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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Country Programme Burundi (2011-2016)**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Burundi, Republic of (BI)

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **WFP Promotes Fuel-efficient Stoves in Burundi**

### **Project Objectives and Results**

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Story Worth Telling

### **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

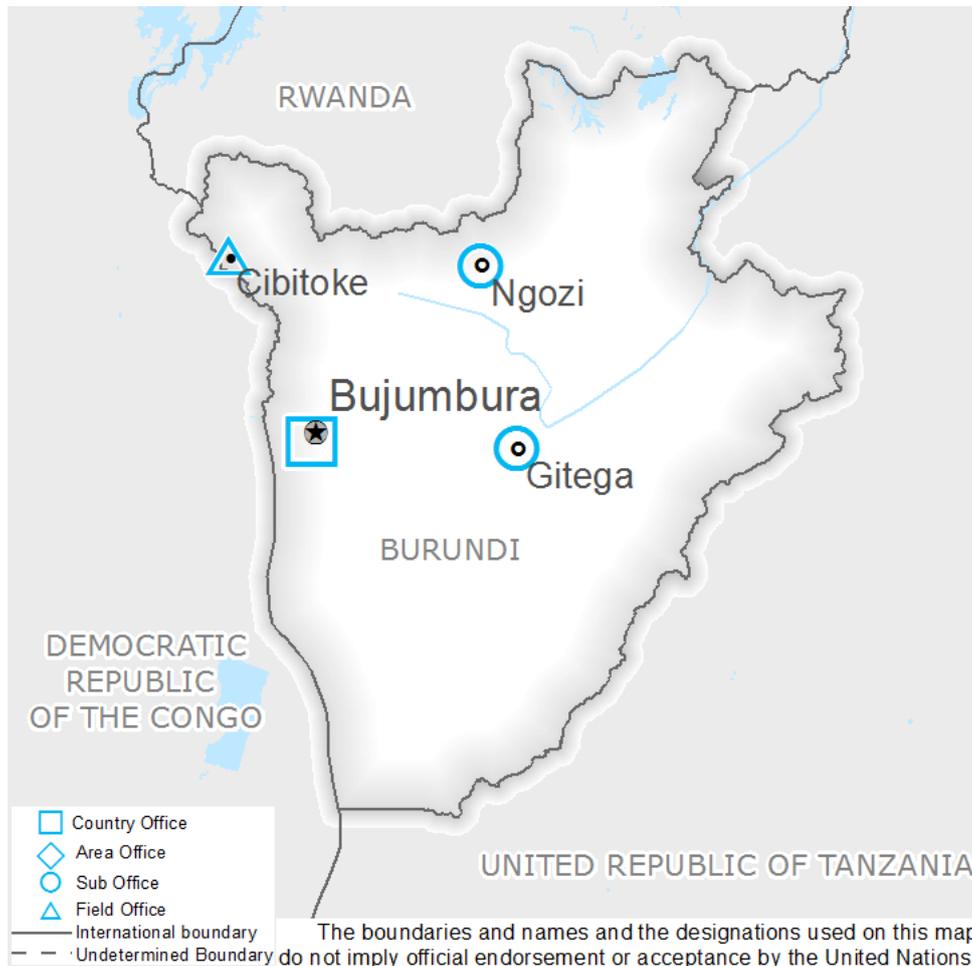
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Burundi is a resource-poor, low-income, food deficit and densely populated country. According to the 2014-2015 International Food Policy Research Institute's Global Hunger Index (GHI) report, the country has the second highest levels of hunger in Africa after Eritrea. The 2015 United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report ranked Burundi 184 out of 188 countries. Poverty is widespread, with 90-95 percent of the population living on less than USD 2 per day and 2 in every 3 persons living below the national poverty line [1], particularly in rural areas. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, and accounts for over 40 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 90 percent of the population. Burundi's primary exports are coffee and tea, which account for 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Subsistence farmers, who depend heavily on their crop production to meet their food and income needs, dominate the agricultural sector. Moreover, rapid population growth (2.8 percent in 2012), has resulted in the highest population density in Africa (310 inhabitants per square kilometer). As a result of the growing population and subsequent increased demand for land, the poorest and most vulnerable populations, who are mainly women, generally depend on marginal lands and lack the capacity to cope with severe shocks such as droughts, epidemics and floods, which often claim lives and undermine livelihoods. It is worth noting that women play a major role in Burundi's national economy and represent 55.2 percent of the workforce. Women are particularly active in the agricultural sector which provides 90 percent of food production and 90 percent of the country's export.

Rapid environmental degradation has negatively impacted livelihoods and contributed to a decline in natural resources. The current environmental situation in Burundi shows three key problems: degradation and exhaustion of soils, degradation of forestry resources, and human-induced environmental degradation. The impoverishment of

soils results from several causes, the predominant cause being the demographic growth that entails excessive pressure on the arable lands and natural resources, as well as reduced natural spaces. The degradation of forestry resources also relates to the natural vegetation and artificial woodlots. The human-induced environmental pollution is related to the precarious state of the sanitation infrastructures and consequently, the degradation of sanitary conditions for most inhabitants.

The macro-economic downturn resulting from the socio-political instability prevailing in the country since mid-2015, combined with food production losses resulting from El Niño, continue to affect the economic and physical access to food. Insecurity has resulted in both internal and external displacements, and more than 320,000 Burundians have sought refuge in neighboring countries. Tanzania recorded the highest number of Burundian refugees. Since April 2015, almost 206,000 new Burundian refugees have arrived, bringing the total number of refugees hosted in Tanzania to 268,000 (as of 4 January 2017). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has also recorded high numbers of internal displaced persons (IDPs) estimated at over 100,000 in 9 provinces of the country. The currency exchange rate has dropped by 66 percent, fiscal deficit is widening, domestic public debt increasing, and suspension of direct funding from key donors to the Government of Burundi is having a negative impact on the delivery of critical state services and development activities. Foreign aid accounted for 51 percent of Burundi's national budget before the crisis.

The 2017 Burundi Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), estimated as of September 2016 that about 2.1 million people are food insecure (IPC phase 3 and 4). An additional food insecure (900,000) were added in the November/December 2016 Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) report. Overall, continued displacement and structural poverty compounded by limited access to improved inputs and current rainfall deficit have reduced access to food. Provinces with the highest rates of food insecurity are Muyinga, Karuzi, Ngozi, Kirundo, Bujumbura Rural and parts of the Eastern Corridor bordering Tanzania (Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba). In September 2016, food insecurity slightly decreased due to a relatively good season B harvest. However, as of November 2016, the northeastern provinces bordering Rwanda and Tanzania were double hit by poor rains and restrictive measures on food exchanges and population movements which hampered seasonal economic migration. In 2017, the HRP anticipates that 2.7 million Burundians will be food-insecure and that the country may host up to 55,000 refugees and 111,000 IDPs, and will receive 37,000 returnees.

The average national stunting prevalence is as high as 49.6 percent, and most provinces in the North and East of the country have even higher rates ranging between 50 and 60 percent. Data collected during the April 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) indicated a rapid increase in the levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM). GAM prevalence based on middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) have significantly increased from 2014 and 2016 in many provinces including Gitega, Cankuzo, and Kirundo provinces where the prevalence increased from 3.2 to 6 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies are widely spread in Burundi. More than 40 percent of children between 6 and 59 months suffer from anaemia as a result of iron deficiency (HDS, 2010). Vitamin A deficiency is also a concern despite bi-annual mass vitamin A supplementation campaigns which are effective but not sustainable due to the high cost of implementation and heavy logistical requirements.

The ban on cross-province food movement, in addition to a ban on cross-border trade movements with Rwanda, and the growing rejection of cash-based transfers in some provinces by local authorities for their alleged security and protection implications, are hindering the implementation of programmes designed to boost economic growth and promote community recovery. Furthermore, the worsening food insecurity situation, particularly in regions most affected by the ongoing crisis, is likely to result in significant expenditure cuts for essential health care and children's education by households, which will have negative long-term development implications for the country.

Even if insecurity and violence have decreased recently, the political crisis and its socio-economic consequences have already generated new humanitarian needs that require urgent attention from the immediate to medium term, including the need to facilitate the return and reintegration of the over three hundred thousand Burundians who hosted in camps in neighboring countries.

The national social protection policy has not yet been implemented in Burundi, and social protection is of great concern, especially with the deterioration of the socio-economic situation and budget cuts to basic services. Social protection interventions are largely insufficient to cater for the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population hosted in social institutions offering psychosocial support, vocational training or medical treatment, including facilities managed by charity organizations or hospitals. The 2016 Country Portfolio Evaluation noted the increased relevance of this activity due to the crisis and growing poverty in the country.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In order to ensure long-term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity challenges in the country, the Government of Burundi developed a number of food security and nutrition policies and tools including the Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2012-2016), Burundi's Vision 2025, the National Agricultural Investment Plan (2012-2017), and Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017). It also adhered to international initiatives in this regard including the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) / REACH movement and the global Sustainable Development Goals.

WFP's long-term vision in Burundi is to support the government's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. WFP's focus is to reshape the food system in Burundi for sustainable and pro-poor development by promoting a multi-sectorial and systems approach to food access and utilization. The overall country strategy is aligned with national food and nutrition security policies and tools, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2012-2016.

The prevailing socio-political context in Burundi is influencing adjustments to WFP's vision in the country: the country office was initially planning to formulate a new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and a new five-year country programme starting in 2017, in alignment with the new UNDAF and the government's new generation Poverty Reduction Strategy. However, the current political context and donors' suspension of direct financial support to the government is postponing Burundi's development agenda, and the development of a new poverty reduction strategy paper is being delayed. The United Nations Country Team has secured a two-year extension of the UNDAF until the end of 2018. In order to cope with the delay and align with the UNDAF extension, the country office proposes a one-year extension to the PRRO and country programme operations in Burundi, from January to December 2017 pending the preparation of an Interim Country Strategic Plan.

WFP activities are aligned with national food security and nutrition strategies. WFP community recovery and development interventions are aligned with the communal development plans, nutrition activities are defined based on the provisions of the National Protocol for Nutrition, and the school meals programme aligns with the government's reform of the education system. During implementation, WFP works with decentralized structures of the line ministries, which is a good mechanism to detect gaps in expertise and organize capacity strengthening training with a view to transferring skills to local institutions for a future programme handover. The government's annual contribution of around USD 2 million to the school meals programme and the participation of high ranking government officials to learning visits on home grown school feeding issues facilitated by WFP reflect the government's will for ownership of programmes.

WFP actively supports the government in the development and introduction of food security and nutrition policies through learning visits, experience sharing and provision of expertise. In order to prepare for a nationally-owned home grown school feeding programme, WFP organized a learning visit for high profile government officials including ministers to the Centre of Excellence in Brazil. Following those visits, a road map and action plan for the enhancement of the on-going programme in Burundi are under development. WFP is also providing technical support to the government on humanitarian issues by contributing to the organization of emergency food security assessments and providing guidance on the most appropriate activities as cluster lead of the Food Security, Logistics and Telecommunications sectors.

The May 2016 independent country portfolio evaluation covering WFP-supported activities in Burundi during the period 2011-2015 concluded that, overall, WFP Burundi is widely appreciated for its expertise in food security and nutrition, policy support, flexibility and transparency. Strategically, key stakeholders perceive WFP Burundi as a leading and influential partner in emergency food assistance, local food fortification and school meals policies, as well as food security assessments and innovative approaches, such as cash-based transfers and marketing support to smallholder farmers. For instance, WFP's long experience in policy support, combined with the government's commitment to improving food security and nutrition resulted in the housing of the SUN / REACH Secretariat in the Office of the 2nd Vice President to ensure decision-making over the project is placed at the highest strategic and political level. In addition, WFP has provided technical support to the Ministry of Health in the formulation of the National Strategy on Food Fortification and an executive decree was issued by the President making food fortification mandatory for importers and local producers. WFP is taking an active role in the working groups set up by the Second Vice President to implement the recommendations from the Multi-Sectorial Strategic Plan to tackle Chronic Malnutrition.

WFP collaborates with line ministries through other national coordination structures including: the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction coordinating all humanitarian interventions; the Food and Nutrition Security Multi-sectorial Group also coordinating SUN / REACH activities, the Sectoral Group for Agriculture and Rural Development; the national framework for food security analysis (IPC), the National Concertation Framework for Health and Development partners which is a framework for validation of all national health strategies; the Sectoral Group for Education coordinating support to education including school meals.

Strategic partnership also involves sister United Nations agencies who combine efforts to respond to government's requests for assistance to vulnerable populations. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and WFP strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations and improve food security and nutrition while supporting the government's efforts to achieve zero hunger, through joint projects. WFP targets food-insecure people through food-assistance-for-assets programmes to build productive assets. FAO provides technical support on stabilizing degraded landscapes, reducing the risk of future and seasonal hardships, improving natural regeneration and boosting agricultural production and incomes. IFAD supports the transition to market-based farming of smallholder farmers and pastoralists. The partnership with UNICEF is also being strengthened through a local Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which is currently being finalized. The MoU aims to ensure a continuum of care between prevention of acute malnutrition, and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM), including referrals between MAM and SAM, targeting of health facilities, nutrition and education and linkages to community activities to ensure outreach where needed. Overall field coordination of assistance for refugees is under the lead of UNHCR and the government. UNHCR is responsible for the overall functioning of the camps and protection aspects, and provides non-food items to refugees, while WFP provides food assistance to refugees. A local MoU has been signed with the United Nations Population Fund, and an MoU is being finalized with United Nations Women for coordination of services and activities related to reproductive health, gender-based violence and women's empowerment and leadership.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP and other humanitarian and development actors continued to support the Government's efforts to improve food security and nutrition in the country through a coordinated humanitarian response action and the promotion of a progressive shift from pure humanitarian interventions to longer-term objectives. Emergency response actions are aimed at saving lives and addressing acute malnutrition of vulnerable populations affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis, refugees, vulnerable households and communities affected by shocks. The strategy for longer term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity strives to support vulnerable populations in chronic food and nutrition insecure areas including schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months, and vulnerable households in chronic food-insecure areas that experience recurrent shocks. The reorientation of nutrition interventions to support prevention of stunting and the launch of food fortification have given momentum to the support provided by WFP to the Government in the fight against malnutrition. In this regard, the complementarity of the relief operation and the country programme allowed improved effectiveness and efficiency. In fact, the PRRO aims to prevent acute malnutrition and treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in nutritionally vulnerable individuals; the country programme focuses instead on prevention of stunting, during the 1,000 days window opportunity from conception to two years of age.

**Relief Operation: PRRO 200655 (2014-2016), approved budget USD 81.8 million** catered for: 1) vulnerable food-insecure households most affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis (through targeted food distributions), 2) Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres who receive a full daily ration through combined food and voucher transfers, 3) Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, 4) pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months for prevention of acute malnutrition, 5) vulnerable, agriculture-based and food-insecure populations in provinces hosting refugees and with higher concentration of returnees (through food assistance for assets), 6) vulnerable people hosted in social and charity institutions. The approved budget reflects the figure from budget revision 1, under which activities for most of 2016 was planned.

**Country Programme: CP 200119 (2011-2016), approved budget USD 107.1 million** supported: Pre and primary schoolchildren in the most food insecure provinces, smallholder farmers through purchase-for-progress (P4P), pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months for prevention of stunting, people living with HIV/AIDS undergoing anti-retroviral treatment, and vulnerable rural communities through community recovery and development activities. The approved budget reflects the figure from budget revision 3, under which activities for most of 2016 was planned.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

In 2016, overall funding levels for the PRRO improved compared to 2015, while they were constrained for the country programme. The budget increased by 35 percent for the PRRO, while they decreased by 25 percent for the country programme. The reason behind the upward trend for the PRRO is that the prevailing socio-political crisis and its subsequent food insecurity brought international focus back on Burundi, especially for relief activities. As the needs continued to increase with the protracted crisis, the country office revised the planned number of beneficiaries to address the growing food insecurity.

Resource mobilization was done in the framework of an interagency humanitarian response plan, which was effective in appealing to donors. Needs were enormous and the funds received were insufficient in assisting all the identified food-insecure people. Only the most vulnerable were prioritized. Scarcity of funding under the country programme resulted in the reduction of food-assistance-for-assets activities and the suspension of food-assistance-for-training. In order to mitigate the impact of the critical shortfalls under the country program, the country office strategically reoriented some programming aspects under the PRRO: nutrition interventions were enhanced and strategically integrated in community resilience building activities. Assistance for refugees as well as home grown school feeding activities did not suffer from lack of funding since the resources were earmarked to the activities by the donors.

To improve planning and design of appropriate and seasonable livelihood activities, WFP successfully piloted seasonal livelihoods planning and community based participatory planning in Gitega province. The success recorded will serve as a basis for advocacy and mobilization of resources around the innovative approach in 2017.

Investment in the ONA database for monitoring and evaluation, and in the SCOPE platform for cash-based transfer implementation was of paramount importance for programme implementation as these tools allowed effectiveness, efficiency, data accuracy and time saving. In fact, the data collected in the field using smart phones were automatically reflected and analysed in the ONA database thus improving accuracy and avoiding costs for manual data entry. The electronic voucher using the SCOPE platform resulted in an enhanced accountability and transparency as well as cost reduction, and more regular reporting by both WFP and UNHCR. Multilateral contributions represented 18 and 5 percent of all contributions received for the PRRO and country programme respectively, and served to implement underfunded activities including institutional feeding and nutrition.

Meanwhile, the country office continued to take stringent measures to reduce operational costs, and upgrade its systems and processes to meet efficient standards. To this end, the use of Fleetwave, a fleet management system, was strengthened to optimize WFP fleet management. The system allowed proper monitoring and analysis of costs and operational performance, transparency in decision-making processes, and regular analytical reports. Other measures included the reduction of energy consumption and field missions.

Information technologies (IT) resource optimization driven by cost efficiency has led the country office's efforts to bring IT infrastructure and services to corporate standards by ensuring risk mitigation and compliance. Information Technology service management has been improved with an effective helpdesk system in place. Network infrastructure has been upgraded and connectivity was improved. Emergency preparedness was strengthened by residential connectivity augmentation for key staff, and the use of Corporate Cloud Storage facilities and Mobile Computing was increased. Interagency information and communication technologies (ICT) working group leadership has been improved and WFP is leading the United Nations Telecoms VHF Infrastructure Migration to Digital Mobile Radio as part of Interagency Emergency Preparedness.

To maximize staff performance, staff wellness activities were organized including social events for all to celebrate the aspiration for a world free of gender based violence. In 2016, the regional staff counsellor visited the country office twice to give support to all staff after the passing of the Country Director in August, but also to those staff affected by the security situation and the economic crisis. In addition, through the staff association, staff elected their peer support volunteers to assist them in case of conflict or other personal problems.

## Achievements at Country Level

Assistance and support provided by WFP to vulnerable food-insecure populations have been commendable, particularly in the difficult context of increased food insecurity and widespread poverty. One of the achievements is the stabilization of displacements caused by food insecurity. According to the December 2016 Food Security

Monitoring System (FSMS) the proportion of households hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) decreased by half between July and December. While recognizing that this achievement is the result of a combination of efforts with other actors, food assistance provided by WFP has been an important driver for reducing internal migrations. The other achievement is the reduction of global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in Ruyigi province. Since 2015, WFP had been concentrating its efforts on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and children 6-59 months in the province. The April emergency food security assessment showed that GAM rates had considerably decreased to the point that WFP decided to discontinue the programme in the province starting in January 2017 and focus on provinces with GAM rates above 10 percent or between 5-9 percent with aggravated factors.

WFP also performed well in extending cash-based transfers under food assistance for assets. The modality was piloted two years ago in one province. In 2016, it was extended to four additional provinces. The cash distribution combined with the strategic integration of nutrition in community resilience building activities allowed communities to leverage livelihoods and withstand shocks while contributing to reduce malnutrition rates. For example, in Karusi province, some households who were participating in such a project since 2015 were breeding small animals and owning flourishing kitchen gardens in 2016, thus meeting their basic needs.

Through home grown school feeding and the related purchase or progress (P4P), the support provided by WFP to smallholder farmers catalysed food production and empowered them to provide clients with food products meeting market standards. The market provided by WFP guaranteed the sale of their produce based on local market prices and a fair profit. Before the launch of the projects, smallholders were at the mercy of traders who set the prices. WFP also provides technical support in reducing post-harvest losses. Through this project, USD 3.3 million was injected into the local economy, improving the living conditions and incomes of smallholder farmers participating in the project.

The roll-out of electronic vouchers (WFP SCOPE platform) in the four refugee camps for assistance through cash-based transfers was another commendable achievement for WFP. The innovative approach allowed a more efficient use of resources, thereby enhancing both accountability and transparency.

The continued worsening of socio-economic conditions due to the socio-political crisis meant, however a continued increase in vulnerability and needs. The available resources were not sufficient to stabilize food and nutrition security, hence the 2016 indicators show a decline from 2015. Additional efforts are needed by the humanitarian, development and donor communities to reverse the current trend.

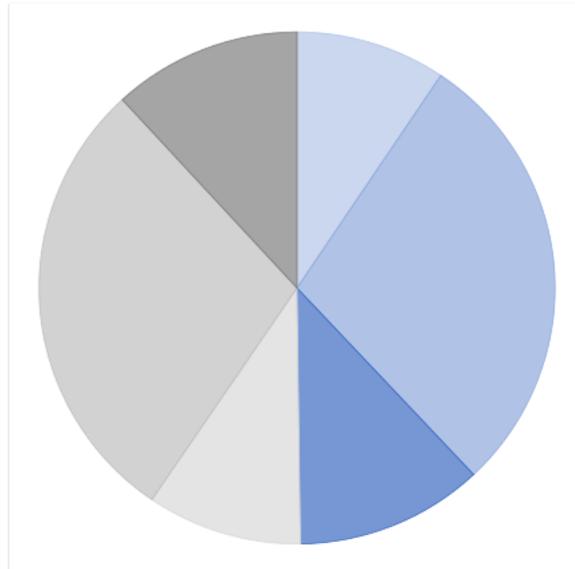


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	91,281	94,339	185,620
Children (5-18 years)	277,179	277,770	554,949
Adults (18 years plus)	114,302	114,824	229,126
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>482,762</b>	<b>486,933</b>	<b>969,695</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	6,274	427	1,616	715	137	9,169
Single Country PRRO	6,130	535	2,711	2,219	167	11,762
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>12,404</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>20,931</b>

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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	560,124	-	-
Single Country PRRO	1,591,054	2,935,815	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>2,151,177</b>	<b>2,935,815</b>	-

## Supply Chain

In 2016, WFP logistics dispatched 20,931 tons of food to 982,734 WFP beneficiaries under two projects: the country programme and the PRRO. Food commodities were purchased locally, regionally and internationally depending on availability. About 87 percent of total food distributed were purchased locally either from local smallholder cooperatives supported by WFP, or from local traders. Local purchase was favoured whenever possible as it contributed to the local economy, but also shortened delivery time.

For international purchases, two main corridors were used including the northern corridor (Mombasa through Uganda and Rwanda), and the central corridor (Dar-Es-Salaam through Tanzania). Regional purchases relied on regional Global Commodity Management Facility hubs located in Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. Purchased commodities were mainly beans, maize, and rice corresponding to local food habits. Important quantities of ready-to-use supplementary food products and corn-soya-blend and oil were also purchased for nutrition interventions.

Initially, WFP in-country warehousing capacity amounted to 15,000 mt for Bujumbura main office, Ngozi and Gitega sub-offices and Cibitoke field office. By the end of 2016, the warehousing capacity was increased to 21,500 mt with the opening of additional warehouses in Gitega sub-office.

The corporate Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) was rolled out to WFP Burundi in October 2015. The roll out was successful and LESS implementation enabled real time stock movement tracking, allowing improvement of overall stock management in 2016.

For in-country transport, WFP has been using its strategic fleet to backstop the delivery/distribution operations. In 2016, WFP fleet capacity amounted to 17 trucks and 2 pick-ups totalling 175.5 mt of daily capacity. The management of the strategic fleet is outsourced to a local fleet management company. Thirteen commercial transporters have been shortlisted, of whom three have been contracted in 2016 to move WFP cargo to extended delivery points and final delivery points. WFP fleet transported 90 percent of the total cargo moved.

To maximize transport efficiency, adequate transport plans were prepared for maximum usage of available transport capacity. Fleet utilization was monitored through the Fleet Management System corporate platform.

Challenges to the supply chain included the restriction on movement between provinces of in-kind commodities and the ban on cash-based transfer implementation in some provinces. In fact, due to the widespread food insecurity, governors of some provinces prohibited food commodities movement out of their provinces. The decision negatively impacted the local food procurement and the implementation of some programmes, especially those using cash-based transfer modality. Furthermore, the move aggravated an already difficult situation created by the country's weak import capacity and the decrease in traffic with neighbouring Rwanda. Meanwhile, local authorities rejected the implementation of the cash-based transfer in some provinces, especially in Kirundo and Ngozi. The modality was questioned by the Government for the security implications it may have. Following the decision, WFP discussed and agreed with the donors to shift to in-kind distributions in the areas. WFP is engaging relevant government authorities to find a lasting solution to these challenges.

Challenges for in-country transport were bad road conditions and small tonnage to be delivered to a large number of schools and health centres. One of the measures undertaken to mitigate accessibility issues, was to organize trans-shipments from trucks to 4x4 pickups where roads conditions did not allow delivery by trucks. Another challenge was recurrent fuel shortages in Bujumbura due to the ongoing socio-economic crisis. The challenge was overcome by negotiating and setting up a strategic fuel reserve which has been instrumental during periods of fuel scarcity.

Losses due to prolonged storage were the major risk for logistics. It was mitigated through the enhancement of stocks management.

The logistics unit has been actively involved in the implementation of cash-based operations in refugee camps and in Kirundo province. It delivered support in accordance with cash-based transfers business process model. Support included the retail market food supply chain risk assessment, traders' selection and contracting, verification and settlement of retailers' invoices in SCOPE platform.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	1,229	-	1,229
Maize	2,923	-	2,923
Micronutrition Powder	-	5	5
Rice	334	660	994
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>5,151</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>87.1%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	1,646
Corn Soya Blend	1,068
Maize	10,339
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	899
Sugar	88
Vegetable Oil	877
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,917</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An independent country portfolio evaluation covering 2011-2015 took place in May 2016. Its findings and recommendations will inform the national zero hunger strategic review as well as the next generation Country Strategic Plan. The evaluation focused on the four operations that were ongoing during the evaluation period as well as the Country Strategy 2011-2014, which represents the WFP-Burundi strategic framework during this period.

Key recommendations from this evaluation include maintaining food and nutrition security and emergency preparedness and response as key priorities; reducing the scattering of activities and focus more geographically and by sector on better-integrated and more effective projects; enhancing support to women in all activities by i) focusing on sensitization about gender violence and family planning on youths; ii) supporting platform with synergies for gender rights, gender-based violence, malnutrition, family planning; and iii) applying gender markers systematically; focusing on resilience of affected communities by integrating food-assistance-for-assets into a

comprehensive resilience package adapted to Burundi, in synergy with other actors; supporting the development of national school meals programs with more focus on education quality working in partnership with Ministry of Education and UNICEF and; supporting moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment only in provinces with MAM rates above 8 percent.

In response to these recommendations, the country office agreed to maintain the current two country strategic priorities i) food and nutrition security, and ii) emergency preparedness and response, in the forthcoming Interim Country Strategic Plan. WFP will continue to better focus geographically and integrate its operations, and complement WFP's activities with high-quality gender-transformative sensitization that effectively addresses gender inequality in the beneficiary community. The country office signed a Memorandum of Understanding with United Nations Population Fund in August 2016 and discussions are underway with United Nations Women to collaborate on the provision of specific services and activities related to reproductive health, gender-based violence and women's empowerment and leadership; continue to base WFP-supported food-assistance-for-assets activities on a community participatory planning, embedded in communal development plans. WFP and partners will also strengthen the use of the Burundi Integrated Context Analysis to target geographic areas of interest, as well as the Seasonal Livelihood Programming as a tool to identify and promote synergies between programmes and partners, notably FAO and International Fund for Agricultural Development; formalize its cooperation with UNICEF in the education sector through a Memorandum of Understanding and; phase out MAM treatment programme in Ruyigi province as global acute malnutrition (GAM) is now below 3 percent and target other more affected areas.

On another note, following an external review and appraisal of the country programme in April-May 2013, the project underwent a budget revision to implement the recommendations of the review. Thus, the country office adapted the school meals programme to the Government's new education policy from the concept of basic primary education of six years duration to fundamental education of nine years. Support was also expanded to the school meals programme to selected areas with high potential for food production, thereby enabling the piloting of a purchase-for-progress-like initiative; reoriented the support for health and nutrition from the current supplementary feeding for moderately acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children 6-59, months to interventions geared towards prevention of stunting; harmonized the food basket and modality of nutritional support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) under anti-retroviral treatment from individual to family rations, in alignment with the national strategic plan to fight HIV/AIDS; initiated and promoted food fortification mechanisms and locally produced fortified food such as blended products; and strengthened government's and communities' capacities to reduce and manage disaster risk and build resilience.

The current PRRO underwent a budget revision following the recommendations of an emergency food security assessment carried out in October 2015, that was triggered by the deteriorating living conditions of communities due to the socio-political crisis. The main recommendations implemented in 2016 included increasing the number of beneficiaries under targeted food assistance; introduction of prevention of undernutrition among children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in the crisis-affected provinces; and the expansion of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to the crisis-affected provinces.

In order to improve programme effectiveness, the methodology of capacity strengthening in support of the ongoing MAM treatment programme was adjusted in 2016: WFP in cooperation with the Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition decided to conduct onsite training supervision for health workers at provincial health district and health centre-level instead of gathering several health districts staff in one place. The change in strategy allowed the right people to be trained. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, WFP is strengthening Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)/ Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Systems including collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination of food security and nutrition outcome indicators to ensure that results are properly measured. In this regard the country office secured an additional technical staff – a VAM/M&E officer who took his duties in November 2016.

## WFP Promotes Fuel-efficient Stoves in Burundi

To help address the lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental degradation in Burundi, WFP has partnered with International Life Fund (ILF) and Burundi Quality Stoves (BQS) to implement a SAFE project consisting of production and use of fuel-efficient stoves in WFP-assisted primary schools and in vulnerable households at community level.

In Burundi, 96 percent of energy requirements are met through traditional biomass: 70 percent wood fuel, 18.3 percent agriculture residues, 5.8 percent charcoal, and 0.98 percent bagasse. The high population density combined with inefficient use of firewood makes wood fuel increasingly scarce and means that reforestation efforts compete with agricultural production for land. In rural areas, income generating activities are limited, with agriculture being the unique livelihood for most people. As most profits from crops go to purchasing food, basic needs such as cooking fuel, education and health are often not met. Between 1990 and 2010, Burundi lost 40.5 percent of its forest cover.

The SAFE initiative is a comprehensive response implemented by WFP and our partners to meet the energy needs of vulnerable people. The project has various complementary activities, including but not limited to the production and training in fuel-efficient stoves and briquettes, livelihood support in community forestry and tree seedling planting, environmental rehabilitation through agroforestry and natural resources management, community capacity building through training and education programmes with beneficiaries on gender, health, nutrition, fuel-efficient cooking and firewood collection practices. The project also improves the health status of stove users. In Burundi, cooking is primarily done using a traditional 3-stone open fire, which can cause serious health problems from inhaling toxic smoke. The stoves considerably reduce the quantity of smoke produced.

The model of the institutional fuel-efficient stove promoted by WFP and ILF in schools uses briquettes instead of wood and can save 40-45 percent of wood compared to the traditional three-stone fire. Stoves are made of clay mixed with sand and rice husks. A total of 400 institutional stoves are being constructed in 150 schools to serve around 150,000 school children under the school meals programme in four provinces. WFP is partnering with BQS for the construction of these stoves in schools covered by the home grown school feeding programme. In 2016, 2,134 community fuel-efficient stoves out of 2,000 planned were constructed by community members in Rushanga, Gitega province. A local company, BETRAC, was hired to build shelters for the stoves. The project at household level is covering 3,000 households in Gitega province, and WFP and partners plan to scale-up this initiative to reach 10,000 rural households by 2019.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

The country programme 200119 aims to support the Government's efforts to improve food and nutrition security and promote capacity strengthening. The country programme has three components: (i) provide school meals to increase enrolment in preschool and primary schools in food-insecure areas, (ii) provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic malnutrition and for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral treatment (ART), and (iii) improve households' access to food, build community resilience to shocks and reduce disaster risks. To achieve these objectives, planned activities included:

Component 1 – Support for preschool and primary schools in food-insecure areas (WFP Strategic Objective 4)

- Provide daily nutritious meals to pre and primary school children, complemented by key essential package interventions such as nutrition and health education, water and sanitation, deworming, fuel efficient stoves and school gardens.
- Link school feeding to local agriculture and increase local purchases in support of the Government's Home Grown School Feeding initiative.

Component 2 – Nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups (WFP Strategic Objective 4)

- Prevent stunting through improved dietary intake of pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months;
- Harmonize the food basket and modality of nutritional support for PLHIV on ART from individual to family rations in alignment with the national strategic plan to fight HIV/AIDS.
- Initiate and promote food fortification mechanisms and locally produced fortified food such as blended products.

Component 3 – Support for Community Recovery and Development (WFP Strategic Objective 3)

- Improve nutrition of the most vulnerable people while strengthening community resilience through food-assistance-for-assets.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	4,027,467
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	5,881,837
Direct Support Costs	12,224,870
Food and Related Costs	99,870,005
Indirect Support Costs	8,540,293
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,544,472</b>

## Project Activities

### Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

*Outcome 1: Increased equitable access to education in WFP supported preschools and primary schools*

#### Activity 1: School Meals

WFP provided daily nutritious meals to pre- and primary school children, complemented by key essential package interventions such as nutrition and health education, water and sanitation, deworming, installation of fuel-efficient

stoves and school gardens. WFP implemented the school meals programme in three Northern provinces (Ngozi, Muyinga and Kirundo) and in three Western provinces (Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura). Targeting was based on enrolment rates and the level of food insecurity, focusing on provinces reporting high levels of food insecurity, chronic malnutrition and low completion rates.

Preschool and primary school children received daily hot meals consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meals were sometimes enriched with local vegetables provided by the local community and from the school gardens. For health and environment protection, WFP supported the construction of fuel-efficient stoves in assisted schools. To promote hygiene and health, WFP supported the installation of tippy taps for handwashing before and after meals, while the Ministry of Health distributed deworming tablets in schools. In order to improve the nutritional status of school children, WFP piloted the fortification of school meals with moringa olifeira powder in assisted schools.

With a view to promote ownership of the school meals programme by the local government, WFP continued supporting the implementation of the road map, which was developed after an educational visit to the Centre of Excellence in Brazil. The main objective was to embrace a nationally-owned school meals programme. The road map's major activities implemented in 2016 included the setting up of the National Directorate for home grown school meals and the intersectoral committee for home grown school feeding. The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) survey preparatory work was well underway. WFP organized a working session for intersectoral committee members to discuss the SABER process and share the questionnaire with them. Proper implementation of the process is expected in 2017 with the support of the Partnership for Child Development.

**Activity 2:** Link school meals to local agriculture and increase local purchases in support of the Government's home grown school meals initiative;

In the Western provinces (Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura) and the Northern provinces of Muyinga and Kirundo, WFP implemented a home grown school meals programme linked to purchase-for-progress. These provinces were targeted by the programme not only for their huge untapped potential for food production and a strong cooperative movement, but also low completion rates in primary schools. WFP provided daily hot meals to pre- and primary school children, with food purchased from local smallholder cooperatives. Smallholders continued to be supported through capacity strengthening activities, which helped them become effective actors in the agricultural market, and to meet adequate post-harvest handling and quality standards. In 2016, WFP changed its capacity strengthening strategy from cooperative level to household level. In order to reach all farmers' households, WFP trained trainers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in post-harvest techniques. They will then disseminate these techniques in smallholders' households in 2017.

*Outcome 2: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children*

**Activity 1:** Prevention of Stunting

In 2016, the implementation of the prevention of stunting programme continued in Ngozi, Karusi, Muramvya and Rutana. The programme aimed to enhance the nutrition of children 6-23 months and PLWs through the provision of complementary food and health education. While children were given lipid-based nutrient supplements, PLWs received SuperCereal or locally fortified maize flour, depending on availability. The locally fortified maize meal was not initially planned in the food basket, but was later distributed when SuperCereal experienced a pipeline break. In addition to the distribution of nutritional foods, women participated in sensitization sessions on maternal and child nutrition, antenatal consultation, hygiene, and demonstrations on how to better use local food in order to meet their children's food needs in a sustainable way.

**Activity 2:** Initiate and promote food fortification mechanisms and locally produced fortified foods

WFP supported the development of the national food fortification strategy and the production of fortified foods. In March 2015, the President of the Republic signed a decree regulating food fortification in Burundi. One year later, the national strategy for food fortification was validated and was officially launched in June. In April 2016, one contracted company commenced production of fortified maize flour, which is currently being used by WFP in its school meals and prevention of stunting programmes. WFP is looking for other local milling companies capable of producing fortified maize flour in order to increase the quantity and scale up the distribution of fortified food.

**Activity 3:** Introduction of home fortification programme

In 2016, WFP piloted the use of micronutrient powders (MNPs) to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in Burundi. Bubanza and Bujumbura provinces were targeted, and WFP distributed MNPs to households hosting children aged 6-23 months. To determine the most effective method of MNP distribution, WFP reached out to health centres and community health workers. Distributions were coupled with sessions on utilization of the MNPS and mother and child health and nutrition education and hygiene. An evaluation planned in 2017 will determine the most effective distribution method to be used during the expansion of the programme.

**Activity 4:** Harmonize the food basket and provide nutritional support to people living with HIV and AIDS. This activity was not implemented in 2016 due to lack of resources.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their food and nutrition needs**

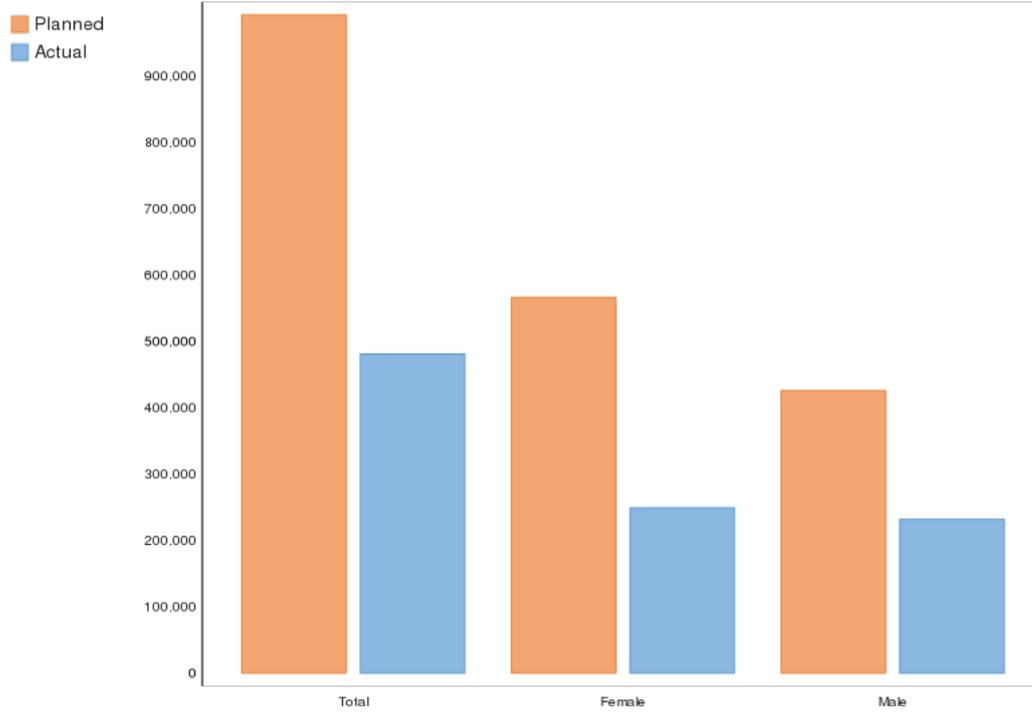
*Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households*

**Activity 1:** Improve nutrition of the most vulnerable people while strengthening community resilience to shocks

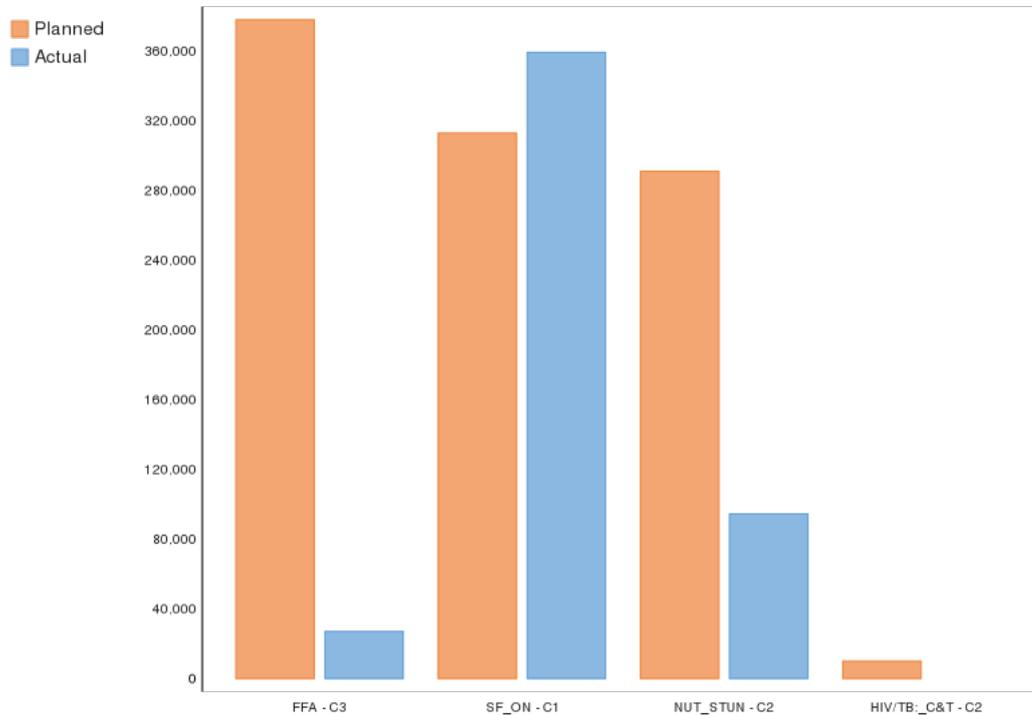
Nutrition of the most vulnerable was improved and community resilience to shocks strengthened through the implementation of food-assistance-for-assets activities using cash-based transfers in Karusi and Gitega provinces. In Karusi, the project, which started in August 2015 and ended in March 2016, combined resilience building activities and nutrition enhancement. Households with children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) at risk of malnutrition were the entry point for the programme. Geographic targeting was based on the high chronic malnutrition and food insecurity prevalence, as shown by the results of the 2014 Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). According to the 2014 CFSVA, Karusi province had the second highest food insecurity rate in Burundi with a prevalence of 46.9 percent. Chronic malnutrition was widespread with more than half of children 6-59 of age showing stunting. Activities included reforestation, installation of composters and kitchen gardens, seed production and multiplication, watershed management and feeder road rehabilitation. Participants also took part in vocational training. Upon completion of the training, they received start-up kits from WFP to start a small business. This enabled vulnerable families to diversify their livelihoods, opening options to other sources of income other than from agricultural production to feed their families. Activities were coupled with sensitization on hygiene, health and nutrition education. A community saving and loan association set up by beneficiaries allowed them to access small credits.

In Gitega, the resilience-building project was based on the three pronged approach (3PA). An innovative programming approach that aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness. Following the country level Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Gitega province was selected. Seasonal livelihood planning and community based participatory planning processes were used to identify seasonal, gender and nutrition sensitive livelihood activities. The different planning phases involved government partners, United Nations agencies, international and local non-governmental organizations and community representatives. The increased involvement of various partners in the process allowed an appropriate identification and selection of activities to be implemented. Activities promoted included the distribution of agricultural inputs, propagation and planting of fruit and forest trees, watershed management for erosion control and promotion of community saving and loan associations. In Rushanga, the production of community fuel-efficient stoves was also piloted.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

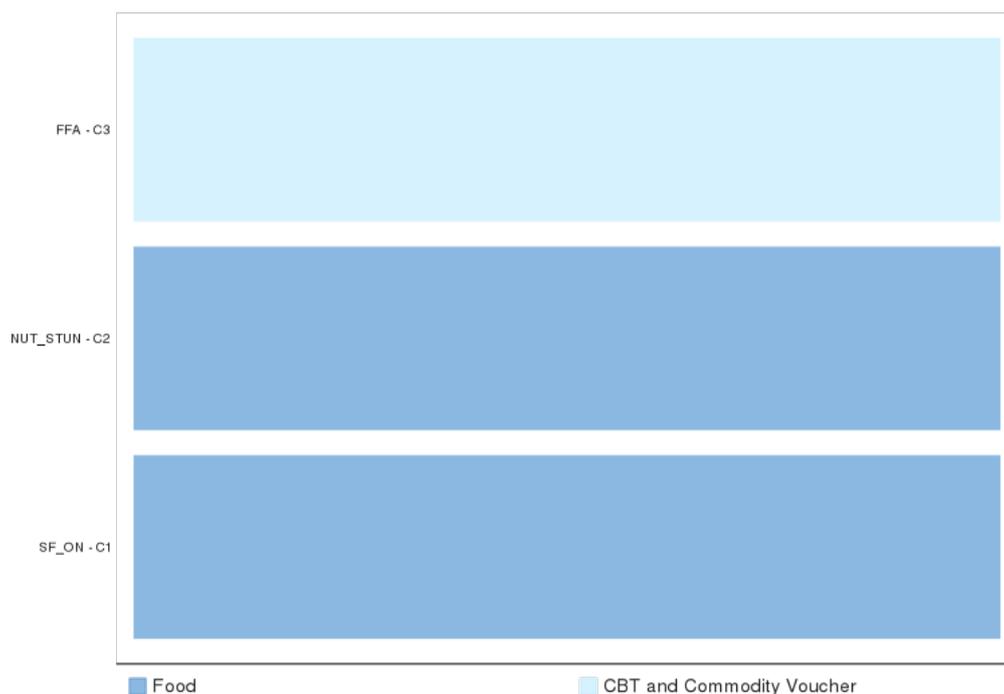


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>			
Beans	2,236	1,357	60.7%
Iodised Salt	169	125	73.8%
Maize	-	0	-
Maize Meal	8,325	5,952	71.5%
Rice	-	28	-
Split Peas	-	246	-
Vegetable Oil	563	400	70.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,293</b>	<b>8,108</b>	<b>71.8%</b>
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>			
Beans	90	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	5,832	521	8.9%
Iodised Salt	9	-	-
Maize	522	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Maize Meal	-	293	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,640	193	7.3%
Sugar	386	11	2.9%
Vegetable Oil	774	27	3.5%
Wheat Soya Blend	216	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,469</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>			
Beans	3,424	13	0.4%
Iodised Salt	143	1	0.4%
Maize	10,271	-	-
Rice	-	1	-
Vegetable Oil	713	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,312</b>	<b>9,169</b>	<b>25.3%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>			
Cash	-	560,124	-
Value Voucher	3,601,296	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,601,296</b>	<b>560,124</b>	<b>15.6%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

### Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

*Outcome 1: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education*

**Activity 1:** Provide daily nutritious meals to pre- and primary school children, complemented by key essential package interventions like nutrition and health education, water and sanitation, deworming, fuel efficient stoves and school gardens,

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education and the international non-governmental organization (NGO), Welthungerhilfe, for the implementation of the school meals programme. Welthungerhilfe implemented the programme in Kirundo province, while the Ministry of Education covered Ngozi, Muyinga, Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura. Partnership with the Ministry of Education was prioritized not only for its decentralized structures (Provincial Directorates for Education, Communal Directorates for Education) covering all the provinces, but also for its position as the primary government structure to take over programme implementation when the programme is handed over to the Government. The vicinity of these structures to the WFP-assisted schools facilitates activity organization and community mobilization.

The Ministry of Education continued to provide its support by overseeing implementation through a ministerial committee and the provincial and communal directorates for Education. Welthungerhilfe which has been partnering with WFP for the school meals programme, continued to make a significant contribution to the programme by covering much of the implementation costs in the north, allowing WFP to minimize its expenses during a challenging time in terms of resource constraints.

The fuel-efficient stoves project was implemented in partnership with International Lifeline Fund (ILF). The NGO provided technical guidance to Burundi Quality Stoves (BQS), and to communities participating in the production of fuel-efficient stoves in Rushanga district in Gitega province. Burundi Quality Stoves was trained by ILF on the construction of fuel-efficient stoves used by schools in the home grown school feeding programme. Burundi Quality Stoves was chosen for its experience in the area through a competition process. The construction of institutional cooking stoves is part of a broader Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) project aimed to address challenges related to lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental deterioration in Burundi.

**Activity 2:** Link school feeding to local agriculture and increase local purchases in support of the Government home grown school feeding initiative

The project was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, ICCO Cooperation, Welthungerhilfe, CARITAS-Burundi, FAO, International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) and *Organisation Diocésaine pour l'Entraide et le Développement Intégral de Muyinga* (ODEDIM). By partnering with these organizations, WFP leveraged their expertise and experience in their areas of intervention. While the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock worked with WFP in the identification, coaching of cooperatives and activity monitoring, CARITAS-Burundi, ODEDIM and Welthungerhilfe were tasked with building cooperatives' organizational, human and technical capacities. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and IFDC facilitated access to fertilizers and coached the cooperatives on food production, while ICCO connected cooperatives to microfinance institutions. In addition to supporting most of the above activities, WFP purchased part of the food commodities produced by the supported smallholders and used them in its programmes.

*Outcome 2: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children*

**Activity 1:** Prevention of Stunting

WFP worked with World Vision International for the implementation of prevention of stunting activities in Karusi, Muramvya and Rutana. The organization also has extensive experience in humanitarian assistance and early recovery activities, particularly in the areas of health and nutrition.

The collaboration was a complementary partnership. World Vision International contributed to World Vision staff's salaries and operational costs to the project and implemented other complementary activities in the same WFP-assisted areas, developing the necessary synergy to achieve common goals.

In Ngozi province, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health and collaborated with UNICEF, FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) for the prevention of stunting activities. While WFP provided nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months, UNICEF focused on treatment of severe acute malnutrition; FAO continued to support the capacity strengthening of beneficiaries on farming techniques, small livestock and nutrition education; and WHO enhanced integrated clinical and community-based management of child disease in the province, strengthening the community health system and primary care services. The Ministry of Health partnered with WFP through the provincial health district of Kiremba in Ngozi for the mobilization of beneficiaries, the distribution of food, and monitoring of the use of the food in beneficiary households.

**Activity 2:** Initiate and promote food fortification mechanisms and locally produced fortified food such as blended products

The food fortification project started in 2013 within the framework of European Union's Programme for Accelerating the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goal 1 (PROP AO) and is coordinated by the International Fund Agricultural Development. Organizations include FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF. Under the joint nutrition project, WFP distributed locally fortified flour in Kiremba commune, Ngozi province.

**Activity 3 :** Introduction of home fortification programme

WFP piloted the home food fortification in partnership with the Groupe de Volontariat Civil (GVC). GVC was tasked with distributing the micronutrient powders and conducting sessions on nutritional education and hygiene.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their food and nutrition needs**

*Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households*

#### **Activity 1: Improve nutrition of the most vulnerable while strengthening community resilience**

Food-assistance-for-assets activities were implemented in Karusi in partnership with World Vision International and Action Batwa. World Vision partnered with WFP in the implementation of watersheds, soil conservation, and rehabilitation of feeder roads. World Vision implemented complementary activities using its own resources, which linked WFP resilience interventions to nutrition activities. World Vision International also trained community volunteers to supervise activity implementation. In Nyabikere commune, Karusi province, WFP implemented a two-month food-assistance-for-asset project targeting the vulnerable and marginalized Batwa community. Activities included preparation of agricultural land and seed multiplication, watersheds management for erosion control and rehabilitation of feeder roads. Action Batwa was selected to partner with WFP for this project because of its strong experience in the implementation of recovery and development activities. It contributed its staff and experience and it assisted in mobilizing the Batwa community.

In Gitega, WFP partnered with Concern Worldwide. The international NGO specializes in cash-based transfers and rural household training.

The Banque Commerciale du Burundi was the main financial service provider distributing cash to beneficiaries. It was selected as the best service provider in the local banking landscape, for its expertise and biometry technology, and its decentralized agencies.

The above community resilience-building activities were implemented in close collaboration with the decentralized structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Communal Development. The Provincial Directorates for Agriculture and Livestock and the Office for Environment Protection worked with the implementing partners providing technical guidance and supervision during implementation. They also actively participated in the seasonal livelihoods programming process in Gitega province. This Government contribution and support to the project was of paramount importance in guaranteeing the success of the intervention.

## **Performance Monitoring**

Based on WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation and logical framework, the country office developed a monitoring plan for 2016. The plan detailed the frequency of monitoring visits at project sites, surveys and the kind of surveys to be undertaken. Using the ONA database, a data visualization and sharing tool, data collected are analyzed and the main observations and recommendations are recorded in a monthly bulletin and shared with management for decision-making.

The questionnaires for data collection are encoded in smartphones. This technology significantly saves time as the data collected are automatically sent in the database for analysis and visualization. This tool also reduces human error, as manual data entry is no longer required. With the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET), output data are available online and can be reviewed away from the office.

Monitoring activities are carried out jointly with some cooperating partners. WFP's main partners for monitoring include World Vision International for resilience building and stunting prevention activities, and the Diocesan Office for Development of Bubanza for home grown school feeding implementation in Bubanza province. The joint monitoring saves time and avoids delays.

Efforts were made to mainstream gender during the development and implementation of the monitoring plan. The 2016 monitoring plan included the recruitment of women enumerators to conduct surveys, and achieved 55 percent of total enumerators being female. Currently, 47 percent of WFP monitoring assistants are female. The country office is committed to increasing the percentage with future recruitment.

Overall, the country office has sufficient qualified staff to implement monitoring activities. In 2016, 15 monitoring assistants (6 from the main office in Bujumbura, and 9 from sub-offices in Ngozi and Gitega) were deployed for monitoring tasks. The monitoring and evaluation unit is headed by an international officer and includes one national officer and one national associate.

In 2016, 97 percent of planned monitoring visits were carried out at project sites. For the school meals programme, assisted schools were visited at least once in a calendar year by a WFP staff member, thus completing the 100 percent visits planned under the monitoring plan. The data collection methodologies used included beneficiaries contact monitoring, post-distribution monitoring for outcomes monitoring and implementation monitoring for process monitoring. Monitoring visits were sometimes coupled with capacity strengthening of smallholder cooperatives, particularly in post-harvest management.

Baseline surveys have been undertaken for most of the planned activities. However, baselines for climate change and community asset score indicators were not collected due to staff constraints on the part of WFP cooperating partners. In 2017, WFP will work with partners involved in resilience and disaster reduction projects to strengthen their capacities on how to report on indicators. Food security indicators were not measured for the resilience building in Gitega as it only started in October 2016.

## Results/Outcomes

### Strategic objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

*Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education*

**Activity 1:** Provide daily nutritious meals to pre- and primary school children, complemented by key essential package interventions like nutrition and health education, water and sanitation, deworming, fuel-efficient stoves and school gardens

The school meals programme was largely successful. In 2016, the number of children enrolled increased compared to 2015. In all assisted schools, the average enrolment rate for boys and girls increased by 4.7 percent in one year. The proportion was almost the same for boys and girls. The scaling up of the home grown school feeding programme explains the increase. In fact, with the opening of the school year in September 2016, the programme was extended to new communes in Bujumbura, Muyinga and Cibitoke provinces, increasing the assisted children by 77.3, 45.3 and 21.4 percent respectively. Food assistance also attracted new school children in assisted schools. The increases observed in Bubanza (4 percent), Ngozi (12.1 percent) and Kirundo (4.9 percent) provinces are the result of new enrolments and, to a lesser extent, migrations from non-assisted to assisted schools. To address challenges related to lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental deterioration in Burundi, 108 fuel-efficient stoves out of 318 planned were constructed in primary schools assisted under the home grown school feeding in Cibitoke, Bubanza and Bujumbura. The number of planned stoves could not be achieved as the capacity strengthening of Burundi Quality Stoves by International Lifeline Fund took more time than expected.

**Activity 2:** Link school meals to local agriculture and increase local purchases in support of the Government's home grown school feeding initiative:

In addition to increasing enrolment, the home grown school feeding continued to boost the local economy. In 2016, 92 percent of the food procured for the school meals programme was purchased locally and about USD 3.7 million was injected into the local economy, improving small farmers' income. According to a survey carried out in the Western provinces covered by the home grown school feeding programme, the number of smallholder farmers with increased productivity and income and improved access to markets increased by 22 percent compared to the previous year. The amount of food purchased from local and regional markets continued to increase, surpassing the set targets.

By the end of 2016, 100 percent of the planned school gardens had been established. This initiative has had a ripple effect in the community because households located near WFP-assisted schools started kitchen gardens and are now producing vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, and leeks for their own consumption and sale.

*Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children*

**Activity 1:** Prevention of Stunting

Due to resource scarcity, WFP had to reduce its assistance to beneficiaries for the prevention of stunting programme. Therefore, only 46 percent of the planned children aged 6-23 months and 16 percent of pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) were enrolled in the programme. While the programme was running throughout the year for children, in May the programme was discontinued for PLWs in Ngozi and Muramvya due to lack of resources and only continued in Karusi. Specialized nutritious foods distributed were largely below planned not only due to resource scarcity, but also to the unavailability of fortified flour. In fact, due to quality and technical issues, frequent

delays in the delivery of the locally fortified maize flour were recorded, resulting in distribution interruptions. Although the proportion of children having a minimum acceptable diet remained far below the target, a significant increase (from 19 percent to 29 percent) was observed from baseline to endline. The main causes to the large proportion of children not consuming minimal acceptable diet is poor infant and young child feeding practices. To help address this situation, WFP plans to resume and expand the nutrition sensitive food assistance for assets using cash-based transfers, while strengthening communication for behaviour change focusing on infant and young child nutrition practices.

**Activity 2:** Initiate and promote food fortification mechanisms and locally produced fortified food such as blended products

The distribution of fortified maize flour to some schools and prevention of stunting programmes were limited in 2016. Outcome measurement of the activity will be carried out when the project is fully implemented in 2017.

**Activity 3:** Introduction of home fortification programme

The testing phase of the pilot home fortification using micronutrient powders (MNPs) only started in November, and the effect of the project on beneficiaries could not be measured during the reporting period. WFP is gathering lessons learned to be analyzed in 2017. The conclusions will inform the way forward for the project.

**Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their food and nutrition needs**

*Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households*

**Activity 1:** Improve nutrition of the most vulnerable while strengthening community resilience to shocks

Overall, the number of beneficiaries and household assets planned under food-assistance-for-assets activities could not be reached because of lack of resources. With the limited funds available, the country office prioritized the continuation of the nutrition sensitive resilience building project, which had started the previous year in Karusi, one of the most food-insecure provinces. A similar activity is taking place in Karusi through the PRRO, however, in different areas. In the course of 2016, and following the May Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) results, mobilized resources were directed to Gitega province, which was found to be very vulnerable to food insecurity.

Food assistance provided in Karusi was crucial as it addressed acute hunger during periods of severe food insecurity, while helping to restore households' livelihoods and community assets, which had been disrupted by shocks and protracted food insecurity. The intervention was implemented in a context of chronic food insecurity and widespread poverty, and some households were able to take advantage of the project more than others. The poor food security indicators is explained by two main factors: first, the baseline was established in August when food stocks from the major agricultural season (June to August) were not yet depleted, while the follow-up data was collected in the lean season (April). Second, the follow-up exercise was conducted when the participants had not yet received the last payment, and therefore during a time of limited food availability at household level. In 2017, if adequate funding is received, WFP plans to scale up the intervention to additional communes building on the results of the previous activities, while ensuring the accuracy of results for proper outcome evaluation. To this end, WFP will also strengthen the capacities of the cooperating partner tasked with monitoring the activity.

In Gitega province, resilience activities started late in 2016 (October) and the effects of the assistance on the participating communities will be measured in 2017.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2016, WFP and partners continued to strengthen gender mainstreaming throughout all programmes. In the school meals programme, end-of-year reports from the field showed that women's participation in food distribution management committees, as well as their leadership in the committees largely surpassed the targets. WFP built on past experiences to further strengthen their roles in programme management. The inclusion of women in leadership positions ensured that women have their increased influence in the management of food distributions, which resulted in better-organized distributions. Women were at the frontline in mobilizing the communities to install and maintain kitchen gardens and for the preparation of food. In the communities around the schools, mostly women used the experience and knowledge gained from schools to install household kitchen gardens.

WFP encouraged women's representation in the home grown school feeding programme. In Muyinga, women represented 53.3 percent of members of the 15 cooperatives supported by WFP, while in the Western provinces, they represented 48 percent. Compared to last year, the proportion of women increased by 2 percent in Western provinces. In the same area, 49 percent of the cooperatives from which WFP purchased food were headed by women.

Under the food-assistance-for assets component, women were encouraged to collect the household's entitlements and in more than half of the households, both men and women made decisions on how the cash would be utilized. More women than men occupied leadership positions in project management committees, and all women members of the committees were trained on modalities of distribution of assistance. In most of the community savings and loan associations, women outnumbered men. As an example, in Ruhata hill, Gitaramuka commune, the association comprised 15 women out of 25 members, while in Gahahe hill, Gitaramuka commune, the association comprised 89 percent women. WFP and partners encouraged women's participation in the associations to make sure that food reaches the household. Thanks to sustained sensitization campaigns, most men did not oppose the woman's role in the project despite their traditional position as heads of household.

Under the nutrition activity, food management committees were mostly comprised of women, and half of the leadership positions in the committees were filled by women. In Ngozi province, all the members of the 13 committees were women, while they represented 60 percent in Karusi. In addition, in almost all beneficiary households, women alone decided how to utilize the food assistance. Community sensitization about the programme influenced man's behavior vis-à-vis the food utilization.

The SAFE project also contributed in the promotion of gender and protection aspects. Women and girls were largely responsible for collecting firewood and cooking for the household. These chores are energy and time consuming and, exposed them to health risks due to the smoke emitted. Fuel efficient stoves reduced not only time spent on collecting firewood, but also exposure to smoke as they reduced the quantity of firewood used and the smoke emitted, thus improving the living conditions of not only women but also all household members and the community as a whole.

Overall, to address gender aspects and protection of beneficiaries, local solutions and activities that respond to the needs of communities and of specific groups of women and men were identified. Through the sensitization sessions of beneficiaries, WFP ensures equal participation of women and men in decision-making and management of activities, encourages innovation and strengthens community cohesion.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to strengthen protection considerations and accountability to affected populations during programme design and implementation. When the school feeding programme was extended to new schools, WFP sensitized parents and school children on the importance of the programme, the targeting criteria, and the composition of the ration. Cooperating partners also held similar sessions in assisted schools in order to inform new school children and their parents, especially at the beginning of the school year.

Sessions on information on the prevention of stunting programme focused on new beneficiaries. These introductory sessions were further strengthened during community sensitization about the programme. In addition, the community approach adopted by the programme reduced participants' security and protection concerns. In fact, in response to a monitoring and evaluation recommendation, nutrition inputs were brought to the participants in such a way that they did not have to walk more than two kilometres to and from distribution points. To minimize delays in delivery, WFP dispatched the food to health centres, which then delivered it to beneficiaries in the community.

Under the food assistance for assets component in Karusi, a large proportion of participants reported that they were aware of their entitlements and had been sensitized on the cash transfer modality. However, the set target was not achieved because the cooperating partner had prioritized community sensitization on the programme and some participants did not receive basic information such as the amount of their cash entitlement. Most of the complaints raised were related to the lack of information on entitlements. Partners put in place a suggestion box as part of enhancing the complaints and feedback mechanisms. Issues affecting beneficiaries during distributions were brought to the attention of the project management committee members, who solved them. WFP and partners also convened post distribution meetings involving local authorities and representatives of the community to further sensitize them and to encourage their contribution to a smooth programme implementation.

On distribution days, partners ended distributions early to allow participants to walk back to their homes safely before nightfall. No participants reported having experienced safety concerns on their way home.

It is worth noting that the country office identified gaps in reporting on protection indicators and has committed to taking actions to improve in 2017. The country office will build on the gender and protection training provided by the

country office gender and protection focal point to field colleagues and cooperating partners in 2016 to further strengthen the capacities of relevant actors in reporting on these indicators.

## Story Worth Telling

Mamvita Liberata and her family live in Gitaramuka commune, Karusi province. A significant number of families living in the province are struggling to meet their food needs as a result of chronic rainfall shortages and widespread poverty. This has pushed vulnerable families into a food and nutrition crisis.

WFP is implementing a food-assistance-for-assets project in Karusi to support vulnerable families like Liberata's. The project is providing vocational training and supporting communities in creating or rehabilitating assets like feeder roads that connect to markets. Other activities include planting tree seedlings to restore areas that have suffered from deforestation.

Individuals working on these projects receive cash transfers from WFP to enable them to buy food for their families while they are working or attending training.

"Before this project, it was very hard for us to eat," Liberata said. "Most of the time, we only had one meal a day. Only our little children could eat at night. Paying for health care and education for my seven children was a nightmare."

Liberata learned how to sew and make soap as part of the vocational training. Upon completion of the training, she and others in her class received start-up kits from WFP for a small business. This enables vulnerable families to diversify their livelihoods, so that they are not dependent on income from agricultural production as the sole means of feeding their families.

Trainees receive a cash allowance for nine months. Liberata used her monthly cash allowance of BIF 40,000 (around USD 28.16) to buy food, and saved some cash for small animal husbandry. Her participation in the village saving system, set up by World Vision, allowed her to buy two goats for a price of BIF 50,000 (USD 35.2) each. The system is a small fund set up by the community. Each member contributes a small amount on a monthly basis and they can borrow from the fund.

Liberata now owns six goats, seven pigs, five chickens and three rabbits. She is confident in the future of her family. She is planning to sell two goats for a price of BIF 70,000 (USD 49.3) each, to further expand her business.

"This project is a divine gift to my family," said Liberata. "The cash I am getting has improved our life. We can now have two meals a day, my children are now wearing good clothes. I can even afford slippers for them," she added with a smile.

To date the project, which started in November 2015, has transferred USD 413,377 to 9,500 households. The cash transfer came to an end in 2016. There will also be a sensitization campaign to highlight the need for sustainability of assets created and rehabilitated.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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School children in Cibitoke province having a meal provided by WFP.

1. The planned beneficiary total is 866,000, while the "Overview of Project Beneficiary Information" table shows 992,000 which includes overlaps between components.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	425,762	566,238	992,000	231,704	249,103	480,807	54.4%	44.0%	48.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary)	158,065	154,935	313,000	182,522	176,773	359,295	115.5%	114.1%	114.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera)	81,721	219,279	301,000	35,888	58,604	94,492	43.9%	26.7%	31.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an)	185,976	192,024	378,000	13,294	13,726	27,020	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	158,065	154,935	313,000	182,522	176,773	359,295	115.5%	114.1%	114.8%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	158,065	154,935	313,000	182,522	176,773	359,295	115.5%	114.1%	114.8%
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	77,628	80,156	157,784	35,888	37,060	72,948	46.2%	46.2%	46.2%
Children (5-18 years)	1,866	1,987	3,853	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Adults (18 years plus)	2,227	137,136	139,363	-	21,544	21,544	-	15.7%	15.5%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	81,722	219,278	301,000	36,171	58,321	94,492	44.3%	26.6%	31.4%
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	32,886	34,020	66,906	2,351	2,432	4,783	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
Children (5-18 years)	70,308	74,844	145,152	5,026	5,350	10,376	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	82,782	83,160	165,942	5,917	5,944	11,861	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	185,976	192,024	378,000	13,294	13,726	27,020	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	313,000	-	313,000	359,295	-	359,295	114.8%	-	114.8%
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	291,000	-	291,000	94,492	-	94,492	32.5%	-	32.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	242,000	136,000	378,000	-	27,020	27,020	-	19.9%	7.1%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	313,000	-	313,000	359,295	-	359,295	114.8%	-	114.8%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	291,000	-	291,000	94,492	-	94,492	32.5%	-	32.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	63,400	35,600	75,600	-	5,404	5,404	-	15.2%	7.1%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	5,050	4,950	10,000	3,685	3,568	7,253	73.0%	72.1%	72.5%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	153,015	149,985	303,000	178,837	173,205	352,042	116.9%	115.5%	116.2%
Total participants	158,065	154,935	313,000	182,522	176,773	359,295	115.5%	114.1%	114.8%
Total beneficiaries	158,065	154,935	313,000	182,522	176,773	359,295	115.5%	114.1%	114.8%
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>									
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	994	1,006	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	994	1,006	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	4,970	5,030	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>									
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	37,195	38,405	75,600	2,702	2,702	5,404	7.3%	7.0%	7.1%
Total participants	37,195	38,405	75,600	2,702	2,702	5,404	7.3%	7.0%	7.1%
Total beneficiaries	185,976	192,024	378,000	13,294	13,726	27,020	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>									
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	76,752	79,248	156,000	35,889	37,057	72,946	46.8%	46.8%	46.8%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	135,000	135,000	-	21,546	21,546	-	16.0%	16.0%
Total beneficiaries	76,752	214,248	291,000	35,889	58,603	94,492	46.8%	27.4%	32.5%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Resources management reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Resources management reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Resources management reports</i>	=70.00	84.00	-	92.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Resources management report, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Resources management reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Resources management reports</i>	=20.00	17.00	-	21.00
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Process monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Process monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring</i>	>6.00	5.30	-	10.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring</i>	>6.00	5.07	-	9.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring</i>	>6.00	5.45	-	11.00
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP followup survey, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring</i>	>70.00	81.00	-	49.00
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP follow up Study, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	>70.00	19.30	-	29.30
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Project End Target: 2017.11, WFP followup study, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CP Reports</i>	>66.00	81.00	-	85.00
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	=1.32	6.61	-	10.45
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	=4.79	23.97	-	39.55
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	=3.57	17.86	-	13.64
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	=1.02	5.14	-	10.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	=5.00	25.00	-	36.36
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	=4.77	23.83	-	39.99
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	>6.00	5.50	-	5.28
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and Followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	>6.00	5.60	-	5.32
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	>6.00	5.40	-	5.24
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	<14.80	15.00	-	15.38
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and Followup studies, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	<3.71	3.71	5.00	5.00
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>FFA COMMUNITIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup studies</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
<i>FFA SITES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup</i>	=60.00	-	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO4: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	58	58	100.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	11,000	11,000	100.0%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	4,400	4,400	100.0%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	57	57	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	478	531	111.1%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	100	78	78.0%
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnerable</b>				
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	83	91	109.6%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	194,000	94,492	48.7%
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery and Resilience</b>				
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	96	96	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	40	40	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	145	166	114.5%
Number of compost pits created	item	17,364	9,251	53.3%
Number of family gardens established	garden	14,257	9,859	69.2%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	3,107	3,107	100.0%
Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated	unit	389,000	488,961	125.7%
<b>SO3: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of school gardens established	garden	560	566	101.1%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	1,432	1,432	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	60.00	50.00	60.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	27.00	90.00
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>30.00	24.00	-	7.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>50.00	40.00	-	91.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	<20.00	10.00	-	2.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	50.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.05, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>30.00	24.00	-	7.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.05, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>50.00	40.00	-	91.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.05, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	<20.00	10.00	-	2.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.05, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>50.00	40.00	-	60.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.05, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>60.00	100.00	-	100.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	95.00	-	100.00
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	=90.00	10.00	-	79.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	=100.00	96.00	-	99.70
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>90.00	10.00	-	79.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary</b>		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=300,000.00	241,891.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	16.67
<b>Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=69,000.00	17,623.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>81,000.00	32,563.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>2.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Burundi	BDI-C-00008-01	Maize	-	470
Burundi	BDI-C-00009-01	Maize	-	1,952
Germany	GER-C-00485-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	130
Monaco	MNC-C-00012-02	Maize	-	174
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	15
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	103
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	660
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Maize	-	1,716
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Rice	-	334

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Vegetable Oil	-	148
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-01	Micronutrition Powder	-	5
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-01	Vegetable Oil	-	120
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-02	Maize	-	98
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-03	Maize	-	129
Private Donors	WPD-C-03636-02	Vegetable Oil	-	39
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>6,092</b>