, ensuring continuity of life-saving operations.

In 2025, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) encountered significant funding shortfalls, relying on cost recovery and carry-over funds from 2024 to sustain operations. Due to reduced resources, flight frequencies were halved in June, and a fleet review led to a reduction from three helicopters to two (one Mi-8 and one ECHO funded Super Puma) as of 1 October 2025, significantly limiting overall capacity and flexibility. Operational challenges included insecurity, cancellations caused by adverse weather, and increased maintenance requirements. The reduced fleet resulted in higher utilization of the remaining helicopters, accelerating wear and compounding issues in a harsh, dusty environment that proved incompatible with certain models. To mitigate these constraints, UNHAS revised flight schedules, prioritized essential routes, operated Saturday recovery flights, expedited spare parts imports, and increased contractual flight hours to optimize available capacity. The ECHO-funded Super Puma provided critical support in meeting passenger and cargo transport needs.

Despite these constraints, 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 in 2025. 18,070 passengers were transported, of which 8,122 traveled on the EUHAF-funded helicopter, and 708 MT of essential light cargo were delivered out of which 129 MT via EUHAF to 27 regular and 6 ad hoc destinations, including two newly introduced locations: Seytenga and Partiaga. The most frequented destinations, Dori, Fada N'Gourma, and Gorom-Gorom accounted for 38 percent of passenger traffic. 124 organizations were served in 2025. In addition to transporting relief items and personnel, UNHAS supported the relocation of 40 staff through security relocations and 21 medical evacuations for humanitarian staff, underscoring its essential role in ensuring the safety, mobility, and operational continuity.

In August, the EU committed EUR 3.5 million to rehabilitate the Wendou/Dori aerodrome, including runway upgrades, perimeter fencing, and terminal construction, to restore safe operations at this strategic aerodrome in line with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards.

The UNHAS End-of-Year Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) reported a satisfaction rate of 100 percent while the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) reported a 95 percent rate, reflecting UNHAS' adaptability and commitment under challenging conditions.

Activity 10

In 2025, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster played a critical role in sustaining humanitarian operations in Burkina Faso, enabling partners to overcome severe access and security challenges and deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable communities. A total of 8,943 m³ of relief cargo were stored and dispatched, through four operational hubs in Kaya, Fada N'Gourma, Ouahigouya, and Dori.

Through its partnership with the Airbus Foundation, the Logistics Cluster arranged helicopter flights to deliver humanitarian cargo to 21 hard to reach areas, some isolated for over six months. Deliveries of medical and educational items contributed to enabling schools and clinics to continue operating in assisted localities. The Cluster also supported the installation of cold chain facilities and delivered two training sessions for 30 participants from the Ministry of Health and humanitarian local responders, in collaboration with the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) Temperature Sensitive Logistics (TSL) team. The Logistics Cluster also delivered a new emergency preparedness simulation training to 30 professionals for strengthened local emergency response capacities and networks.

The Logistics Cluster website and mobile application provide broad and easy access to updated information, the Logistics Information Exchange (LogIE), a dynamic mapping platform showcasing physical access constraints, and services request.

The Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring exercise resulted in an overall 93percent satisfaction rate.

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

Burkina Faso continues to make progress on gender equality, although certain disparities persist and require sustained collective efforts. Recent indices—such as the 2025 Global Gender Gap Index and the UNDP Gender Inequality Index—highlight ongoing gaps in areas including reproductive health, empowerment, and economic participation. These outcomes are influenced by a range of socioeconomic factors such as poverty, early marriage, and the broader security context. In education, gender parity has been achieved at the primary level, representing an important milestone, while differences remain at the secondary level, where 17.1 percent of girls complete the cycle compared with 21.1 percent of boys[1].

To promote gender equality and strengthen women's empowerment, WFP Burkina Faso has implemented an integrated, multidimensional approach, grounded in evidence-based analysis and structured institutional commitments. A rapid gender analysis helped identify key barriers limiting women's access to economic opportunities. These barriers include reduced access to essential services in areas affected by insecurity and population movements, as well as livelihood disruptions restricting access to farmlands and markets. These findings guided interventions toward concrete actions to improve women's livelihoods, both in host communities and among internally displaced persons in 2025. In parallel, the country office engaged in the Gender Equality Certification Programme, which includes a self-assessment phase, as well as the development and implementation of a gender action plan, completed by rigorous monitoring ahead of final certification.

Building on these institutional efforts, WFP operationalized its gender approach through operational tools and measures that promote inclusive participation and elevate women's voices in community planning. Through its integrated resilience approach, WFP ensured equitable participation of women, men, youth, and older persons in Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises, allowing each group's needs and priorities to inform project design. To address sociocultural barriers that limit women's participation in plenary discussions, WFP facilitated women-only focus groups, creating safe spaces for women and girls to share concerns and recommendations. These consultations ensured their perspectives were fully reflected in the design of resilience activities and incorporated into community action plans, thereby strengthening their meaningful participation in local decision-making processes. Women consistently raised concerns related to access to water, as well as the need for income-generating opportunities. These priorities were duly integrated into the planned interventions - both in the types of community assets constructed and in the complementary livelihood activities offered, such as soap-making and other small-scale processing initiatives[2].

WFP expanded its support to women's livelihoods by promoting sustainable income-generating opportunities that strengthen their resilience to diverse shocks while addressing barriers to accessing productive assets. Specialized trainings for women-led processing units in management, leadership, product quality, and certification improved their competitiveness and long-term sustainability. In parallel, WFP organized market-linkage workshops and supported the formation of women's Economic Interest Groups (GIEs) in key value chains—including onion, cowpea, and millet—enabling women to add value to their products, reach more profitable markets, and reinforce their roles across agricultural value chains. WFP also supported the creation and reinforcement of women-led agricultural cooperatives and facilitated negotiations with landowners to further enable them to produce, process, and market their crops under more stable and inclusive conditions. As a result, monitoring data show a significant increase in the proportion of women reporting economic empowerment and benefiting from WFP's livelihoods activities, with a 27-percentage point increase, compared to 2024.

WFP leveraged local procurement as a strategic tool to empower women producers by creating stable, high-value market opportunities within its programmes. As part of efforts to strengthen local nutritious supply chains, five out of the 7 fortified flour production units supported this year are led by women[3]. These units benefited from facility rehabilitation, equipment, hygiene and laboratory materials, and targeted training—actions that increase productivity, competitiveness and sustainability while empowering women financially and socially. The partnership

between the Association Formation Développement Ruralité (AFDR) and InnoFaso secured 100 MT of quality peanuts, helping stabilize women's incomes and strengthening their participation in local value chains.

In areas affected by prolonged displacement, WFP delivered comprehensive support to address the specific needs of internally displaced women in terms of financial inclusion, protection, and nutrition. In Sakoula (near Ouagadougou), 600 women and girls from host and internally displaced households benefited from practical training in income-generating activities[5], entrepreneurship and financial management, as well as tailored GBV/PSEA/positive masculinity behavior-change activities and nutrition education. As part of its community and feedback mechanism, WFP has also deployed capacity building activities for community-level complaints committees to ensure accountability and protection, in alignment with humanitarian principles and WFP standards.

As part of the UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Protection Joint Project, WFP is also intensifying its institutional support to the government of Burkina Faso on gender-responsive policymaking, and programme delivery mechanisms, aimed at improving the national social protection system's ability to respond to gender-specific challenges, needs, and opportunities of the most vulnerable. A gender assessment of social protection has commenced, for which a consultancy firm has been commissioned.

Risk-informed climate resilience measures were expanded to improve women's protection against shocks and expanded sustainable livelihoods. In 2025, women represented 47 percent of the 15,571 producers sensitized to agricultural insurance and 49 percent of the 14,355 enrolled. Women also engaged in WFP's biochar initiative, which transforms agricultural residues, reduces pressure on natural resources, and diversifies incomes. Beyond environmental benefits[4], this initiative further expands sustainable livelihood opportunities for women and gives them a stronger role in the innovation and energy value chain in their communities.

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

WFP systematically integrated protection considerations into program design and implementation, adapting assistance modalities accordingly. Site selection and distribution schedules were adjusted to evolving contexts to reduce exposure. Despite the overall reduction in coverage leading to fewer persons with disabilities being reached, WFP ensured that their specific needs were systematically incorporated into livelihood support activities. This included adapting income-generating initiatives—such as community gardens—to offer non-physical tasks that align with participants' diverse abilities. Going forward, further efforts will be provided to further increase accessibility and disability inclusion. In hard-to-reach areas facing repeated access challenges, WFP engaged in advocacy at the Humanitarian Country Team and Access Group levels to supply these zones through convoys as a last resort, strictly adhering to humanitarian principles and emphasizing the "Do No Harm" approach, prioritizing dignity, safety, and integrity of affected populations. These actions helped reduce barriers to beneficiaries' access to humanitarian food and nutrition assistance and mitigated security-related pressure linked to the search for food and livelihoods. This is further revealed through monitoring data showing that 99.85 percent of beneficiaries from emergency food assistance reported no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes, and 96.72 percent of them reporting they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance.

WFP reaffirmed its zero-tolerance stance to inaction on all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, marking 2025 with sustained efforts to strengthen staff and partner capacities and enhance community engagement. WFP staff completed mandatory training on fraud, corruption, and SEA prevention, complemented by regular briefings and inductions to ensure continuous ownership of PSEA policy. A budgeted PSEA action plan was developed and implemented in 2025. WFP significantly advanced the implementation of the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment to assess the PSEA capacities of NGO Cooperating Partners, with 26 out of 27 CPs assessed using this tool in 2025. Additionally, 156 partner staff, including 51 women from 10 organizations, received specialized training. A risk management matrix for SEA and GBV was established to reinforce monitoring. Finally, WFP sensitized 451 personnel among service providers, including 115 women, on SEA prevention and reporting mechanisms.

At the inter-agency coordination level, WFP made a significant contribution by strengthening the capacities of focal points from around fifty NGOs and local organizations on minimum standards and the PSEA capacity assessment process. The WFP hotline is one of the four inter-agency channels available for reporting SEA allegations. In addition, the Country Director is among the PSEA champions of the national humanitarian team.

WFP deepened community engagement by combining awareness-raising with inclusive communication strategies. Community sensitisation efforts were enhanced through the launch of PSEA at the Frontline Phase II, co-designed with communities to develop culturally adapted communication tools in multiple local languages. The communication materials were disseminated widely, reaching over 2000 direct and indirect beneficiaries of WFP, contributing to better understanding of SEA and reporting channels. Under its engagement strategy, WFP emphasized inclusion, transparency, and protection, disseminating key messages on selection criteria, free assistance, ration composition, assistance duration, feedback mechanisms, WFP's zero-tolerance policy on SEA, and anti-fraud measures.

WFP strengthened accountability and community engagement by expanding feedback mechanisms, improving accessibility, and promoting inclusive participation. During the lean season, 18,509 households in hard-to-reach areas were contacted via VIAMO mobile technology. Visual and audio materials were deployed at distribution sites in four local languages to raise awareness on feedback mechanisms, WFP's toll-free number, and SEA protection. The Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected People (CE4AAP) Action Plan was widely implemented, with achievements such as message translation for better accessibility, increased community participation through consultations, and activation of feedback channels. Eight community consultation sessions were organized and ensured equitable representation of vulnerable groups, and feedback collected informed adjustments, including strengthened communication on zero tolerance for SEA and improved dissemination of information in local languages. Capacity-building initiatives targeted field animators of cooperating partners and other partner staff, focusing on the importance of community engagement in WFP programs and techniques for effective communication and facilitation to enhance interaction quality and ensure participatory, inclusive approaches.

Expanded and diversified feedback channels brought WFP closer to affected communities, enabling faster and more effective responses to their concerns. WFP's community and feedback mechanism is now accessible in four local languages (Moore, Fulfulde, Dioula, Gulmancema), covering all operational areas through multiple channels: toll-free number, complaint management committees, partner help desks, and newly introduced feedback kiosks to enhance proximity with beneficiaries. Additional mechanisms included complaint desks, face-to-face interactions, focus groups, and other opportunities to collect feedback. These efforts enabled WFP to respond more rapidly and effectively to affected populations' concerns.

Systematic review of complaints and feedback enabled WFP to resolve cases promptly and adapt interventions based on community insights. Data from the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) were regularly analyzed by the results review committee to strengthen accountability. In 2025, the feedback mechanism recorded 21,831 entries—a 28 percent decrease compared to 2024. Of these, 61 percent came from women. The majority (70 percent) were compliments or thanks, followed by 10 percent requests for WFP activity information, 14 percent general inquiries, and 6 percent complaints. 25 protection-related incidents and misconduct allegations were documented and addressed by focal points in line with protection and AFAC policies. Triangulated CFM data informed programmatic decisions. By year-end, 98 percent of cases were resolved, with 2 percent under review.

WFP implements a comprehensive set of actions to ensure conflict sensitivity, rigorous risk assessment and systematic documentation across its operations, with a view to gradually enhancing these processes as context and needs evolve. Before any deployment in high-risk areas, WFP conducts detailed security analyses that are regularly updated to anticipate changes in the operational context. A dedicated road-axis matrix is maintained to track constraints affecting the safe movement of staff and humanitarian cargo, supporting informed and conflict-sensitive decision-making. In locations classified as hard to reach, where land movement is restricted, WFP activates alternative modalities such as air operations or government-escorted convoys. These approaches are guided by structured task-force mechanisms that facilitate coordinated analysis, cross-checking of access information, and continuous monitoring of convoy and airlift implementation. Incident-tracking and learning tools are systematically used to document risks and strengthen adaptive planning throughout the response.

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 continues to face environmental challenges, including desertification, soil erosion, and deforestation, all of which are exacerbated by intense rainfall causing recurring floods, together with longer droughts. At the same time, the structural impacts of climate change — including the gradual degradation of nearly 265,000 hectares of land each year [1] — continue to place pressure on household resilience, particularly in areas already facing challenges linked to prolonged displacement and progressive returns. In these areas, limited access to water, land, and agricultural inputs, combined with soil deterioration and the reduced availability of income-generating opportunities, continues to constrain production capacities. ,

To address these challenges, WFP continued implementing resilience activities that generate a range of environmental co-benefits while integrating renewable energy solutions into its programmes to reduce assisted communities' dependence on non-sustainable resources.

WFP's interventions are producing tangible environmental and social impacts. They support ecosystem restoration and the preservation of natural resources, while improving water availability, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and chemical pollution, and strengthening biodiversity. In practical terms, 6,422 hectares of degraded land were rehabilitated, 135 hectares of lowlands were developed, and 26 hectares of market-gardening perimeters were established. Hydraulic infrastructure was significantly strengthened through the installation of 40 high-flow boreholes in integrated farms, the construction of ten 3,000 m³ water ponds and one 10,000 m³ pond, and the rehabilitation of 19 water ponds of 3,000 m³. Sustainable land management also advanced through the production of 16,443 compost heaps of 9 m³ at household level. To further support ongoing efforts to curb deforestation, 24,429 energy-efficient cooking stoves were introduced benefiting 8,114 people, along with the promotion of green solar-powered irrigation solutions. These initiatives help reduce the use of fuelwood, decrease reliance on fossil fuels, and contribute to lowering carbon emissions. Together, these achievements directly contribute to combating desertification and strengthening the climate resilience of communities.

As part of WFP's ongoing efforts to strengthen the integration of environmental and social safeguards across its programming, all field-level agreements (FLAs), memorandums of understanding (MOUs) related to nutrition and school feeding activities were subjected to comprehensive environmental and social screening - a significant increase compared to 2024 [2]. Achieving a 100 per cent screening rate reflects the programme's commitment to ensuring that every intervention is designed and implemented in a manner that safeguards communities, promotes safe and inclusive practices, and minimizes potential environmental impacts. This systematic approach not only aligns with national regulatory requirements and institutional standards but also reinforces the mainstreaming of environmental and social considerations across WFP's Country Strategic Plan.

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, while 4 energy meters have been introduced to monitor energy consumption more effectively in the field offices, while a solar potential assessment is being carried out with a view to installing photovoltaic systems.

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 2026, 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

WFP continued to support the Government of Burkina Faso in combating all forms of malnutrition.

Nutrition-sensitive interventions aimed to increase the availability, consumption, and demand for healthy and nutritious foods tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups.

Nutrition objectives were systematically incorporated into WFP's emergency response in 2025, through targeted sensitization and preventive supplementation for vulnerable groups. Sensitization activities combined with preventive supplementation against malnutrition - Blanket Supplementary Feeding - were carried out during general food distributions. These actions aimed to prevent acute malnutrition and stunting among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women from both host and internally displaced communities through the distribution of specialized nutritious foods. However, monitoring data reveal a decline in the proportion of WFP beneficiaries receiving a nutrition-sensitive programme component under the emergency response. This reduction is primarily attributable to a decreased caseload in malnutrition prevention activities during the reporting period, which in turn limited the scale and coverage of nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Embedding nutrition into its resilience strategies, WFP strengthened local production systems by partnering with industrial and semi-industrial units to expand access to fortified nutritious foods. As part of its efforts to ensure a sustainable supply of specialized nutritious food for young children, and pregnant and lactating women, WFP supported the expansion of fortified food production lines through the establishment of new factories[1] equipped with advanced extrusion technology, robust quality control systems, and increased production capacity. To facilitate their continuous supply, supported companies were linked to premix suppliers and guided in meeting international food safety and quality standards, including FSSC 22000[2]. Local sustainability was further reinforced through capacity building for five semi-industrial units[3] producing fortified blended infant flours, including training in management, marketing, and financial planning, and the development of strategic business plans to strengthen operations.

WFP continued to support capacity strengthening of actors involved in the implementation of school feeding activities to ensure the provision of quality and nutritious meals to students as well as adequate nutritional education. Training topics covered food and personal hygiene, culinary techniques and included a practical phase on cleaning (work surfaces, vegetables, utensils), meal preparation, and utensil storage.

Mainstreaming standardization and compliance with norms, WFP advanced national capacity strengthening for the production of specialized nutritious foods by engaging multiple partners. In collaboration with the Burkina Faso Agency for Standardization (ABNORM), WFP promoted adherence to national standards for fortified blended infant flours and good manufacturing practices, translating technical materials into local languages to improve accessibility. Further, a partnership with Joseph Ki-Zerbo University strengthened quality assurance and hygiene practices through diagnostics and internships at partnering semi-industrial units. These combined efforts resulted in the production and sale of 98.1 metric tons of fortified flours in 2025, demonstrating WFP's commitment to embedding nutrition standards into its interventions while building local capacity and market-driven solutions.

Intervening at the systems level, WFP provided technical assistance for the revision of key national nutrition policies and strategies, while supporting data availability to ensure evidence-based decision-making. Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Health for the completion of the National Nutrition Survey (ENN), conducted using SMART and Rapid SMART methodologies, thus strengthening the availability of reliable data to guide nutrition interventions. In partnership with UNICEF, a coverage and access assessment of outpatient treatment program (OTP) for acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women was carried out across 35 health districts in six regions[4], identifying coverage rates, barriers, and enabling factors for access to care. Additionally, WFP actively participated in revising the "National Protocol for Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition in Burkina Faso," ensuring integration of the latest World Health Organization guidelines.

Finally, as part of its support to strengthening the health system, WFP contributed to improving storage capacity for nutrition. Five logistics platforms were installed in Ziniaré, Boussé, Toma, Yako, and Tenkodogo health districts, each platform designed to accommodate mobile storage units with a total capacity of 500 metric tons per unit.

Partnerships

In 2025, **WFP focused on safeguarding traditional donor support while navigating a constrained funding landscape.** WFP Burkina Faso prioritized maintaining strong relationships with core donors whose contributions remain central to the operation, while adapting to a reduced donor presence in-country. Against a backdrop of global funding contractions and heightened scrutiny over humanitarian budgets, WFP adopted a targeted engagement strategy rooted in transparency, regular communication, and proactive dialogue. Throughout the year, WFP maintained close collaboration with 22 funding partners from government and private sectors, providing consistent updates on operational posture, access constraints, pipeline status, and risk-mitigation measures. Quarterly donor briefings and partner-specific consultations helped sustain confidence at a time when many global operations faced cuts, delays, and contract suspensions.

WFP adapted its advocacy and visibility efforts in response to limited access for donors to field locations. With restrictions preventing partner travel to operational sites, WFP developed alternative avenues for engagement, including curated technical visits in Ouagadougou. A notable example was the successful Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) mission to UNHAS and logistics platforms, which reinforced donor understanding of operational constraints and highlighted WFP's essential role in maintaining humanitarian access. This tailored approach helped preserve donor commitment despite the absence of traditional field-level exposure.

WFP simultaneously pursued funding diversification to strengthen financial sustainability. Building on re-engagement with donors who had paused support in previous years, WFP demonstrated its value-added in hard-to-reach areas, contributing to renewed interest. WFP also expanded its engagement with climate and resilience financing mechanisms and explored innovative financing options to secure more predictable mid-term resources. Collaboration with the Government of Burkina Faso notably resulted in a landmark contribution of 1,000 MT of essential commodities from the national food reserve, complemented by twinning funds mobilized under the Emerging Donor Matching Fund. In a year marked by reduced humanitarian financing, this notable Government commitment represented a major breakthrough—demonstrating strong national leadership, deepening alignment with priorities around sovereignty and resilience, and opening a new chapter for co-financed, jointly steered food-security responses.

Private-sector engagement was expanded to support long-term resource diversification. WFP undertook a structured mapping exercise to identify potential national and international private-sector partners and areas of shared interest. Engagement was initiated with actors in the agro-food, banking, telecom, and mining sectors to explore co-financing opportunities for school feeding and resilience programmes. This foundation supports the development of innovative financing models and opens new collaboration avenues with companies and foundations in coming years.

WFP's combined strategy resulted in a resilient funding base despite the global decline in ODA. USD 124 million was mobilized across 22 donors, demonstrating both the strength of long-standing partnerships and progress in building new ones. However, donor contributions declined by 48 percent compared to 2024. 70 percent of 2025 funding was earmarked at activity level. While this represents a slight improvement from 2024, it continued to restrict WFP's flexibility to address urgent gaps across activities. Although limited, fully flexible funding and multi-year support provided by several donors including Italy, Canada, Republic of Korea and Monaco remaining critical for responding to emerging needs and ensuring a stable, predictable resource base.

Traditional donors continued to play a dominant role, while new donors began contributing to WFP's portfolio, and further engagements with International Financial Institutions were pursued. WFP's three largest donors, namely the USA, Germany, and the European Commission, collectively accounted for 80 percent of total funding. Progress was also achieved in widening the donor base, with new contributions secured from Finland and a multi-year allocation from European Commission development funding for the rehabilitation of the Dori Airport in the Liptako region—an important milestone for diversification and for improving humanitarian access.

WFP prioritized operational partnerships with national institutions to reinforce national ownership and service delivery. Collaboration with the Ministry of National Solidarity, its regional directorates, and technical services remained central to coordinated emergency response and the reinforcement of national social protection systems. Engagement with regional directorates and technical services supported improved targeting, enrolment in health-insurance schemes, strengthened grievance-management mechanisms, and the integration of gender-responsive and economic-inclusion measures. These partnerships enhanced implementation efficiency, expanded outreach to vulnerable households, and reinforced national capacities.

WFP advanced technical partnerships to support food systems, quality assurance, and local production. Collaboration with Joseph Ki-Zerbo University was expanded to include private-sector actors such as complementary-food producers and suppliers of agricultural raw materials. This tripartite partnership aims to strengthen quality-assurance systems for agricultural inputs and processed complementary foods, while generating

scientific evidence to guide capacity-building efforts across the value chain through an action-research model.

WFP also strengthened climate-related partnerships to reinforce anticipatory action capacities. Work alongside Columbia University provided support the National Meteorological Agency in improving climate-forecasting capabilities and digital risk-analysis tools. As a result, ANAM now operates a more reliable anticipatory-action system and demonstrated strong forecasting competencies during its first year of Anticipatory Action implementation.

Focus on Localization

Local partners remained central to WFP's ability to operate effectively in 2025, enabling access to hard-to-reach areas to ensure continuity of activities. Pursuing its localization commitments, WFP worked with 61 cooperating partners, of which 35 were government entities and 21 national NGOs, representing over 92 percent of signed agreements. Regular capacity assessments and targeted support strengthened local actors' performance. Voix des Femmes, a women-led NGO, improved its reporting system through standardized tools for tracking GASPA-related nutrition activities, generating more reliable data now integrated into the national health information system. The NGO also adopted participatory planning tools, enabling displaced women to contribute directly to programme design and oversight.

WFP also improved partnership management through enhanced digital systems. Full adoption of Partner Connect by cooperating partners delivering unconditional food assistance streamlined agreement processing, documentation, and communication, with plans to expand the platform across activities. The use of the UN Partner Portal ensures transparency in partner selection, with all cooperating partners now registered and calls for proposals systematically launched online.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

UN partnerships were central to delivering coordinated support across disaster-risk management and anticipatory action in 2025. Through its collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, WFP supported the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security to strengthen national resilience to climate-related shocks. This work contributed to the development of a National Anticipatory Action strategy and action plan, improving alignment with national disaster-risk management systems and fostering a more coordinated approach to early warning and early action.

Joint UN programming advanced integrated resilience outcomes across multiple regions. Under the Sahel Resilience Partnership, WFP, UNICEF, and GIZ implemented complementary interventions in convergence areas—including the Sirba, Goulmou, Tapoa, Oubri, Nakambe, Kuilse and Yaadga regions. By linking ecosystem restoration with nutrition interventions and food systems strengthening, the three agencies delivered an integrated package aimed at supporting vulnerable communities to transition from humanitarian assistance toward greater self-reliance and strengthened livelihoods, in line with national food-systems transformation priorities.

Within social protection, joint efforts accelerated the rollout of the national programme. Through the UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Protection Joint Programme, the first cohort of 1,600 households received support to facilitate their economic inclusion, including the establishment of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) that will be reinforced with income-generating assistance and business formalization activities. The collaboration also enabled the provision of school bursaries through the National Solidarity and Social Resilience Fund (FNS-RS), encouraging access to education, supporting household consumption needs, and building resilience.

UN coordination played a pivotal role in advancing a nationally led school feeding model. Under the Presidential Initiative for Integrated School Food and Nutrition Support, WFP worked with FAO, IFAD, and UNICEF to strengthen endogenous school canteens using locally sourced products, while supporting institutional capacity-strengthening and improved governance.

Financial Overview

In 2025, a budget revision approved in November reduced the Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) from USD 400 million to USD 270 million, aligning requirements with the global decline in available funding. This reduction highlights the widening resource gap amid rising humanitarian needs and growing global competition for limited funds. Following this adjustment, WFP Burkina Faso's Country Strategic Plan was funded at 98 percent of its revised CPN.

Total available resources including 2024 carry-over fell from USD 281 million to USD 266 million, confirming the continued contraction of the funding landscape.

The most significant shortfalls were recorded in crisis response, ETC, and Logistics Cluster activities, particularly during the first half of the year. These constraints compelled WFP to apply stringent prioritization measures, including ration cuts and reduced beneficiary targets. However, in the last quarter, the Country Office received new contributions that allowed for expanded coverage, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, thereby improving overall performance.

WFP mobilized USD 124 million in new contributions in 2025, a decrease compared to 2024, when USD 199.5 million was secured. Most resources came from traditional donors, the United States, Germany, the European Commission, France, and Canada who together provided nearly 90 percent of total contributions.

In 2025, WFP pursued several collaborative financing arrangements to strengthen Programme delivery and optimize resources. Notably, the first-ever twinning grant amounting to around USD 1.3 million was secured in partnership with the Government, enabling the Country Office to bridge critical funding gaps while promoting national ownership and alignment with government priorities.

Additionally, a joint school-feeding initiative with UNICEF was launched, combining both financial and technical inputs from the two agencies. This joint approach not only expanded Programme reach but also reinforced system-wide coherence within the United Nations.

To avert pipeline breaks and operational delays, WFP drew on corporate advance-financing mechanisms: USD 9 million in advances were secured in 2025, along with GCMF support equivalent to more than 15,000 mt of PR, enabling early procurement of food (cereals and beans) and reduced lead times. This mechanism played a pivotal role in sustaining operations despite delayed contributions and liquidity constraints. Thanks to the GCMF, the Country Office was able to optimize the use of the USD 27 million U.S. contribution, which came with a very short TDD period (6 months).

Funding disparities persisted across CSP Strategic Outcomes: Crisis Response (activity 1) was funded at 87 percent, while Resilience-Building activities received over 100 percent, largely supported by multi-year contributions from Canada, France, and Germany. Emergency Telecommunications (activity 8) and the Logistics Cluster (activity 10) remained significantly underfunded compared to need-based plans.

Expenditures under certain strategic outcomes were lower than available resources due to procurement delays, supplier defaults, and access constraints.

Flexible funding remained extremely limited. Unearmarked contributions represented less than 13 percent, approximately USD 15.7 million. More than 80 percent of contributions were earmarked at the activity or SO level, limiting WFP's ability to reallocate resources to emerging priorities.

Throughout the year, WFP intensified engagement with donors to advocate for broader outcome-based or thematic funding modalities that would enable more agile and needs-driven programming.

49 percent of annual funds were confirmed in the second half of the year, limiting WFP's ability to procure commodities during the harvest season and pre-position stocks ahead of the lean period.

Multi-year agreements with Monaco, Canada, France, and Germany continued to support resilience-building activities, providing a degree of forward planning despite broader funding constraints.

The slowdown in financing coincided with rising operational costs, particularly for air deliveries to inaccessible areas, which remained a vital lifeline. As in previous years, late contributions and access constraints reduced WFP's ability to scale up assistance.

Despite leveraging advance-financing mechanisms such as Internal Project Lending (IPL) and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), pipeline breaks persisted, underscoring the need for more predictable and flexible funding amid limited visibility on future contributions.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	162,558,852	106,021,764	149,338,871	96,896,272
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	144,416,533	91,980,804	125,539,756	86,627,020
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	144,416,533	91,980,804	125,539,756	86,627,020
SO02: Food insecure populations including school-age children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	18,142,318	14,040,960	23,799,115	10,269,253
Activity 02: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	15,223,210	10,787,398	18,438,161	8,980,686
Activity 03: Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	2,919,108	3,253,562	5,313,443	1,288,567
Non-activity specific	0	0	47,512	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	10,426,667	5,184,350	9,946,027	6,050,752

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.	10,426,667	5,184,350	9,946,027	6,050,752
Activity 04: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	10,426,667	5,184,350	9,881,882	6,050,752
Non-activity specific	0	0	64,145	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	29,745,834	27,387,634	37,837,927	18,239,634
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	29,745,834	27,387,634	37,837,927	18,239,634
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	29,745,834	27,387,634	35,899,459	18,239,634
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,938,467	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,819,648	1,081,147	2,144,420	1,059,634

SO05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender and shock-responsive systems, food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies by 2023	1,819,648	1,081,147	2,144,420	1,059,634
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.	1,819,648	1,081,147	2,120,664	1,059,634
Non-activity specific	0	0	23,756	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	37,327,899	19,508,842	39,821,808	23,583,498
SO06: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.	37,327,899	19,508,842	39,821,808	23,583,498
Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing	419,891	0	46,064	21,191
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.	537,310	395,565	308,389	289,607
Activity 09: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	34,422,035	18,455,622	38,157,627	23,030,470

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.	 1,948,663	 657,655	 1,309,729	 242,231
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 4,510,952	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 241,878,899	 159,183,737	 243,600,005	 145,829,790
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 12,139,094	 10,300,000	 14,079,340	 8,996,866
Total Direct Costs	 254,017,993	 169,483,737	 257,679,345	 154,826,656
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 16,482,507	 11,016,443	 8,424,237	 8,424,237
Grand Total	 270,500,500	 180,500,180	 266,103,582	 163,250,894

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Adapting to the suspension of cash operations in Burkina Faso, WFP has relied upon the integration of the digital tracking for Beneficiary Ration Cards (PIT) and SCOPE In-Kind module to facilitate the secure and traceable management of food assistance delivered in physical commodities (rather than cash or vouchers). This digital transformation has significantly contributed to reducing errors and strengthening traceability. It is currently being used for emergency response and nutrition activities, with a coverage rate of 98 percent. Besides, WFP in Burkina Faso uses the semi-automated biographical deduplication services developed by HQ, which has helped reduce duplicates and improve overall efficiency.

[2] The internal task force includes colleagues from WFP Burkina Faso Protection team, and the risks for the communities are assessed, discussed, and recommendations are made accordingly before any convoy.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] As part of its access strategy, WFP updated its SOPs for participation in government-mandated convoys, ensuring alignment with the "Do No Harm" principle and consolidating gains from localized negotiation with national counterparts. Enhancements included: (i) extended validity windows for key operational decisions to avoid repeated approvals for unchanged conditions; (ii) mandatory WFP presence at assembly points to ensure chain-of-custody and convoy integrity; (iii) systematic After-Action Reviews to capture lessons learned and feed continuous improvement; (iv) activation of an incident management cell to strengthen preparedness and real-time problem-solving; and (v) improved route analysis and recovery protocols to expedite service resumption following disruptions. Collectively, these measures helped bring greater predictability, strengthened risk management, and clearer accountability across the access continuum.

[2] Among the 86 localities classified as facing serious access constraints, WFP reached 28, requiring complex and costly coordination and the diversification of delivery modalities to maintain continuity of assistance.

[3] The rapid response assistance addresses sudden displacement alerts from the GCOOR, targeting critical food and nutrition gaps in hard-to-reach areas where NGOs face delivery challenges. Through this approach, displaced populations received timely and life-saving assistance.

[4] Monthly food distributions, combined with targeted nutritional supplements for children under five and pregnant and lactating women, helped address the specific vulnerabilities of these groups.

[5] As part of an adaptive targeting approach under WFP's lean season assistance, and pending validation of the statistical clearance required for all humanitarian actors conducting data collection, WFP established a collaborative framework with CONASUR regional branches to identify households eligible for lean season assistance. Regional Directorates of National Solidarity shared with WFP preliminary lists compiled through their respective community-based targeting mechanisms. Third Party Monitoring agents and WFP field monitors then conducted qualitative field verification to confirm household identities and to complete or correct any missing or inaccurate information before their enrollment in corporate systems for assistance delivery. 2025 marked the first time WFP has systematically applied this registry-based approach nationwide, complemented by field verification, protection screening, and triangulation through vulnerability and access analyses, increasing confidence in fair, accurate targeting despite data collection constraints.

[6] Early recovery activities underperformed during the reporting period primarily due to significant funding constraints, which limited WFP's ability to scale up planned interventions. Given these resource limitations, WFP made strategic choices to prioritize assistance to populations facing the most acute needs, particularly in hard-to-reach areas where access remained limited and humanitarian conditions continued to deteriorate. As a result, available resources were directed toward life-saving emergency response, ensuring continuity of support for the most vulnerable households. While this necessary prioritization reduced the scope of early recovery efforts, it enabled WFP to maintain a principled and needs-based approach, focusing on areas where assistance was most urgently required.

[7] A fortified blend designed to support growth and prevent malnutrition.

[8] The biggest share of this increase is due to the increase of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls beneficiaries, with 74,669 receiving treatment while 15,927 were initially planned to be assisted.

[9] The term school meals in emergencies encompasses a variety of approaches that use school meals to prepare for and respond to covariate shocks. Depending on the context and on the objectives of the emergency response, these approaches will include channeling humanitarian assistance with the main objective of guaranteeing business continuity of school meals programmes for children and/or their families (where already established), while adapting to meet new schoolchildren's needs.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Notably in Soum and Liptako regions, including Yagha and Oudalan provinces and communes such as Seytenga, Falangoutou, Bani, Sampelga, and Gorgadji.
- [2] Its core goals are to boost academic performance, support physical and cognitive growth, and promote local agricultural production, reinforcing educational continuity and nutritional security in line with national priorities. Strategic priorities include sustainability, stronger legal frameworks, and improved governance. WFP supports this effort at preschool and primary levels across nine regions through integrated and emergency canteens.
- [3] Bankui, Sourou, Liptako, Soum, Kuilsé, Oubri, Goulmou, Guiriko and Yaadga regions.
- [4] Take-home rations for CM-level students meeting attendance criteria comprised 10 kg of rice per month.
- [5] The proportion of schoolchildren with acceptable food consumption score rose from 50% in 2024 to 74% in 2025.
- [6] Examples of local dishes include tô with leaf sauces, rice with greens, couscous, and salads.
- [7] 21 kitchens, dining hall and food storage rooms were rehabilitated or constructed, representing a 61% increase compared to last year.
- [8] Launched in 2023 and implemented by FAO, IFAD, WFP, and UNICEF, the Initiative was transferred in 2025 to the Directorate for Allocation of Specific Resources to Educational Structures (DAMSSE) under the Ministry of Basic Education.
- [9] Zorgho, Zitenga, Boromo, Arbolé, Korsimoro, and Boussouma.
- [10] Sirba, Goulmou, Tapoa, Nakambe and Oubri regions.
- [11] Gourcy, Arbolé, Rouko, Guibaré in the Yaadga and Kuilsé regions.
- [12] These sessions reached 96 stakeholders, comprising 37 members of the National Union of Cotton Producers of Burkina (UNCPB); 46 actors from the informal economy in the Guiriko region and 13 governors who are the presidents of the special regional delegations in Ouagadougou and members of the Association of Regions of Burkina Faso (ARBF).
- [13] For the implementation of these activities, WFP worked through ASMADE, a national NGO and umbrella organization for social mutuals. ASMADE's social protection delivery system was used, given that the Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie Universelle (CNAMU) was not yet fully operational at the time of implementation.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] As regards recovery rates, the Goulmou region recorded the best results (96 percent), while the Oubri region had the lowest performance (88 percent).
- [2] This was conducted through a collaboration with the University's Laboratory of Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Food Technology and Nutrition (LABIOTAN)
- [3] Students from the Joseph Ki-Zerbo University's Center for Research in Biological, Food and Nutritional Sciences (CRSBAN) completed internships in private sector partners to strengthen their capacities in quality control.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] National Strategy for Soil Restoration, Conservation, and Recovery in Burkina Faso, 2020 – 2024
- [2] Yaadga, Bankui, Kuilsé, Oubri, Goulmou, Nakambè, Liptako and Kadiogo.
- [3] 4 communes with WFP/UNICEF/GIZ integrated activities. 11 convergence communes with WFP/UNICEF integrated package.
- [4] An initial plan for 69 boreholes, each expected to deliver a minimum yield of 5 m³/h, had been established. However, during implementation, the planned number of boreholes was revised downward due to higher-than-anticipated individual yields. The cumulative production from the completed boreholes was sufficient to meet the identified water requirements.
- [5] These activities are aligned with government priorities, fall within the framework of the insurance mechanism of the Agro-Pastoral and Fisheries Offensive (OAPH) under which the development of a national agro-silvo-pastoral insurance system represents a key lever for strengthening producers' resilience to recurrent climate shocks. In this regard, WFP's engagement in micro-insurance is fully consistent with this national policy vision and complements the package of interventions already delivered to beneficiaries through the Agricultural Value Chain Support Project in Four Regions (PAFA4R), implemented by the government and financed by IFAD in the Sourou, Bankui, Guiriko, Tannounya and Djôrô regions. These interventions are carried out under the Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) regional Programme.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographics, 2024
- [2] Other expressed concerns include heavy workloads as barriers to participation. In response, activity schedules were adjusted to better align with women's household responsibilities. Communities also co-designed a rotational childcare system to support mothers' engagement.
- [3] Misola (Kongoussi, Kaya and Fada), Sidlawende in Ouahigouya and Sodepal (Société d'exploitation des produits alimentaires).
- [4] Food processing, small trade, livestock, soumbala and peanut paste production, soapmaking, weaving, dyeing.
- [5] By valorizing agricultural residues such as peanut shells and millet stalks, biochar production reduces pressure on natural resources and combats deforestation

Protection and accountability to affected people

As part of plans to improve its performance in meeting standards regarding conflict sensitivity in the coming year, WFP aims to reinforce the internal capacities of existing HMI Access and Protection teams through focused training on conflict-sensitive approaches. This initiative is strictly geared toward enhancing staff awareness and ensuring that programme delivery remains context-appropriate and risk-informed. The training will support Country Office, Field Office and Cooperating Partner personnel in identifying operational considerations that may affect access or programme acceptance, in full respect of national regulations and in close collaboration with relevant authorities.

Environmental sustainability

- [1] National Strategy for Soil Restoration, Conservation, and Recovery in Burkina Faso.
- [2] The proportion of FLAs screened for environmental and social risks under crisis response activities is currently 0 percent, as this activity was not prioritized for environmental screening over the past two years. During this period, the Country Office focused its screening efforts on other programme areas—such as livelihoods and school feeding activities— which were assessed as having comparatively higher potential environmental or social impact.

Nutrition integration

[1] Société d'Exportation de Produits Alimentaires (SODEPAL) and AGROSERV

[2] FSSC 22000 (Food Safety System Certification) is a globally recognized food safety certification scheme, Global Food Safety Initiative-benchmarked, that combines the International Organization for Standardization 22000 management standard with specific technical standards

[3] Misola Kongoussi, Kaya, Fada, Dori, Sidlawende

[4] Bankui, Sourou, Nankambé, Kuilsé, Liptako, Soum, Yaaga, Goulmou, Sirba, Tapoa.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	788,539	871,745	111%
	female	863,654	1,097,126	127%
	total	1,652,193	1,968,871	119%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	95,451	122,059	128%
	female	100,542	134,225	134%
	total	195,993	256,284	131%
24-59 months	male	109,517	89,428	82%
	female	96,911	90,164	93%
	total	206,428	179,592	87%
5-11 years	male	220,898	222,263	101%
	female	187,619	222,063	118%
	total	408,517	444,326	109%
12-17 years	male	162,378	156,070	96%
	female	190,348	162,310	85%
	total	352,726	318,380	90%
18-59 years	male	178,055	253,567	142%
	female	266,054	447,703	168%
	total	444,109	701,270	158%
60+ years	male	22,240	28,358	128%
	female	22,180	40,661	183%
	total	44,420	69,019	155%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	403,776	384,178	95%
Resident	1,228,417	1,557,136	127%
Refugee	20,000	21,435	107%
Returnee	0	6,122	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	24,350	100,485	412%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	612,875	464,438	75%
Malnutrition prevention programme	86,427	44,964	52%
Malnutrition treatment programme	219,218	310,899	141%
School based programmes	348,153	376,530	108%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	13,265	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	475,750	689,110	144%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	13,100	1,933	15%
Corn Soya Blend	6,515	1,869	29%
Iodised Salt	415	75	18%
LNS	1,193	256	21%
Maize	0	187	-
Maize Meal	0	99	-
Rice	26,362	12,795	49%
Sorghum/Millet	16,920	12,433	73%
Split Peas	0	5,831	-
Vegetable Oil	3,479	1,687	48%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,296	606	47%
Corn Soya Blend	1,944	496	26%
Iodised Salt	97	29	30%
Rice	6,335	3,874	61%
Vegetable Oil	648	429	66%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,775	811	29%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	591	561	95%
Rice	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	134	29	21%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	729	934	128%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Rice	1,944	3,871	199%
Sorghum/Millet	0	336	-
Split Peas	0	1	-
Vegetable Oil	243	454	187%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value voucher transfer for services	1,170,000	366,991	31%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Value voucher transfer for services	312,654	193,238	62%

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 Distribution	Female	10,640	11,746	
			Male	9,360	9,689	
			Total	20,000	21,435	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	3,996	2,649.03	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	7,200,000	5,892,789	
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	64,704	737	
			Male	62,171	531	
			Total	126,875	1,268	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	14,844	37.88	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	22,837,500	34,440	
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	506		
			Male	489		
			Total	995		
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		3,524 3,524	

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 Male Total	1,384 1,384	205 46 251
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 Total	17,346 18,054 35,400	11,486 10,603 22,089
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 Total	46,479 48,377 94,856	45,648 42,611 88,259
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 Total	23,600 23,600	18,159 18,159
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	15,927 15,927	74,669 74,669
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 Total	222,487 213,763 436,250	332,517 319,479 651,996
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	42,259	33,628.02
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	6,494	2,066.31
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	63,900,000	70,834,396
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	30,870,000	2,886,556
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Therapeutic feeding (treatment of SAM)	Number		407,448

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	9,853,320	9,327,502
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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	60,000	79,291
			Male	60,000	80,896
			Total	120,000	160,187
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 Total	15,359 15,359	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	6,884	849.17

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)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		84
			Total		84
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		94
			Total		94
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		1.14
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		0.13
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		0.14

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 03: URT-1.2: 01. Provide an integrated assistance package including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to refugees, IDPs, host population, children and PLW/Gs affected by climate shocks, conflicts and other disruptions

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	250	587

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.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,637	0
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	193	193

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All GD - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥90	≥70		28	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥70		28	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥70		28	WFP survey
Target Group: All GD - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>90	>70	56	74	Secondary data
	Male	0	>90	>70	56	74	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>90	>70	56	74	Secondary data
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.41: 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	Overall	0	≥1	>1	3	0	Joint survey
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: 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	17	37	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	22	26	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	20	32	WFP survey

1.1.10: 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	33	41	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	32	41	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	32	41	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	2	4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥20	2	3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥40	≥20	2	3	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	6	20	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥30	8	18	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥30	7	19	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	13	>80	≥70	10	15	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.1	>80	≥74	51	57	WFP survey
	Male	53.1	>80	≥74	79	53	WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	>80	≥74	62	55	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.6	<15	<20	32	21	WFP survey
	Male	40.6	<15	<20	17	21	WFP survey
	Overall	40.6	<15	<20	26	21	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.3	<5	<6	17	22	WFP survey
	Male	6.3	<5	<6	4	26	WFP survey
	Overall	6.3	<5	<6	12	24	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>56	≥60	0	6	WFP survey
	Male	7	>51	≥60	1	2	WFP survey
	Overall	6	>51	≥60	1	4	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	<35	<30	76	79	WFP survey
	Male	40	<40	<30	78	83	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<40	<30	77	81	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	<9	<10	24	15	WFP survey
	Male	53	<9	<10	21	15	WFP survey
	Overall	54	<9	<10	22	15	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	>15	≥60	5	52	WFP survey
	Male	11	>15	≥60	9	45	WFP survey
	Overall	10	>15	≥60	8	48	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	<53	<30	74	41	WFP survey
	Male	65	<65	<30	77	46	WFP survey
	Overall	63	<63	<30	76	44	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<9	<10	21	7	WFP survey
	Male	24	<9	<10	14	9	WFP survey
	Overall	26	<9	<10	17	8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	>63	≥60	3	7	WFP survey
	Male	6	>63	≥60	5	8	WFP survey
	Overall	6	>63	≥60	4	8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	<17	<30	20	33	WFP survey
	Male	22	<22	<30	19	30	WFP survey
	Overall	21	<21	<30	20	31	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	<9	<10	77	60	WFP survey
	Male	72	<9	<10	76	62	WFP survey
	Overall	73	<9	<10	76	61	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15	<3	<5	17	10	WFP survey
	Male	15	<3	<5	19	10	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<3	<5	19	10	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.8	<4	<5	16	7	WFP survey
	Male	10.8	<4	<5	10	11	WFP survey
	Overall	10.8	<4	<5	12	9	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.8	<5	<10	15	11	WFP survey
	Male	7.3	<5	<10	18	10	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<5	<10	17	10	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19.1	<5	<15	19	14	WFP survey
	Male	17	<5	<15	22	16	WFP survey
	Overall	1,739	<5	<15	21	16	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	60.3	≥86	≥70	50	68	WFP survey
	Male	64.5	≥86	≥70	50	63	WFP survey
	Overall	63.2	≥86	≥70	50	65	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean Season - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: 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	18	30	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	14	28	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	16	29	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	24	58	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	27	56	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	26	57	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	3	4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥10	2	3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥20	≥10	2	3	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	2	23	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥25	7	20	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥25	4	21	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	10	>80	≥70	13	15	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.1	>82	≥76.5	51	63	WFP survey
	Male	56.1	>80	≥74.5	79	51	WFP survey
	Overall	53.9	>80	≥75	62	56	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	50.2	<15	<20	32	21	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	<15	<20	17	30	WFP survey
	Overall	41.9	<15	<20	26	26	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.7	<3	<3.5	17	16	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	<5	<5.5	4	19	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	<5	<5	12	18	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.5	<3	<5	9	5	WFP survey
	Male	13.5	<3	<5	13	4	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<3	<5	11	4	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.3	<4	<5	6	3	Joint survey
	Male	8.1	<4	<5	5	3	Joint survey
	Overall	7.1	<4	<5	5	3	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.1	<5	<10	10	10	Joint survey
	Male	12.1	<5	<10	12	10	Joint survey
	Overall	12.1	<5	<10	11	10	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.7	<5	<15	20	14	Joint survey
	Male	13.4	<5	<15	23	21	Joint survey
	Overall	12.8	<5	<15	22	19	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	70.8	≥86	≥70	64	73	Joint survey
	Male	66.5	≥86	≥70	61	66	Joint survey
	Overall	68	≥86	≥70	62	68	Joint survey
Target Group: New IDPs - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: 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	9	WFP survey
	Male	3	>80	>70	11	10	WFP survey
	Overall	4	>80	>70	10	10	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	27	41	WFP survey
	Male	31	>80	>70	16	49	WFP survey
	Overall	28	>80	>70	20	46	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	0	1	WFP survey
	Male	1	>80	>70	1	1	WFP survey
	Overall	1	>80	>70	1	1	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	2	9	WFP survey
	Male	3	>80	>70	8	10	WFP survey
	Overall	4	>80	>70	6	10	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	5	>80	>70	14	19	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	9	>80	≥70	37	32	WFP survey
	Male	10	>80	≥70	67	32	WFP survey
	Overall	9	>80	≥70	56	32	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<15	<20	56	52	WFP survey
	Male	39	<15	<20	25	53	WFP survey
	Overall	38	<15	<20	36	52	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	56	<5	<10	7	16	WFP survey
	Male	51	<5	<10	8	14	WFP survey
	Overall	53	<5	<10	8	15	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.04	<3	<5	3	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	16.99	<3	<5	3	6	WFP survey
	Overall	16.64	<3	<5	3	6.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	<4	<5	0	3	WFP survey
	Male	20	<4	<5	1	3	WFP survey
	Overall	19	<4	<5	1	3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<5	<10	5	6	WFP survey
	Male	28	<5	<10	6	6	WFP survey
	Overall	25	<5	<10	6	6	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29	<5	<15	8	19	WFP survey
	Male	27	<5	<15	6	18	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<5	<15	7	19	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35	≥86	≥70	88	72	WFP survey
	Male	26	≥86	≥70	87	74	WFP survey
	Overall	29	≥86	≥70	87	73	WFP survey
Target Group: refugees - Location: Sahel - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	17.9	>80	≥70	28	6	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	77.5	>81	≥75.3	26	9	WFP survey
	Male	81.9	>80	≥75	14	15	WFP survey
	Overall	80	>81	≥75.1	21	11	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.6	<15	<20	74	39	WFP survey
	Male	13	<15	<20	86	44	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<15	<20	79	41	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	<4	<4.7	0	52	WFP survey
	Male	5.1	<5	<5	0	41	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<4	<4.9	0	48	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>49	≥60	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	13	>39	≥60	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14	>40	≥60	0	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<42	<30	90	81	WFP survey
	Male	52	<52	<30	95	73	WFP survey
	Overall	51	<51	<30	93	77	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	<9	<10	11	19	WFP survey
	Male	35	<9	<10	5	27	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<9	<10	8	23	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>16	≥60	2	4	WFP survey
	Male	16	>20	≥60	7	5	WFP survey
	Overall	18	>20	≥60	5	4	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	<75	<30	79	74	WFP survey
	Male	71	<71	<30	76	67	WFP survey
	Overall	71	<71	<30	78	72	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<9	<10	19	22	WFP survey
	Male	13	<9	<10	17	28	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<9	<10	18	24	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>49	≥60	6	1	WFP survey
	Male	7	>55	≥60	5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	6	>54	≥60	5	1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<42	<30	47	25	WFP survey
	Male	36	<36	<30	43	28	WFP survey
	Overall	37	<37	<30	45	26	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	<9	<10	48	74	WFP survey
	Male	56	<9	<10	53	72	WFP survey
	Overall	57	<9	<10	50	73	WFP survey

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19	<3	<5	2	20	WFP survey
	Male	19	<3	<5	8	12	WFP survey
	Overall	19	<3	<5	5	20	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10	<10	<5	44	34	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<5	14	26	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<10	<5	31	31	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4	<5	<10	11	7	WFP survey
	Male	4	<5	<10	10	9	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<5	<10	10	8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20	<5	<15	37	43	WFP survey
	Male	20	<5	<15	52	51	WFP survey
	Overall	20	<5	<15	44	46	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	66	≥80	≥70	7	16	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥80	≥70	24	14	WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥80	≥70	15	15	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	100,000	106,609	
			Male	100,000	109,734	
			Total	200,000	216,343	
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	12,794	19,533	
			Male		9,037	
			Total	12,794	28,570	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	10,321	5,434.8	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	32,400,000	29,624,971	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	3,454,380	3,764,350	
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	9,945	7,319	
			Male	9,555	6,757	
			Total	19,500	14,076	
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)	Students (secondary schools)	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female		1,443	
			Male		160	
			Total		1,603	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,170,000	366,991	

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	608	671
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	230	230
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	608	671
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	26	21
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	2,575	1,249
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)	%	69	69
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	3,257	3,460
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)	Number	18	18
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	117,539	117,539
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	462	506
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	7	4

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School-aged children - Location: Sahel - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	25	>95	>90	98	98.2	Joint survey
	Male	23	>95	>90	98	98.1	Joint survey
	Overall	24	>95	>90	98	98.1	Joint survey
Target Group: cantine - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	>60			Joint survey
	Male	0	≥70	>60			Joint survey
	Overall	0	≥70	>60			Joint survey
Target Group: cantine - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	56	>90	>80	107	95	Secondary data
	Male	67	>90	>80	106	95	Secondary data
	Overall	61.5	>90	>80	107	95	Secondary data
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3	<2.5	<2.7	4	1.22	Secondary data
	Male	2	<1.5	<1.9	3	1.04	Secondary data
	Overall	2.5	<1.9	<2	3	1.16	Secondary data
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16	<5	<5	7	1	Joint survey
	Male	9.6	<5	<5	4	2	Joint survey
	Overall	12.5	<5	<5	5	1	Joint survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.8	<5	<10	5	3	Joint survey
	Male	5.1	<5	<10	5	4	Joint survey
	Overall	5.8	<5	<10	5	3	Joint survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.9	<5	<15	12	7	Joint survey
	Male	12.1	<5	<11.5	10	5	Joint survey
	Overall	11.1	<5	<14	11	6	Joint survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	67.3	>85	≥70	76	89	Joint survey
	Male	73.2	>85	≥73.5	81	89	Joint survey
	Overall	70.6	>85	≥71	80	90	Joint survey
Target Group: school-age children - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.75: 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	Overall	0	≥1	≥0	2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: school-age children - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>80	≥60	13	24	Joint survey
	Male	0	>80	≥60	10	23	Joint survey
	Overall	0	>80	≥60	11	24	Joint survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>15	<30	80	67	Joint survey
	Male	0	>15	<30	82	68	Joint survey
	Overall	0	>15	<30	81	67	Joint survey

1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<10	7	9	Joint survey
	Male	0	<5	<10	7	9	Joint survey
	Overall	0	<5	<10	7	9	Joint survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>80	≥60	46	37	Joint survey
	Male	0	>80	≥60	45	34	Joint survey
	Overall	0	>80	≥60	46	36	Joint survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>15	<30	52	58	Joint survey
	Male	0	>15	<30	53	59	Joint survey
	Overall	0	>15	<30	52	59	Joint survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<10	2	5	Joint survey
	Male	0	<5	<10	2	7	Joint survey
	Overall	0	<5	<10	2	6	Joint survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>80	≥60	31	10	Joint survey
	Male	0	>80	≥60	28	11	Joint survey
	Overall	0	>80	≥60	29	11	Joint survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>15	<30	54	40	Joint survey
	Male	0	>15	<30	57	39	Joint survey
	Overall	0	>15	<30	56	39	Joint survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<10	15	50	Joint survey
	Male	0	<5	<10	16	50	Joint survey
	Overall	0	<5	<10	15	50	Joint survey
Target Group: school-age children - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	22.8	>80	≥23	75	54	Joint survey
	Male	21.2	>80	≥21	74	47	Joint survey
	Overall	21.9	>80	≥22	74	50	Joint survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	55.6	<15	<56	22	23	Joint survey
	Male	59.6	<15	<60	24	28	Joint survey
	Overall	57	<15	<58	23	26	Joint survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.6	<5	<22	3	23	Joint survey
	Male	19.2	<5	<19	2	24	Joint survey
	Overall	20.3	<5	<20	3	24	Joint survey
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	5	>10	>10	5	6	Secondary data
	Male	4.5	>10	>10	4	8	Secondary data
	Overall	4.7	>10	>10	5	7	Secondary data
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	59.8	>90	>80	80	84	Secondary data
	Male	49.5	>90	>80	80	85	Secondary data
	Overall	54.6	>90	>80	86	85	Secondary data
1.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	0	≥70	≥70	31	23	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	30	21	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	30	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		239
			Total		239
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	7,105	4,600
			Male	7,395	3,901
			Total	14,500	8,501
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	33,389	62,887
			Male	34,752	57,925
			Total	68,141	120,812
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	12,927	5,643
			Total	12,927	5,643
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	37,915	22,967
			Total	37,915	22,967
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	3,500	1,400.75
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	134	28.58
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	3,366	1,372.17

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	1,556	882

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\$	162,135	123,114.01
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	911

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	290,495	345,537
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	519,231	656,828

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: CH 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	80	>99	>80	69	114	Secondary data
	Male	99	>99	>80	69	157	Secondary data
	Overall	86	>99	>80	69	126	Secondary data
Target Group: Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	=150,000	=0	0	0	Joint survey
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	=40,000	=0	0	0	Joint survey
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Joint survey
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Joint survey
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=10,000	=0	0	0	Joint survey
Target Group: Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)							
2.2.75: 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	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	4	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.10: 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	34	33	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	≥70	36	27	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>60	≥70	35	30	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	34	50	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	≥70	37	50	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>60	≥70	36	50	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	6	4.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	≥70	6	2.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>60	≥70	6	3.5	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	18	22	WFP survey
	Male	0	>60	≥70	20	19	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>60	≥70	19	20	WFP survey
Target Group: Children 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, ART - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	8	>70	>60	35	22	Secondary data
2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>50	29.92		WFP survey
	Male	0	>70	>50	29.92		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>70	>50	29.92		WFP survey

2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	80	≥90	≥85	94	100	Secondary data
	Male	80	≥90	≥85	94	100	Secondary data
	Overall	80	≥90	≥85	94	100	Secondary data
2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	5	<2	<2	0.12	0.08	WFP survey
	Male	5	<2	<2	0.12	0.08	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<2	<2	0.12	0.08	Secondary data
2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	9.9	<3	<7	5.58	5	Secondary data
	Male	9.9	<3	<7	5.58	5	Secondary data
	Overall	9.9	<3	<7	5.58	5	Secondary data
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5	<5	<5		1	Secondary data
	Male	5	<5	<5		1	Secondary data
	Overall	5	<5	<5		1	Secondary data
2.2.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	30	>75	>70	90	80	Joint survey
	Male	30	>75	>70	85	80	Joint survey
	Overall	30	>75	>70	87	80	Joint survey

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.1.6 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	247,860	275,877
			Male	238,140	187,293
			Total	486,000	463,170
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	12,418	54,129
			Male	11,932	46,356
			Total	24,350	100,485
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	2,916	5,596.35
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	312,654	193,238
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	4,860,000	16,556,472
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Micro / Meso Insurance	Number	146,100	3,014,550
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
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		6,898
			Male		6,367
			Total		13,265

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	24,429	24,429
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	1,005	1,277
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.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	69	40
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	21	26
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	6,422
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/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	22	12
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	5	30
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	23,375	16,443
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	5	24
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	900	10,590
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	8,114	8,114
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 asset	Number	1,100	2,337
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	100	696

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	400	8,180
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	240	4,083
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	160	4,097

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	2	3

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
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	398,000	398,000
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	784,000	784,000
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.4: USD value of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	278,000	278,000

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	60,000	18,780
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	75,000	21,006
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	21	21
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	18	18
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	49	49
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	41	41
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		2
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		10
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		3
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.7: Number of warehouse receipt systems supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		7
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		7
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		541
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms		222,077
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

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	105,000	100,485
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	117,300	287,500
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	105,000	100,485
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\$	959,546	959,546
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\$	202,076	187,844
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\$	11,500,000	11,500,000
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\$	202,076	3,875,850
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.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	880	503
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	500	503

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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	880	15,571
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	500	788
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	700,000	2,000,000
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	700,000	1,384,000
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)	Climate and weather risk information services	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	200	386
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.7: Number of warehouse receipt systems supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	
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	200	200
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	10,546	9,503

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	222,077	
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	7
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	4

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Burkina Faso / Smallholder farmers and communities / HIS1 / FFA - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	=23,500	=5,459	5,459	7,440	Joint survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	=20,000	=2,000	2,000	7,440	Joint survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	=3,500	=3,459	3,459	0	Joint survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers and communities - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.6	>80	≥70	23	25	Joint survey
	Male	37.6	>80	≥70	26	27	Joint survey
	Overall	37.6	>80	≥70	25	26	Joint survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	49.5	<15	<20	51	50	Joint survey
	Male	49.5	<15	<20	44	54	Joint survey
	Overall	49.5	<15	<20	46	51	Joint survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12.9	<5	<10	27	25	Joint survey
	Male	12.9	<5	<10	30	19	Joint survey
	Overall	12.9	<5	<10	29	23	Joint survey
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	40	≥90	≥80	76	92	WFP survey
	Male	40	≥90	≥80	73	91	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥90	≥80	74	92	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female			≥80	77	92	WFP survey
	Male			≥80	75	90	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥90	≥80	76	91	WFP survey
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	5.3	<2	<5	2	6	Joint survey
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	40	≥90	≥80	87	95	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6	<3	<5	4.1	1.2	WFP survey
	Male	6	<3	<5	2.9	1.04	WFP survey
	Overall	6	<3	<5	3.3	1.2	WFP survey

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.5	<5	<7	7	7	WFP survey
	Male	14.5	<4.5	<5	4	5	WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	<5	<6	5	6	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.2	<4	<3	5	3	WFP survey
	Male	4.2	<4	<4	5	4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.2	<4	<3	5	3	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.8	<6	<1	12	1	WFP survey
	Male	16.8	<6	<2	10	2	WFP survey
	Overall	16.8	<6	<2	11	2	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	64.6	>85	≥70	76	89	WFP survey
	Male	64.6	>85.5	≥70	81	89	WFP survey
	Overall	64.6	>85	≥70	80	89	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers and communities - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	35	≥45	≥50	54	37	Joint survey
	Male	35	≥45	≥50	44	40	Joint survey
	Overall	35	≥45	≥50	46	39	Joint survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥6,000,000	=4,169,584	4,169,584	3,987,628	Joint survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥5,000,000	=3,258,866	3,258,866	3,987,628	Joint survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	>1,000,000	=910,717	910,717	0	Joint survey

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
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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	250	587
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	12	14

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Institutional - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥2	2	4	Secondary data
5.4.41: 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	Overall	0	≥10	≥2	2	1	Secondary data
5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥10	≥2	2	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	5	≥5	>5	5	4	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female			≥500,000	1,191,899	0	Secondary data
	Male			≥700,000	1,025,659	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥1,250,000	≥1,200,000	2,217,518	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing						
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	1	1,000	
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\$	154,167.28	210,066.82	
Activity 09: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.						
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.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.4: Number of locations where UNHAS operations were established	Common Air Transport Services	Number	20	33	
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	90	122	
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	59	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	600	684.2	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	15,000	17,111	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 06: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Burkina Faso have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year. - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	>95	>90	100	89.5	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government, humanitarian and development partners - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	87	>90	>90	95	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	50	=60	=50	39	37	WFP survey
	Male	50	=40	=50	37	38	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	37	38	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Participants to WFP activities - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	>90	>70	98	72	WFP survey
	Male	0	>90	>70	98	71	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>90	>70	98	71	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	10,000	>60,000	>5,524	5,773	18,667	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10,000	>40,000	>5,350	5,547	17,934	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20,000	>100,000	>10,874	11,320	36,601	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Joint survey
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Exceeds standard	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	86	>95	>90	99.81	99.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	>95	>90	99.88	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	>95	>90	99.85	99.69	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	68	>90	>80	98.98	88.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	>90	>80	95.33	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	74	>90	>80	96.72	91.37	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	>99	>98	98.25	96.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	>99	>98	97.51	96.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	>99	>98	97.79	96.42	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=95	95.64	98.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=95	97.27	98.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=95	96.75	98.22	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=95	97.37	98.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=95	97.59	98.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=95	97.52	98.22	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=98	98.99	98.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=98	98.91	98.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=98	98.94	98.55	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: ALL - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	>90	>90	100	98.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>90	>90	100	98.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>90	100	98.22	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	>90	>90	76.92	88.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>90	>90	74.21	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>90	75.24	91.37	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	>90	100	96.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	>90	100	96.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	>90	100	96.42	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: CH & PLW/Gs - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	86	>97	>95	100	99.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	>97	>95	100	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	>97	>95	100	99.69	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	78	>90	>80	100	88.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	>90	>80	97.96	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	74	>90	>80	99.23	91.37	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	>99	>98	96.34	96.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	>99	>98	100	96.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	>99	>98	97.78	96.42	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: ALL - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=90	95.64	98.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=90	97.27	98.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=90	96.75	98.22	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=90	97.37	98.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=90	97.59	98.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=90	97.52	98.22	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	>90	98.99	98.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	>90	98.91	98.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	>90	98.94	98.55	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	71	≥80	≥80	65.76	74.15	WFP survey
	Male	76	≥80	≥80	62.25	70.51	WFP survey
	Overall	73	≥80	≥80	63.58	72.69	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: - - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0	Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	50	Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: - - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	46.67	Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	50	28.21	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	36.1	57.96	WFP survey
	Male	42.06	≥98	≥70	36.1	42.06	WFP survey
	Overall	49.38	≥98	≥70	36.1	49.38	WFP survey
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8	≥12	≥12	10.5	10.5	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH & PWLB - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	7.62	≥13	>8	2.45	57.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.51	≥8	>5	2.08	42.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.95	≥21	>12	2.28	49.38	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SF ONS - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	19.12	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	19.12	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	19.12	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Burkina Faso - Modality: Food - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	=100	>70	0.66	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	=100	>70	0.78	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	=100	>70	0.71	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: CH & PLWG - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	16.92	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	14.36	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	15.79	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Burkina Faso - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	40	=100	>70	25.27	87.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	=100	>70	21.44	84.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	=100	>70	23.59	86.3	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Desire OUEDRAOGO

Burkina Faso, Boussouma/Kuilsé Region, a farmer shows his well-stocked granary after the harvest.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

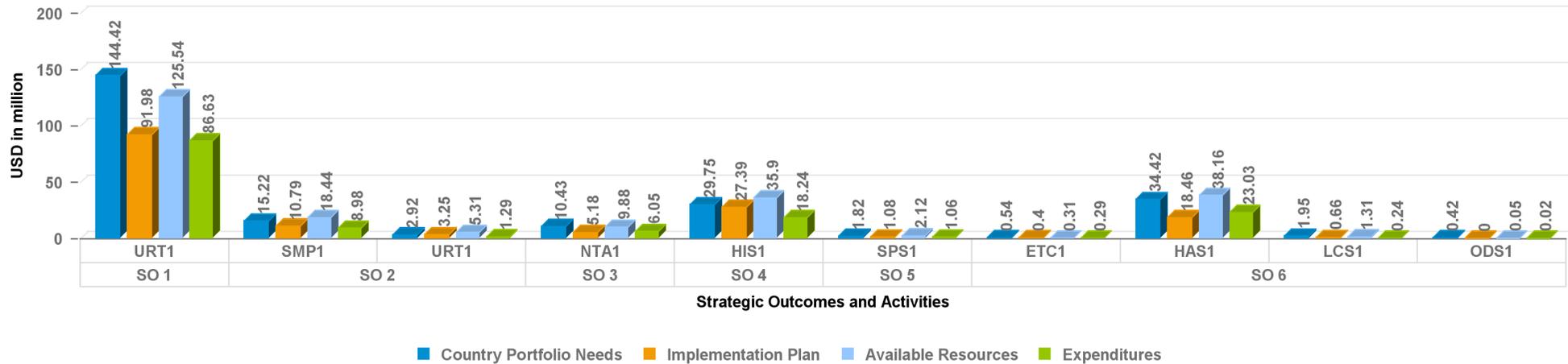
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,938,467	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	29,745,834	27,387,634	35,899,459	18,239,634
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			29,745,834	27,387,634	37,837,927	18,239,634
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	64,145	0
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to manage acute malnutrition and prevent stunting	10,426,667	5,184,350	9,881,882	6,050,752
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,426,667	5,184,350	9,946,027	6,050,752

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	47,512	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	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	144,416,533	91,980,804	125,539,756	86,627,020
	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	15,223,211	10,787,398	18,438,161	8,980,686
		Provide assistance through CBT to beneficiaries targeted by government social safety nets including capacity strengthening for adolescent girls	2,919,108	3,253,562	5,313,443	1,288,567
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			162,558,852	106,021,764	149,338,871	96,896,272

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	419,891	0	46,064	21,191
		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.	537,310	395,565	308,389	289,607
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions.	34,422,035	18,455,622	38,157,627	23,030,470
		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.	1,948,663	657,655	1,309,729	242,231
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)	37,327,899	19,508,842	39,821,808	23,583,498

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	23,756	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.	1,819,648	1,081,147	2,120,664	1,059,634
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,819,648	1,081,147	2,144,420	1,059,634
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,510,952	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	4,510,952	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			241,878,899	159,183,737	243,600,005	145,829,790
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,139,094	10,300,000	14,079,340	8,996,866
Total Direct Costs			254,017,993	169,483,737	257,679,345	154,826,656
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,482,507	11,016,443	8,424,237	8,424,237
Grand Total			270,500,500	180,500,180	266,103,582	163,250,894


Michael Hemming, C.FORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

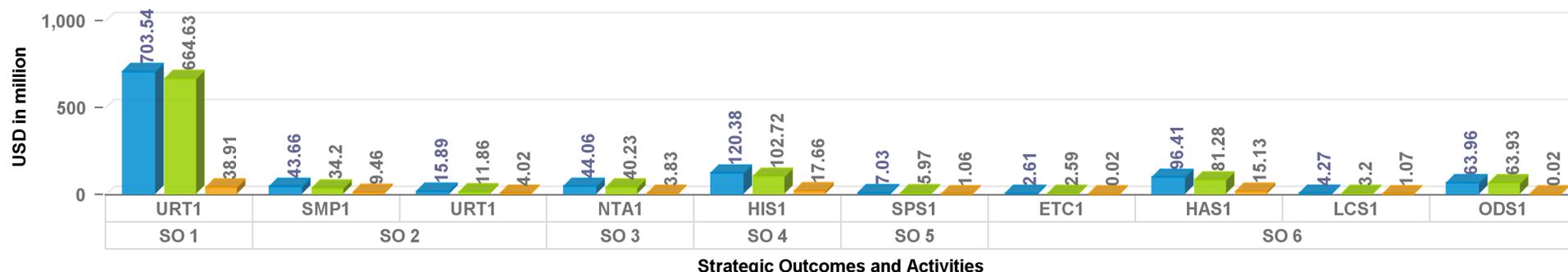
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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.

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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

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Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,331,710,578	694,761,826	8,777,569	703,539,395	664,626,659	38,912,736
		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	36,061,398	15,888,998	0	15,888,998	11,864,123	4,024,876
		Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the primary school year, including take home rations for girls	65,369,612	43,656,476	0	43,656,476	34,199,001	9,457,475

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	47,512	0	47,512	0	47,512
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,433,141,587	754,354,812	8,777,569	763,132,382	710,689,783	52,442,599
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	81,371,958	44,064,847	0	44,064,847	40,233,717	3,831,130
		Non Activity Specific	0	64,145	0	64,145	0	64,145
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			81,371,958	44,128,991	0	44,128,991	40,233,717	3,895,275

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	206,962,484	120,381,218	0	120,381,218	102,721,392	17,659,826
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,938,467	0	1,938,467	0	1,938,467
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			206,962,484	122,319,685	0	122,319,685	102,721,392	19,598,293

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	9,967,874	7,029,676	0	7,029,676	5,968,646	1,061,031
		Non Activity Specific	0	23,756	0	23,756	0	23,756
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			9,967,874	7,053,432	0	7,053,432	5,968,646	1,084,786

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	93,443,668	96,409,364	0	96,409,364	81,282,207	15,127,157
		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.	8,725,099	4,271,453	0	4,271,453	3,203,954	1,067,499
		Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as information sharing	106,009,980	63,958,483	0	63,958,483	63,933,610	24,873
		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.	7,878,645	2,612,191	0	2,612,191	2,593,409	18,782
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			216,057,392	167,251,491	0	167,251,491	151,013,181	16,238,310

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Burkina Faso Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,510,952	0	4,510,952	0	4,510,952
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,510,952	0	4,510,952	0	4,510,952
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,947,501,296	1,099,619,364	8,777,569	1,108,396,933	1,010,626,718	97,770,215
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			72,831,919	52,284,473	367,134	52,651,607	47,569,134	5,082,474
Total Direct Costs			2,020,333,215	1,151,903,838	9,144,703	1,161,048,541	1,058,195,852	102,852,689
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			124,175,273	67,318,875		67,318,875	67,318,875	0
Grand Total			2,144,508,487	1,219,222,712	9,144,703	1,228,367,415	1,125,514,727	102,852,689

This donor financial report is **interim**


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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