

# Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## BURKINA FASO

### PRRO Burkina Faso "Building Resilience and Reducing Malnutrition"

Project Number	200509
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	1,422,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	222,900
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	230,237

Project Approval Date	19 Feb 2013
Planned Start Date	01 Apr 2013
Actual Start Date	01 Apr 2013
Project End Date	30 Jun 2015
Financial Closure Date	07 Mar 2016

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	225,043
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	20,550,172
Direct Support Costs	6,160,524
Food and Related Costs	34,470,198
Indirect Support Costs	4,298,416
<b>Total Approved Budget</b>	<b>65,704,353</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	14,064
Planned Commodities in 2015	1,417
Actual Commodities in 2015	1,228

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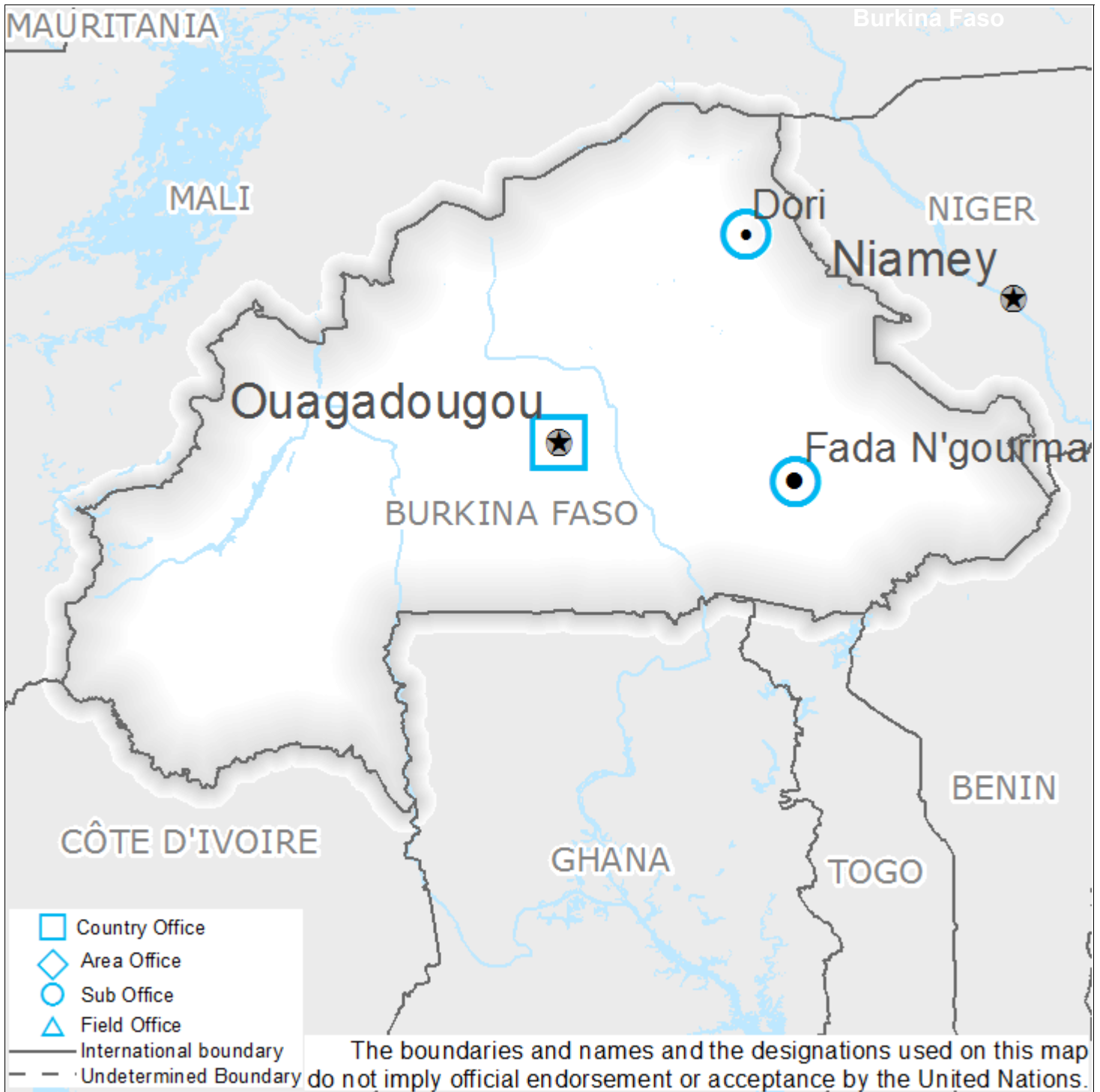
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# Country Overview



## 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 yoghurt 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

The 2012 Sahel Food and Nutrition Crisis left approximately 1 million people in Burkina Faso food insecure, forcing them to depend on negative coping mechanisms and increasing their poverty and vulnerability. Households headed by females and elderly people were particularly impacted by the crisis.

WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200509 was designed to support national efforts to respond to chronically high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity, which were worsened by the crisis. PRRO 200509 is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of WFP's Strategic Results Framework (SRF). It contributes to national policies and protocols on poverty reduction, nutrition, social safety nets and gender: Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD), National Protocol for the Treatment of Acute Malnutrition, National Rural Sector Programme and National Gender Policy.

The main objectives of the operation were to: (i) improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) by providing supplementary feeding; (ii) improve retention rates of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in in-patient treatment centers by providing food rations to caretakers; (iii) strengthen livelihoods and build resilience to future shocks of food-insecure households by helping build and protect households and community assets; and (iv) strengthen the government's capacity to respond to natural disasters and manage future risks.

## RESULTS

### Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Under this PRRO, WFP targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW suffering from MAM, caretakers for children suffering from SAM being treated in in-patient centers and food-insecure households. As far as possible, female-headed households were prioritized to receive assistance. Treatment for MAM took place in seven regions where the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) was above or close to the 10 percent serious WHO threshold, as determined by the 2012 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey (Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-West, East, North and Sahel).

Children enrolled in treatment of MAM received Plumpy'Sup, women received Super Cereal and vegetable oil. Caretakers of children receiving in-patient treatment for SAM in the same seven regions received dry rations of cereals. Targeting and distribution for these activities was carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Health, Department of Nutrition and related regional offices.

Blanket supplementary feeding was planned in three regions that are prone to food insecurity and malnutrition (East, North and Sahel) to prevent an increase in acute malnutrition during the lean season. However, due to lack of resources, this activity was not able to be carried out.

Food for assets (FFA) was carried out in six regions (Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre West, East, North and Sahel) from January to June. Participants received USD 2.40 per day, for a total of USD 36 each month. The number of working days was reduced from 20 to 15, in order to reach more beneficiaries. The rate is slightly below daily agricultural wage in order to prevent adverse effects on local labor markets.

Cash transfers were distributed during lean season, in order to alleviate pressure families feel during this difficult period. The transfer covers 33 percent of daily food needs for an average household of six to prevent families from depleting stocks and relying on negative coping strategies during lean season.

Targeting and asset design were carried out in conjunction with relevant regional government ministries and departments and local authorities, using a participatory, community-based approach. Women's needs were taken into account in the selection of assets, including increasing access to land and water points for garden and cowpea production, as well in the establishment of work norms, such as time limits for nursing women and other women with special needs.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	21,500	39,800	61,300	13,363	34,011	47,374	62.2%	85.5%	77.3%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	62,700	13,400	76,100	21,503	24,983	46,486	34.3%	186.4%	61.1%
Number of children below 5 years of age	59,000	26,500	85,500	69,845	66,532	136,377	118.4%	251.1%	159.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	143,200	79,700	222,900	104,711	125,526	230,237	73.1%	157.5%	103.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	211,520	301,047	512,567	185,563	251,108	436,671	87.7%	83.4%	85.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	259,330	345,670	605,000	308,935	374,174	683,109	119.1%	108.2%	112.9%

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
Participants in Food For Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Participants in Food For Assets	54,000	50,000	104,000	44,803	49,481	94,284	83.0%	99.0%	90.7%
Caretakers - Therapeutic Feeding		4,900	4,900		2,503	2,503		51.1%	51.1%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	8,000	8,700	16,700	11,110	10,385	21,495	138.9%	119.4%	128.7%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	32,000	34,600	66,600	44,450	41,532	85,982	138.9%	120.0%	129.1%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		35,900	35,900		25,973	25,973		72.3%	72.3%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	54,000	50,000	104,000	44,803	49,481	94,284	83.0%	99.0%	90.7%

## Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	7	2	33.9%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	667	469	70.3%
Maize Meal		16	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	698	706	101.1%
Split Peas	1	1	51.7%
Vegetable Oil	44	35	79.0%
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>86.7%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2014 SPR</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>39.3%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2013 SPR</b>	<b>6,189</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>72.8%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	3,024,000	1,127,710	37.3%
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>3,024,000</b>	<b>1,127,709.51</b>	<b>37.3%</b>

## 'Story Worth Telling'

Salam Tiendrebeogo is the member of a farmers' group in Laoua-Mossi in the North region of Burkina Faso. He has always depended on the rainy season, from May to September, to feed his fields. The harvest used to be able to last all year. However, in recent years, rains have come later and become more infrequent, and as a result, agricultural production has suffered. His family struggled to make food last all year, and he began having to buy cereals in the market, cutting into already limited funds.

Through Food Assistance for Assets, the farmers' group in Salam's village built a water reservoir, which allowed them to begin off-season agricultural activities. He benefitted from the cash transfer, which he received during the lean season, a particularly difficult time for his family. More than that, however, using water stored in the reservoir, he started a garden. His family had fresh vegetables to eat, and he was able to sell the surplus in order to increase his income, which he used to pay for his children's school fees and medicine when they were sick. According to Salam, participation in the FFA activity greatly improved living conditions for his family and allowed him to better provide for them.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

During the preparation of both nutrition activities and FFA, all documents with partners included clauses outlining steps to take to include gender in project implementation. Partners also received checklists, which included information about how to include gender in different activities, including beneficiary selection, collection of disaggregated beneficiary data and location of distribution sites. Sensitizations with partners and communities were not able to take place due to funding constraints.

For both nutrition and FFA, 80 percent of female project management committee members were trained on modalities of food and cash distribution. This is a 4 percent increase over the last reporting period.

Women who visit health centers for TSF are informed on optimal breastfeeding practices, importance of diversified diet and health center visits to prevent and treat malnutrition, which empowers them to be more active participants in family decision-making.

Women were encouraged to participate in FFA and were prioritized for beneficiary selection. Continued access to quality land is often a challenge for women in Burkina Faso. Through activities such as lowland rehabilitation and construction of water points, FFA contributed to female participants' access to land for agriculture. In addition to the cash transfers themselves, the income from selling surplus crops at local markets as a result of improved access to land, further increased their incomes.

As a result, they increased decision-making power in their communities and families and ability to contribute to children's school fees and health care. This is evident through increased female participation in general assembly meetings of local associations and in FFA activities.

While the proportion of women who make decision and women and men who make decisions together increased greatly since the last reporting period, there is still progress to be made in this regard. Traditionally, women are seen as homemakers and caretakers for children, while men are seen as breadwinners and decision-makers, including decisions about health care and education. WFP continues sensitizations to help shift these traditional roles and include women in decision-making processes in their homes.



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>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	30		0.9	23
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	30		0.9	23
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50		4.5	6
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50		4.5	6
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	20		94.6	71
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	20		94.6	71
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50		76	79
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50		76	77
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50		75.2	80

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In Burkina Faso, WFP worked with partners to ensure the security of all beneficiaries during distributions. All contracts signed with partners and suppliers included clauses that stipulate measures to be taken to prevent exploitation and sexual abuse and to guarantee the security of all beneficiaries.

Overall, 96 percent of beneficiaries did not report having a safety problem traveling to, from and/or at distribution sites. The biggest concern expressed by beneficiaries, for both TSF and FFA, was long wait times at distribution sites.

Only 18 percent of beneficiaries are informed about the programme. The proportion of both men and women who are informed about nutrition activities (35 and 29 percent, respectively) is significantly higher than those who are informed about FFA (6 and 3 percent, respectively). It highlights the need for continued efforts to provide information about programme activities, particularly for FFA. Most beneficiaries knew "who was included in activities" and "what participants received," but they did not know "where they could express concerns about the activities."

Currently, a community feedback mechanism is in place through beneficiary committees, where they can express concerns, problems and complaints about assistance in a safe environment. WFP is working improving and strengthening the feedback mechanism, by replicating the community feedback mechanism, which is in place in refugee camps under the EMOP and has been successful, for the PRRO. More broadly-based community committees that include traditional, religious and community leaders as well as non-beneficiaries will be developed to provide an extra measure of accountability and transparency to assistance.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80		24.1	6
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100		23.5	35
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90		94.7	97
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80		26.7	3
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100		33.4	29
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90		95.2	98
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90		95.4	96

## Outputs

TSF was carried out in 1,050 government health centers. Funding constraints caused pipeline breaks for Plumpy'Sup and Super Cereal, which limited the impact of the activity. Thus, the number of beneficiaries reached for TSF for both children and women was lower than planned. 207 assets were built, restored or maintained through FFA, and a total of USD 1,192,563 was distributed to beneficiaries as cash transfers. Household and community assets created through FFA focused on soil rehabilitation and water conservation. Beneficiaries learned improved agricultural techniques based on traditional farming techniques that allowed them to increase land productivity. The most common activities included development of lowlands for rice production, stone walls and half-moons, which retain moisture in the soil and zai creation, in which small holes are dug and filled with manure. The activities varied slightly depending on regional contexts and needs of individual communities.

Women's needs were also taken into account when designing assets, including development of garden areas and water points. Less physically-demanding assets were also developed for groups with special needs, such as elderly and handicapped persons. Gardens are an important source of income, especially during the dry season.

Planned BSF and food assistance for training (FFT) did not take place due to lack of funding.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	183,918	135,953	73.9%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,970	1,050	53.3%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	35,771	28,476	79.6%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	30,901	25,973	84.1%
<b>SO 2: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	0	0	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	0	0	-
<b>SO 2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	65,000	0	0.0%
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	0	0	-
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	14	0	0.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	0	0	-
<b>SO 3: FFA</b>				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	Individual	94,284	126,000	133.6%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	3,024,000	1,192,563	39.4%

## Outcomes

Results from SMART nutrition survey and reports from health centers were used to inform indicators for nutrition activities. Data from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises, which were carried out in July 2015, were used to inform indicators under FFA via cash transfers. The University collected data, and WFP prepared monitoring tools. The PDMs covered 500 households in 3 regions (East, North and Sahel).

Indicators related to TSF improved since the last reporting period. The recovery rate was 97 percent, a 2 percent increase, and the default rate decreased from 5 to 3 percent. The coverage rate also increased from 65 percent in 2014 to 83 percent in 2015. The improvements are most likely due to the interruption of service in 4 regions, which occurred in mid-2014 as a result of funding constraints. In 2015, while the programme may not have reached all of the planned beneficiaries, it was able to be carried out throughout the whole year in all seven regions.

For indicators regarding MAM, the target values for Burkina Faso are higher than SPHERE standards. In 2013, these indicators were much higher than SPHERE values, and as such, WFP decided to use these results as target values in order to better reflect progress in the field.

In 2014, SMART nutrition survey showed that GAM remained stable throughout the country. Two regions, Sahel and North, had GAM rates of just over 10 percent WHO serious threshold. The prevalence of malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women is not available, as the most recent results are from the 2010 Demographic and Health Survey. A SMART nutrition survey was carried out in November 2015, and results will be available in early 2016.

Regarding household food security and consumption, conditions have improved for the majority of beneficiaries since the beginning of the project. The number of households with borderline food consumption scores (FCS) decreased and diet diversity score increased. In addition, the coping strategy index (CSI) increased from 11 to 14 over the reporting period. At the same time, the proportion of households with poor FCS increased. This is due to the fact that WFP does not necessarily work in the same communities every year, as implementation is determined by the government's annual response plan. The food security situation for these communities is better than the baseline, which was calculated in 2013, but deteriorated slightly in comparison to 2014, as the agricultural season was not as good.

The selected modality of cash for FFA allows beneficiaries to prioritize household expenses. PDMs show that 80 percent of cash transfers are used to buy foods with additional nutritional value that are not available in in-kind food baskets, included animal protein in the form of fish, meat and milk and vegetables.

EPCI was planned but not possible to carry out.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</b>				
Base value: Dec-2013, TSF zones. Not currently calculated., Secondary data.	1	0		
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring.	9.2	9.2	5.5	3.3
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring.	0.1	0.09	0	0
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring.	1	0.94	0.8	0.6
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring.	92	92	94	97
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, TSF zones. Secondary data, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, TSF zones. Secondary data, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, TSF zones. Secondary data, Secondary data.	70	70	65	83

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>NCI: National Capacity Index</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	1.5	0	0	0
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, BSF zones. Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, BSF zones. Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, BSF zones. Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	70	70	65	0
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, TSF zones. Secondary data, Programme monitoring.	66	75	65	70
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	13	13	6	14
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.6
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Workshop with project stakeholders, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Workshop with project stakeholders, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Workshop with project stakeholders, Secondary data.	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.6
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	8	32.9	19.5	4.4
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	8	31.2	19	5.1
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	8	40.6	19.6	3.9
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	2	11	1.9	7.1
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	2	12	1.6	6
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2013, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA zones. Post-distribution monitoring, Programme monitoring.	2	8.5	1.1	8.6
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
Base value: Dec-2013, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring.	10	5	5	0
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
Base value: Dec-2013, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring.	1	0.5	1	0
<b>Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Dec-2013, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PRRO 200509 intervention zones. Pipeline reports., Programme monitoring.	18	18.55	27	0

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In October 2014, a popular insurrection led to the resignation of the sitting president of 27 years. WFP worked closely with the transition government to ensure continued assistance to beneficiaries for all operations. It 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 enthusiastic political engagement for various activities, such as treatment for MAM and local production of fortified infant flours, but this has not yet been met with financial support.

In 2015, WFP participated in field missions organized by the government to evaluate the food and nutrition security situation, and assisted in analysis and interpretation of the results. WFP also contributed to the preparation of the Support Plan for Populations Vulnerable to Food and Nutrition Insecurity, an annual response plan formed by the government and its technical and financial partners. The plan is accompanied by a harmonized framework, which identifies populations in food and nutrition insecurity. Both the support plan and harmonized framework are based on results from the previous year's agricultural season.

Through PRRO 200793, a follow-up operation to PRRO 200509 which began in July 2015, WFP will work with the government to reinforce its capacity to respond to and manage natural disasters.

## INPUTS

### Resource Inputs

In 2015, WFP received directed and multilateral contributions for the PRRO. The operation was included in the 2015 humanitarian response plan (HRP) for Burkina Faso.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Japan		759	0
MULTILATERAL		208	0
<b>Total:</b>		<b>967</b>	<b>0</b>

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

### Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Local purchases were made for take-home rations distributed to caregivers, and Super Cereal was purchased on the regional market. Plumpy'sup is not yet available in these markets and was purchased internationally.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	374
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	570
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	23
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>967</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Internationally purchased food was shipped through Lome and Cotonou ports. The extended delivery points were Ouagadougou, Ouahigouya, Fada and Dori. 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 Global Commodity Management Facility (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 for the implementation of TSF was the Ministry of Health via regional decentralized technical departments. Throughout seven regions, WFP worked with 1,050 health centers to support community-based treatment of malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and PLW.

In order to carry out FFA, WFP worked with a number of small local associations and international NGOs, which have thorough knowledge and close working relationships with assisted communities. Some FFA activities were carried out through government projects.

Since the 2012 Sahel Food and Nutrition Crisis, increased cooperation and collaboration between activities has helped in preventing duplication and overlap. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with other UN agencies have helped create collaboration of action. By combining resources and technical expertise in order to provide more comprehensive assistance to beneficiaries and better assist the Government to fight food insecurity and malnutrition. MoUs were signed between UNICEF, WFP and WHO in the field of nutrition and between FAO and WFP for food security.

Complementary activities and participation in the food security and nutrition working groups allowed for better mapping of interventions, which reduced overlap and gaps in services and increase synergy between all of the government's financial and technical partners. WFP co-leads the food security sector with FAO and leads the Cash and Vouchers (C&V) working group.

In 2014, the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition (REACH), began in Burkina Faso, in which WFP is an active partner. A coordinator works with the Government and UN agencies to implement the initiative's objectives. REACH worked with technical and financial partners to map nutrition activities in Burkina Faso, a tool which will help coordinate interventions and show gaps in assistance.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	4	1		2

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>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)</b>				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>200,000</b>			<b>194,000</b>
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>27</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>27</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, FFA, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Burkina Faso, Nutrition, programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Lessons Learned

WFP continues proactive resource mobilization in Burkina Faso, which will be implemented in support of subsequent PRRO 200793. A resource mobilization strategy is currently being developed locally, which outlines long-term objectives for fundraising for all operations. The strategy includes intensifying field visits and WFP visits to local representations, strengthening donor visibility measure, implementing and promoting innovative projects and modalities and attracting private sector donors. Most importantly, WFP needs to remain in regular contact with current and potential donors to keep them informed of activities and project needs. Mobilizing resources at the local level is essential for the continuous implementation of WFP operations in Burkina Faso.

In 2015, funding constraints limited the impact of both nutrition activities and FFA. Pipeline breaks affected the continuity of MAM treatment for children, with many of them leaving the programme before reaching required exit anthropometric indicators. This is strongly reducing the impact of the programme. For FFA, the number of working days was decreased in order to reach more beneficiaries. Faced with these constraints, the long-term impact in developing resilience of households vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity is reduced, and families might not be able to withstand the effects of climatic shocks.

The low proportion of beneficiaries informed about project activities, particularly for FFA, shows the importance of reinforcing and informing about community feedback mechanisms. In 2015, the mechanisms will be broadened to include non-beneficiary community members and local authorities. Sensitizations will be carried out to inform community members of the committees. In particular, WFP's Community Based Participatory Planning approach will be used to implement activities under PRRO 200793.

Gender sensitizations also need to be reinforced, particularly with regard to female participation in FFA. In 2015, the number of male participants was higher than female participants. Partners need to be better informed on the importance of targeting women for activities as well as the need to take women's needs, such as the development of garden areas and water points and the adaptation of work norms, into consideration during asset selection. Through PRRO 200793, WFP will carry out a gender campaign in all 6 intervention zones in order to address these issues.



## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Japan	JPN-C-00395-01	Corn Soya Blend		324	0
Japan	JPN-C-00395-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		412	0
Japan	JPN-C-00395-01	Vegetable Oil		23	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend		50	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary		158	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil			0
<b>Total:</b>				<b>967</b>	<b>0</b>