

# Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## BURKINA FASO

### Country Programme - Burkina Faso (2011-2015)

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Project Number</b>   | 200163            |
| <b>Project Category</b> | Country Programme |

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Project Approval Date</b>  | 15 Feb 2011 |
| <b>Planned Start Date</b>     | 01 Jan 2011 |
| <b>Actual Start Date</b>      | 01 Jan 2011 |
| <b>Project End Date</b>       | 30 Jun 2016 |
| <b>Financial Closure Date</b> | n.a.        |

| Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation            | 1,111,451         |
| Cash-based Transfer and Related Costs      | 5,052,500         |
| Direct Support Costs                       | 8,166,250         |
| Food and Related Costs                     | 38,220,384        |
| Indirect Support Costs                     | 3,678,541         |
| <b>Total Approved Budget</b>               | <b>56,229,127</b> |

| Commodities                        | Metric Tonnes |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Total Approved Commodities</b>  | <b>47,293</b> |
| <b>Planned Commodities in 2015</b> | <b>8,096</b>  |
| <b>Actual Commodities in 2015</b>  | <b>5,544</b>  |

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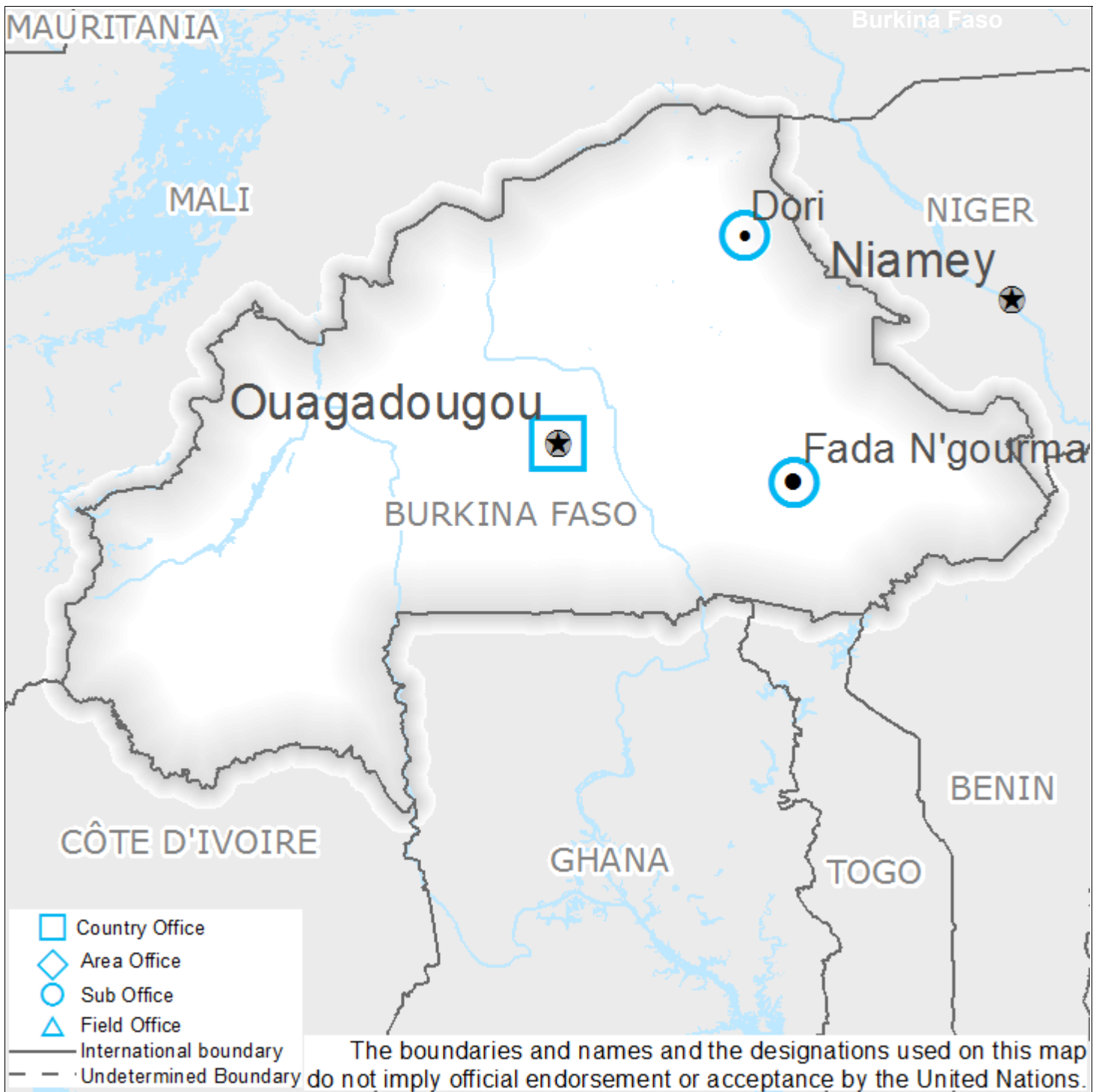
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## Country Overview



## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Burkina Faso is a land-locked country in the Sahel region of West Africa with a population of more than 17.6 million (World Bank, 2015). It is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 183 out of 188 in the 2015 Human Development Index (HDI). The national economy is strongly dependent on agricultural production and exports of gold and cotton.

The Gender Inequality Index is 0.631 (HDI, 2015). Social and cultural constraints limit women's access to basic services and land, and men tend to be responsible for making household economic decisions. Improving access to social services and promoting equitable decision-making are national priorities.

Food insecurity and undernutrition continue to be major concerns, particularly in rural areas. In 2012, the annual cost of undernutrition in children was estimated at USD 802 million, or 7.7 percent of gross domestic product (report on Cost of Hunger in Burkina Faso).

Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been marked by both achievements and setbacks. The proportion of people living below the poverty line has not improved, and has even increased from 44.5 percent in 1994 to 46.7 percent in 2014. Numerous food and energy crises during the period negatively impacted household purchasing power.

Significant advancements can be seen in the field of education. The primary school enrolment rate increased from 33.7 percent in 1994 to 64.4 percent in 2014, almost reaching the target of 70 percent for 2015. Gender parity for primary schools increased from 0.62 in 1990 to 0.94 in 2010 and 1 in 2015, surpassing the target. Despite progress, there are still substantial regional and gender discrepancies that need to be addressed.

Progress has been made in regards to indicators for maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS. The mortality rate for children under 5 has decreased from 204 percent in 1993 to 43 percent in 2014, exceeding the target of 62.3 percent. Maternal mortality has also improved, from 566 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1993 to 341. Improvements are due to government subsidies of obstetrical care and neonatal emergencies and free preventative care for pregnant women. However, the target of 141.5 has not yet been reached. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS has reduced dramatically from 7 percent in 1997 to 0.9 percent in 2014.

Results for all objectives show that the government and partners need to increase efforts to promote a multisector approach to sustained economic development in order to accomplish the goals of the post-2015 agenda.

## SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

Through CP 200163 (2011 - 2016), WFP has provided school meals to more than 100,000 primary school students and take-home rations of dry cereals to 12,000 girls in the last two years of primary school in Sahel region, an area with one of the highest rates of food insecurity and lowest rates of primary school enrolment. School meals include distribution of yoghurt produced locally to 1,970 primary school pupils. This activity aims to improve food security and nutrition status of schoolchildren while improving school attendance rates and promoting gender equality. Also through CP, WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to a planned 12,000 people living with HIV and children orphaned by AIDS in five urban areas (Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Ouahigouya, Gaoua, Koudougou). Children suffering from chronic malnutrition are also planned to be assisted.

The current PRRO 200793 (July 2015 - June 2017) was designed to develop resilience and fight against malnutrition in communities which have not fully recovered from 2012 food and nutrition crisis. Through this operation, WFP provides targeted supplementary feeding assistance to children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-West, East, North and Sahel regions of Burkina Faso as well as food assistance to caregivers of hospitalised severely malnourished children. Blanket Supplementary Feeding assistance to prevent acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months is planned during lean seasons. In addition, through Cash for Assets, WFP works with vulnerable populations to create community and household assets which increase food security and help to develop resilience against climatic shocks, which are becoming more frequent. These activities take place in 6 regions of Burkina: Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-West, East, North and Sahel.

Regional emergency operation 200438 (June 2012 - December 2015) provides life-saving food and nutritional assistance for 32,000 Malian refugees. General food distributions consist of both in-kind food rations and cash transfers and take place in 3 official sites in Burkina Faso. Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in two sites also receive treatment for MAM.

WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative aims to increase capacity of farmers' organizations (FOs) to invest in crop production and engage in collective sales, helping them to become independent, professional actors in agricultural value chain. P4P is also working on building capacity of food processing units producing yogurt and fortified infant flours.

| Beneficiaries                           | Male    | Female  | Total     |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|
| Number of children below 5 years of age | 125,879 | 66,254  | 192,133   |
| Number of children 5 to 18 years of age | 126,266 | 75,910  | 202,176   |
| Number of adults                        | 21,258  | 52,382  | 73,640    |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2015   | 273,403 | 194,546 | 467,949   |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2014   | 261,912 | 324,671 | 586,583   |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2013   | 480,499 | 564,520 | 1,045,019 |

| Distribution (mt)              |         |       |        |       |       |        |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Project Type                   | Cereals | Oil   | Pulses | Mix   | Other | Total  |
| Single Country PRRO            | 16      | 56    | 4      | 2,854 |       | 2,930  |
| Regional EMOP                  | 2,259   | 257   | 542    | 288   | 104   | 3,451  |
| Country Programme              | 3,423   | 278   | 971    | 754   | 118   | 5,544  |
| Total food distributed in 2015 | 5,698   | 592   | 1,517  | 3,896 | 222   | 11,925 |
| Total food distributed in 2014 | 3,972   | 570   | 1,099  | 3,158 | 66    | 8,865  |
| Total food distributed in 2013 | 8,187   | 1,007 | 1,817  | 5,946 | 118   | 17,075 |

# Operational SPR

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

In 2015, the Country Programme (CP) consisted of two main activities: a school feeding programme for all primary schools in the Sahel region; and nutritional and food assistance to undernourished people living with HIV as well as vulnerable children orphaned by AIDS in five urban centers.

A budget revision of the CP in mid-2015 officially suspended blanket and targeted supplementary feeding and Cash and Food for Work. Since the end of 2012, the activities have been undertaken through two Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs) - PRRO 200054, which concluded in 2013, and PRRO 200509, which concluded in July 2015. The activities are continued through PRRO 200793, which is ongoing until June 2017. The budget revision intended to avoid duplication of interventions and ensure clarity for partners.

In alignment with WFP strategic objective 4, the school feeding programme increases enrolment, attendance, retention and gender parity rates in targeted primary schools. It is also aligned with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2 and 3.

Nutritional and food assistance to malnourished clients on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and food-insecure orphans and vulnerable children living in HIV-affected households are aligned with Strategic Objective 4. Improving adherence to anti-retroviral therapy, protecting vulnerable groups from food insecurity and increasing nutritional education and counselling also supports MDG 6.

The final component of the CP aims to enhance agricultural value chains through local procurement, food processing and procurement.

The reinforcement of national capacities is essential to ensuring a gradual hand-over of activities to the Government and foster sustainable development solutions.

## RESULTS

### Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

All primary schools in the Sahel region were targeted for assistance through the school feeding programme. The enrolment and retention rates in the region are among the lowest in Burkina Faso, particularly for girls. Through the programme, all students received daily hot meals and girls in the last two years of primary school received take-home rations.

Two hot meals were served each day: the mid-morning snack consisted of porridge made from Super Cereal and lunch was maize meal, beans, vegetable oil and salt. Beginning in May, for students in 14 schools, locally-produced yogurt was introduced in the morning meal as part of a pilot project. The project will be gradually scaled-up to replace porridge in all primary schools in the Sahel region, as WFP identifies and works with more dairy production units.

In order to encourage higher female attendance and retention rates, girls in the last two years of primary school with attendance rates over 80 percent were targeted to receive dry take-home rations of cereals. Each student received 10 kg of cereals per month.

ART clients were targeted for nutritional assistance while orphans and vulnerable children living in food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS received food assistance. The activities took place in five urban centers where the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is higher than the national average - Bobo-Dioulasso, Dedougou, Gaoua, Ouahigouya and Ouagadougou. Both people living with HIV and children orphaned by AIDS received monthly rations of maize, beans, vegetable oil and Super Cereal. People living with HIV were assisted over a 6-month period, and children orphaned by AIDS over a 12-month period.

The activities were suspended in November 2014 due to lack of resources. In May 2015, WFP was able to distribute dates to 11,780 beneficiaries and a small quantity of beans and Super Cereal to some beneficiaries. In December, WFP was able to reach all 12,000 planned beneficiaries with full food rations, though over a shorter period than originally expected.

Since targeted supplementary feeding for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and blanket supplementary feeding was removed from the CP in 2015, no beneficiaries were targeted for these interventions and no food was distributed. The activities took place under PRROs 200509 and 200793.

Component 3, which included food assistance for assets, was also removed, as they were implemented under PRROs 200509 and 200793.

The final component of the CP promotes agricultural value chains through local procurement, food fortification and processing. WFP used Purchase for Progress (P4P) to increase partners' capacities by acquiring equipment and storage facilities, training and exchanging lessons learned among farmers' organizations. In 2015, 3,190 mt were purchased from smallholder farmers.

| Beneficiary Category  | Planned |        |         | Actual |        |         | % Actual v. Planned |        |        |
|---|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|
|   | Male    | Female | Total   | Male   | Female | Total   | Male                | Female | Total  |
| <b>ACT1 - Support for Primary Education</b>   |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |
| Number of children 5 to 18 years of age   | 61,100  | 61,100 | 122,200 | 59,212 | 52,645 | 111,857 | 96.9%               | 86.2%  | 91.5%  |
| Number of children below 5 years of age   | 2,100   | 1,800  | 3,900   | 2,218  | 2,092  | 4,310   | 105.6%              | 116.2% | 110.5% |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2015   | 63,200  | 62,900 | 126,100 | 61,430 | 54,737 | 116,167 | 97.2%               | 87.0%  | 92.1%  |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2014   | 56,151  | 48,849 | 105,000 | 56,886 | 49,488 | 106,374 | 101.3%              | 101.3% | 101.3% |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2013   | 53,000  | 47,000 | 100,000 | 50,584 | 45,556 | 96,140  | 95.4%               | 96.9%  | 96.1%  |
| The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |
| <b>ACT2 - Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Groups</b>   |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |
| Number of adults  | 2,100   | 5,400  | 7,500   | 2,164  | 5,567  | 7,731   | 103.0%              | 103.1% | 103.1% |
| Number of children 5 to 18 years of age   | 1,700   | 2,100  | 3,800   | 1,311  | 2,200  | 3,511   | 77.1%               | 104.8% | 92.4%  |
| Number of children below 5 years of age   | 300     | 400    | 700     | 294    | 464    | 758     | 98.0%               | 116.0% | 108.3% |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2015   | 4,100   | 7,900  | 12,000  | 3,769  | 8,231  | 12,000  | 91.9%               | 104.2% | 100.0% |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2014   | 4,320   | 7,680  | 12,000  | 4,127  | 7,728  | 11,855  | 95.5%               | 100.6% | 98.8%  |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2013   | 3,400   | 8,600  | 12,000  | 4,176  | 7,251  | 11,427  | 122.8%              | 84.3%  | 95.2%  |
| The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |
| <b>ACT3 - Support for Rural Economy in the Context of Climate Change</b>  |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |
| Number of adults  | 0       | 0      | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       | -                   | -      | -      |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2015   | 0       | 0      | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       | -                   | -      | -      |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2014   | 0       | 0      | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       | -                   | -      | -      |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2013   | 0       | 0      | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       | -                   | -      | -      |
| The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |

| Beneficiary Category   | Planned |        |         | Actual |        |         | % Actual v. Planned |        |        |
|--|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|
|  | Male    | Female | Total   | Male   | Female | Total   | Male                | Female | Total  |
| <b>ACT1 - Support for Primary Education</b>  |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |
| Children receiving take-home rations   |         | 12,000 | 12,000  |        | 11,035 | 11,035  |                     | 92.0%  | 92.0%  |
| Children receiving school meals  | 63,300  | 63,000 | 126,300 | 61,430 | 54,737 | 116,167 | 97.0%               | 86.9%  | 92.0%  |
| <b>ACT2 - Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Groups</b>  |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |
| HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries  | 4,100   | 7,900  | 12,000  | 3,769  | 8,231  | 12,000  | 91.9%               | 104.2% | 100.0% |
| Pregnant and lactating women given food under micronutrient supplementation (stand-alone activity) |         | 0      | 0       |        | 0      | 0       |                     | -      | -      |
| <b>ACT3 - Support for Rural Economy in the Context of Climate Change</b>                           |         |        |         |        |        |         |                     |        |        |
| Participants in Food For Assets  | 0       | 0      | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       | -                   | -      | -      |
| Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries  | 0       | 0      | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       | -                   | -      | -      |



## Commodity Distribution

| Commodity   | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>ACT1 - Support for Primary Education</b>             |                           |                          |                     |
| Beans   | 778                       | 866                      | 111.3%              |
| Corn-soya Blend (csb)                                   | 1,099                     | 696                      | 63.3%               |
| Dried Fruits  |                           | 36                       |                     |
| Iodised Salt  | 64                        | 31                       | 48.4%               |
| Maize   | 824                       | 506                      | 61.4%               |
| Maize Meal  | 3,110                     | 2,693                    | 86.6%               |
| Uht Milk  | 68                        | 15                       | 21.9%               |
| Vegetable Oil   | 389                       | 262                      | 67.2%               |
| <b>Sum</b>  | <b>6,332</b>              | <b>5,104</b>             | <b>80.6%</b>        |
| <b>ACT2 - Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Groups</b> |                           |                          |                     |
| Beans   | 259                       | 104                      | 40.3%               |
| Corn-soya Blend (csb)                                   | 576                       | 59                       | 10.2%               |
| Dried Fruits  | 0                         | 36                       | -                   |
| Maize   | 864                       | 225                      | 26.0%               |
| Vegetable Oil   | 65                        | 17                       | 25.9%               |
| <b>Sum</b>  | <b>1,764</b>              | <b>440</b>               | <b>25.0%</b>        |
| <b>Total for 2015</b>                                   | <b>8,096</b>              | <b>5,544</b>             | <b>68.5%</b>        |
| <b>Total reported in 2014 SPR</b>                       | <b>9,248</b>              | <b>3,135</b>             | <b>33.9%</b>        |
| <b>Total reported in 2013 SPR</b>                       | <b>5,952</b>              | <b>4,637</b>             | <b>77.9%</b>        |
| <b>Total reported in 2012 SPR</b>                       | <b>9,140</b>              | <b>5,809</b>             | <b>63.6%</b>        |
| <b>Total reported in 2011 SPR</b>                       | <b>6,548</b>              | <b>4,148</b>             | <b>63.3%</b>        |

## 'Story Worth Telling'

Beginning in May, students at Kampiti Elementary School had something new to look forward to in the morning when they arrived at school: a mid-morning snack of fresh, locally-produced yogurt. In total, 14 schools participated in the pilot phase.

The yogurt came from a local women's group based in Dori, the capital of the Sahel region, called Kossyam N'ai Bodeji (KNB). WFP and partners worked closely with members to ensure that high-quality product could be distributed to students.

Askandar Aissatou Diallo, a member of KNB, describes the new equipment the group received, including refrigerators, generators and tools to measure pH and lacto-density. She and other members participated in intensive trainings on equipment as well as good hygiene and processing practices. They also worked with a food technologist, who was recruited by WFP, to further develop their capacities.

Mrs. Diallo says that WFP's support allowed KNB group members to be seen differently by the community and to gain respect. Yogurt produced by the group is now the standard of quality for Dori. Profits from the activity are shared among all group members, which allows them to have financial autonomy in their households.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The school feeding programme contributed significantly to gender equality in Burkina Faso through several activities. The provision of dry take-home rations to girls in the last two years of primary school encouraged parents to educate their daughters and dissuaded them from pulling them out of school for economic reasons. The programme also promoted gender equality through the participation of associations for mother educators, who sensitized families about the importance of educating girls and allowing them to remain in school through completion.

The innovative pilot project to introduce yogurt into the food basket for school feeding developed the capacities of an all-female dairy producing unit. Support from WFP allowed the women to take a small income-generating activity and turn it into a professional and well-respected dairy transformation unit. KNB members were able to increase their clientele, gain confidence of a large institutional market (WFP) as well as financial institutions to obtain access to credit, increase their income and improve their living conditions.

WFP worked to sensitize all partners on the importance of promoting gender at all levels of programme implementation. For both school feeding and nutrition and food assistance to ART clients and OVCs, partners encouraged female participation in activities, food management committees and decision-making.

Through P4P activities, WFP worked closely with female smallholder producers to reinforce their capacities and organized trainings to help them gain access to suitable farming land. P4P also focused on increasing production of cowpeas, traditionally grown by women.

Despite the encouraging developments in all areas of the CP towards gender equality, more work still needs to be done to eliminate existing gender disparities stemming from traditional gender roles. Activities could benefit from additional sensitizations and information sessions not only for beneficiaries, but for community leaders to overcome these barriers and move closer toward gender equality.

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project end Target | Base Value                         | Previous Follow-up      | Latest Follow-up        |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Target Val         | (at start of project or benchmark) | (penultimate follow-up) | (latest value measured) |
| <b>ACT1 - Support for Primary Education</b>   |                    |                                    |                         |                         |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |                                    |                         |                         |
| Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. | 50                 |                                    | 40                      | 40                      |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>                                |                    |                                    |                         |                         |
| Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. | 60                 |                                    | 60                      | 70                      |

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In Burkina Faso, WFP worked closely with partners to ensure the security of all beneficiaries during distributions. All contracts signed with partners and suppliers include clauses that stipulate measures to be taken to prevent exploitation and sexual abuse and guarantee security of beneficiaries. Trainings with implementing partner reinforced messages about the importance of assuring beneficiary protection and safety during distributions.

Currently, a community feedback mechanism is in place through committees composed of only beneficiaries. For 2016, WFP will work on developing more broadly-based community committees that will deal exclusively with beneficiary feedback. These committees will have focal points, and beneficiaries will be able to express concerns, problems and complaints.

## Outputs

From 2014 to 2015, the number of beneficiary schools increased from 881 to 955. The increase is due to both population increase and strong collaboration between the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy (MENA) and financial and technical partners. This collaboration has led not only to an increased number of schools built, but increased student enrolment and retention.

School meals and take-home rations were distributed throughout the school year, providing constant incentive for parents to enroll and keep their children in primary school. Flour that was to be used for meals during the last half of the 2014/2015 school year was distributed to students as a take-home ration as a precautionary measure. The flour was replaced by beans.

Training workshops were held in December to train teachers involved in the WFP school meals programme. In total, 1,929 government staff members participated in the workshops, which focused on improving implementation and results in the Sahel region.

People living with HIV and children orphaned by AIDS in five urban centers in Burkina Faso received monthly rations of maize, beans, Super Cereal and vegetable oil. A major pipeline break occurred in December 2014, and activities were suspended for most of the year. Due to contributions received during the course of the year, WFP was able to distribute dates to 11,780 beneficiaries in May (the 2014 caseload) and carry out food and nutritional assistance for 12,000 beneficiaries in December.

Output indicators for BSF, TSF and rural development were not included as they were not carried out under the CP in 2015. No cash or vouchers were distributed to beneficiaries, as this modality was implemented under PRROs 200509 and 200793.

| Output   | Unit       | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| <b>ACT1 - Support for Primary Education</b>  |            |         |         |                      |
| <b>SO 4: School Feeding</b>  |            |         |         |                      |
| Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives              | school     | 955     | 955     | 100.0%               |
| Number of feeding days as % of actual school days  | %          | 100     | 100     | 100.0%               |
| Number of months THRs were distributed   | month      | 9       | 9       | 100.0%               |
| Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP  | Individual | 63,689  | 61,430  | 96.5%                |
| Number of primary school children assisted by WFP  | Individual | 127,377 | 116,167 | 91.2%                |
| Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP   | Individual | 63,689  | 54,737  | 85.9%                |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP  | school     | 955     | 955     | 100.0%               |
| <b>ACT2 - Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Groups</b>  |            |         |         |                      |
| <b>SO 4: HIV/TB: Care and Treatment</b>  |            |         |         |                      |
| Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance | Individual | 8,970   | 8,970   | 100.0%               |
| Number of institutional sites assisted   | site       | 16      | 16      | 100.0%               |
| <b>SO 4: HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets</b>  |            |         |         |                      |
| Number of OVC supported with household food assistance   | Individual | 3,030   | 3,030   | 100.0%               |

## Outcomes

Over the five years of the CP, education indicators for the Sahel region have increased significantly. WFP's school feeding programme has contributed to improving key education indicators in the region over a long period, including enrolment and retention rates. It has been noted that the school feeding programme encourages kids to attend school as well as parents to keep them there, despite numerous hurdles.

The progress also shows the success of complementary actions implemented by partners, including sensitizations for parents, community members and local authorities on the importance of education and installation of hand washing stations. Because of the huge impact of the project in the region, the United Nations System initiated joint planning to support resilience in communities in which children already benefit from WFP's school feeding programme.

Significant progress has been made over the life of the project in indicators for girls, particularly regarding retention rate. Take-home rations, in addition to sensitizations on the importance of girls' education, encourage parents to enroll their daughters in school and keep them there.

The decrease in indicators in 2015 could be due to strain from the sociopolitical situation, which began in 2014 with the precipitous departure of the long-standing president and the placement of a transition government and which continued in 2015 with a short-lived coup. The 2015/2016 school year began late as a result of the latter events.

The results also show that continued sensitization, particularly for parents, is still needed. This is particularly true for girls. For all indicators, girls are still below boys. Children are often forced to leave school for socioeconomic reasons, including early marriage, work, including gold mining, or high cost of school-related expenses such as school supplies. Continued efforts and collaboration are essential to maintaining progress and making even greater improvements.

For HIV/AIDS assistance, food shortages began in 2014 and lasted through most of 2015. While 100 percent of the target population was able to participate in distributions, this was only for a short period. Beneficiaries received incomplete or no rations for most of the year. Food support to ART clients is an essential component of the care continuum and a strong incentive for drug intake, thus WFP assistance resulted in ART adherence rate above SPHERE standard (96 percent for the time that assistance was received). However, this also means that ruptures led to low ART nutritional recovery rate and high default rate. Without ART, people living with HIV could face increased morbidity and mortality.

Outcome indicators for BSF, TSF and rural development were not included as they were not carried out under the CP in 2015. Cash and vouchers were not distributed to beneficiaries during the reporting period.

| Outcome   | Project end Target | Base Value<br><i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i> | Previous Follow-up<br><i>(penultimate follow-up)</i> | Latest Follow-up<br><i>(latest value measured)</i> |
|---|--------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>ACT1 - Support for Primary Education</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| <b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| <b>Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, WFP programme monitoring, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP programme monitoring, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP programme monitoring, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. | 18                 | 18  | 18   | 18   |
| <b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data.   | 12                 | 3   | 11   | 10   |
| <b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data.   | 12                 | 3   | 14   | 7  |
| <b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data.   | 12                 | 3   | 11   | 8  |
| <b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>  |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data.   | 1.5                | 2   | 1.5  | 2  |
| <b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data.   | 90                 | 80  | 89.2   | 83   |
| <b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data.   | 90                 | 80  | 87.2   | 81   |
| <b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data.   | 90                 | 80  | 88.1   | 82   |
| <b>ACT2 - Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Groups</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| <b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| <b>ART Adherence Rate (%)</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring.                         | 95                 | 83  | 82.7   | 96   |
| <b>ART Default Rate (%)</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring.                         | 1                  | 1   | 17.3   | 4.3  |
| <b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>  |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring.                         | 95                 | 92  | 87.5   | 87.5   |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>  |                    |   |  |  |
| Base value: Jan-2011, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner reports, urban centers, Programme monitoring.                         | 70                 | 79.5  | 99   | 100  |

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In October 2014, a popular insurrection led to the resignation of the sitting president of 27 years. WFP has been working closely with the transition government to ensure continued assistance to beneficiaries for all operations. It has continued working with decentralized government departments, which remained unchanged, to reinforce their capacities.

Peaceful democratic elections took place in December 2015 to elect a new president. Discussions regarding a progressive handover of activities were suspended during the transition, and will resume once a new government is put in place. There has been strong political commitment for various activities, such as local production of fortified infant flours, but this has not yet been met with financial support.

In 2015, both the Directorate for the Allocation of Specific Means to Educational Structures (DAMSSE), the unit of MENA responsible for management of school feeding, and WFP organized field missions. The visits were an opportunity for DAMSSE and WFP to meet with local food management committees regarding the management of school canteens, introduction of local foods into school feeding and improvement of reporting mechanisms. Over 1,900 teachers were also trained by WFP in order to improve the project's results. The high level of involvement of government authorities in monitoring as well as agents in the field is a positive sign for future handover and approbation of activities.

In 2015, the pilot project to introduce yogurt into school feeding programmes in the Sahel region began. Through the project, WFP was able to provide locally-produced yogurt as a mid-morning snack in place of porridge made with imported Super Cereal. As the project is gradually scaled-up, all schools in the Sahel region will receive yogurt for the morning meal. The model that links local producers with primary schools in the region is the first step in achieving home-grown school feeding, a priority for the Burkinabe government in the coming years.

Through the HIV/AIDS component, WFP carried out sensitizations for beneficiaries by providing information on sustainable effects of nutritional and food support to vulnerable groups. In 2015, WFP assisted with technical support its partners with regards to nutritional support for people living with HIV and advocated for the inclusion of nutrition in national HIV/AIDS strategy. Resources remain limited for the HIV response in Burkina Faso due to its general low prevalence rate. Nonetheless, there are some hotspots with HIV prevalence higher than the national average in the five urban centers where WFP intervenes.

A United Budget Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) fund allowed WFP to support the government and strengthen its capacity in the treatment of people living with HIV suffering from acute malnutrition. Public and community facilities were supported to ensure better monitoring and improving service quality. Due to extraneous circumstances, WFP was not able to work with the government on revising the nutritional guide for people living with HIV.

In 2015, WFP continued to support the government and processing units to promote the local production of fortified flours, which could be used in prevention of malnutrition. In this regard, two technical missions were carried out to evaluate the capacities of dairy processing units and identify gaps for further capacity development.

The Government of Burkina Faso has been a key partner for P4P since the beginning of the pilot phase, providing supply-side support to field agents and facilitating coordination among different actors as co-chair of the P4P consultation group for stakeholders and partners. The National Society of Food Security Stock Management (SONAGESS), the national food reserve, has committed to making 30 percent of its purchases from smallholder farmers.

## INPUTS

### Resource Inputs

In 2015, WFP received bilateral and multilateral contributions for the CP. The school feeding programme was the best resources project in 2015. The flexibility of multilateral contributions were crucial and enabled WFP to reach beneficiaries under the HIV/AIDS activities, which had been suspended in late 2014. The operation 30,000 USD from UBRAF for HIV/AIDS assistance.

| Donor          | Resourced in 2015 (mt) |              | Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt) |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
|                | In-Kind                | Cash         |                                |
| Canada         |                        | 3,944        | 703                            |
| Luxembourg     |                        | 91           | 91                             |
| MULTILATERAL   |                        | 1,928        | 585                            |
| Private Donors |                        | 70           | 40                             |
| Saudi Arabia   |                        |              | 72                             |
| <b>Total:</b>  |                        | <b>6,033</b> | <b>1,491</b>                   |

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

## Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

The majority of food for both components of the CP were purchased locally or regionally. Local purchases consisted mostly of maize, beans and yogurt. Super Cereal, a nutritional product with high quality standards, and fortified vegetable oil were not available in local or regional markets, and thus purchased internationally.

| Commodity       | Local (mt)   | Developing Country (mt) | Other International (mt) | GCMF (mt)    |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Beans           | 814          | 0                       | 0                        | 187          |
| Corn Soya Blend |              |                         |                          | 1,074        |
| Dried Fruits    | 0            | 0                       | 72                       |              |
| Iodised Salt    | 0            | 27                      | 0                        |              |
| Maize           | 377          | 0                       | 0                        |              |
| Maize Meal      | 0            | 1,470                   | 0                        |              |
| Uht Milk        | 15           | 0                       | 0                        |              |
| Vegetable Oil   | 0            | 0                       | 0                        | 256          |
| <b>Sum:</b>     | <b>1,206</b> | <b>1,497</b>            | <b>72</b>                | <b>1,517</b> |

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Internationally-purchased food was shipped through Lome and Cotonou ports. The extended delivery points are Ouagadougou, Dori, Fada and Ouahigouya. Internal deliveries were undertaken by WFP-contracted commercial transporters. Due to difficult road conditions during rainy season, canoes and donkey carts were used to reach final delivery points. Warehouses were co-managed by WFP and government counterparts.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Measures were taken to minimize losses, including GCMF purchases, which reduced lead times and handling, regular preventative food treatment (fumigation), monitoring of expiration dates and enhancement of truck tracking system.

## MANAGEMENT

### Partnerships

WFP's key partner in the implementation of school feeding programme is DAMSSE of the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy. In addition, WFP worked with other partners, including UN agencies (FAO and UNICEF) to provide a more comprehensive package of assistance and to increase impact of primary school students and their families.

The innovative pilot project to introduce yogurt into school feeding allowed WFP to develop synergies and partnerships across various sectors. Through the project, WFP linked and worked with partners intervening in education, animal husbandry and health as well as develop an important income-generating activity for women's groups and fostered partnerships between these groups and banks and other financial institutions. WFP's partnership with the National Laboratory of Public Health, which inspected the microbiological and physicochemical quality of pasteurized milk and produced yogurt, was especially important in assuring the quality of yogurt distributed to students.

The gateway for WFP for nutrition assistance for people living with HIV is the ARV prescription center, affiliated with the treatment of malnutrition for people living with HIV. The centers are equipped with health professionals, including nutritionists and support staff, with experience in screening for and monitoring malnutrition in people living with HIV. At the centers, beneficiaries are able to receive a complete package of assistance, including care for opportunistic illnesses, medicine, ART, nutrition advice and psychosocial support. The centers also organize income-generating activities for those who are unemployed to increase social cohesion and decrease stigmatization.

In addition to close collaboration with the government and other official structures, WFP participated in a task force convened by UNAIDS to ensure a coherent and joint response in the fight against AIDS. WFP continues to advocate for inclusion of treatment of MAM for people living with HIV in national HIV/AIDS policies.

| Partnerships | NGO      |               | Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement | UN/IO |
|--------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
|              | National | International |                                     |       |
| <b>Total</b> | 12       |               |                                     | 2     |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project end Target | Base Value<br><i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i> | Previous Follow-up<br><i>(penultimate follow-up)</i> | Latest Follow-up<br><i>(latest value measured)</i> |
|---|--------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>ACT1 - Support for Primary Education</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |   |  |  |
| Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Partner report, Sahel region, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partner report, Sahel region, Secondary data. | <b>100</b>         |   | <b>100</b>   | <b>100</b>   |



## Lessons Learned

In 2015, it was more evident than ever that school feeding programme significantly contributes to the continued improvement of education indicators. While some of the indicators decreased slightly since the last school year for the Sahel region, the overall trend shows remarkable improvements over the last five years. Enrolment and retention rates for the region have shown the most improvement.

However, better communication and sensitization is still needed to inform beneficiary communities, including parents, local authorities, students and local associations about the importance of education.

Continued involvement of local authorities, school officials and community members is essential to the successful implementation of home-grown school feeding. In coming years, the government and WFP will support the adaptation and application of the model used for the pilot project to introduce yogurt into the food basket for school canteens in order to integrate other locally-produced products. By involving these groups at all levels, as was done in the pilot project, the community develops a sense of ownership over the project, which contributes to its successful implementation.

Ruptures showed the importance of food and nutritional assistance in adherence to ART for people living with HIV. Without the assistance, ART default rates increase significantly, increasing risks of mortality and morbidity for those affected. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) has revealed that people living with HIV are often obliged to share their rations with members of their households in order to avoid conflict and stigmatization.

In addition, WFP saw the importance of improving practices for agents implementing MAM treatment for people living with HIV. Through UBRAF funds, WFP identified gaps in programming and coordination for nutritional support of people living with HIV and has worked towards strengthening the Government's capacity in these areas. In collaboration with the Nutrition Directorate and the Permanent Secretary of the Fight against AIDS, WFP organized trainings for agents responsible for nutritional support for people living with HIV. At least 1 agent in 100 national ART prescription sites in Burkina Faso was trained on the importance of nutrition for people living with HIV, their nutritional and food needs, nutritional education, roles of partners in nutritional and food assistance, and data collection. It was an opportunity for trainees to learn and share best practices and challenges encountered.

## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

## Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

| Donor          | Cont. Ref. No  | Commodity       | Resourced in 2015 (mt) |              | Shipped/<br>Purchased in<br>2015 (mt) |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
|                |                |                 | In-Kind                | Cash         |                                       |
| Canada         | CAN-C-00474-01 | Beans           |                        | 70           | 290                                   |
| Canada         | CAN-C-00474-02 | Beans           |                        | 587          | 413                                   |
| Canada         | CAN-C-00474-02 | Corn Soya Blend |                        | 645          | 0                                     |
| Canada         | CAN-C-00474-02 | Maize           |                        | 330          |                                       |
| Canada         | CAN-C-00474-02 | Maize Meal      |                        | 2,127        | 0                                     |
| Canada         | CAN-C-00474-02 | Vegetable Oil   |                        | 185          | 0                                     |
| Luxembourg     | LUX-C-00119-02 | Beans           |                        | 91           | 91                                    |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Beans           |                        | 258          | 181                                   |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Corn Soya Blend |                        | 429          | 0                                     |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Iodised Salt    |                        | 27           | 27                                    |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Maize           |                        | 637          | 377                                   |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Maize Meal      |                        | 433          | 0                                     |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Vegetable Oil   |                        | 144          | 0                                     |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-02586-02 | Uht Milk        |                        | 45           | 15                                    |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-02947-01 | Beans           |                        | 25           | 25                                    |
| Saudi Arabia   | SAU-C-00095-13 | Dried Fruits    |                        |              | 36                                    |
| Saudi Arabia   | SAU-C-00095-14 | Dried Fruits    |                        |              | 36                                    |
| <b>Total:</b>  |                |                 |                        | <b>6,033</b> | <b>1,491</b>                          |