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Country Programme Burundi (2011-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Burundi, Republic of (BI)

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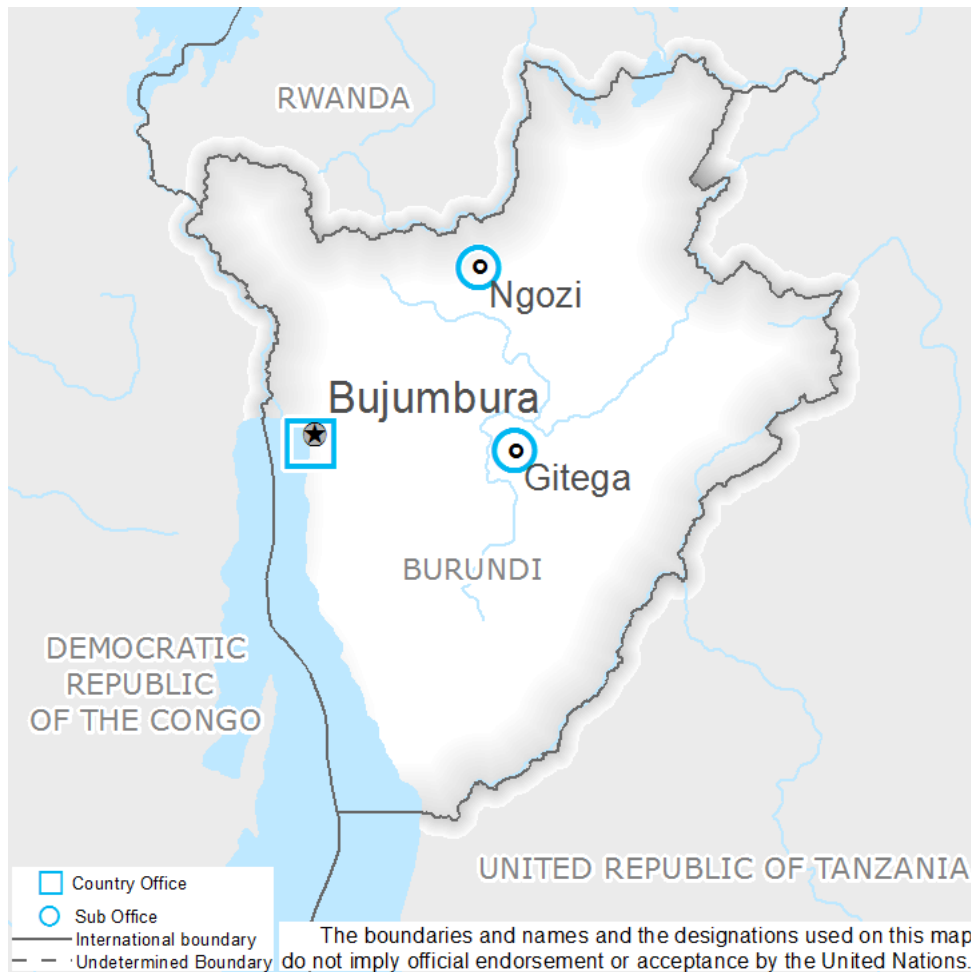
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP assistance was crucial for addressing food and nutrition insecurity in a context of growing needs throughout the country. Despite limited resources, WFP was able to cater for the most vulnerable communities in regions most affected by food insecurity as identified by food security surveys and assessments (CFSVA (2014), EFSA (2016), food security monitoring surveys, and the April 2017 IPC). Burundian returnees from Tanzania were assisted since the first day of their repatriation in September 2017, receiving life-saving food rations made of hot meals upon their arrival in Burundi, and a return package to meet their food needs during the first three months in their zones of origin.

WFP also performed well in extending the home-grown school feeding programme to more schools, thus increasing the number of assisted schoolchildren by 42 percent. The introduction of milk in the school meals food basket was an innovation commended by the government. School enrolment and retention rates improved by 5 percent, while dropout rates recorded a decrease over the last 5 years, moving from 15 percent in 2013 to 5 percent in 2017 (national average 7.5 percent). These improvements were equally felt by boys and girls in assisted schools. Another key achievement in the school meals programme was the implementation of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) and the process of developing a school feeding policy with support from the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil. The extension of the home-grown school meals programme also meant a subsequent increase by 101 percent in the number of assisted smallholder cooperatives from which food commodities used in schools are purchased. Through the home-grown school feeding and the related support to the agricultural market programme, WFP helped smallholder farmers, men and women, to access credit, improve their storage capacity and productivity. The country office was able to increase women's representation by 14 percent in

assisted cooperatives between 2015 and 2017. Through this project, USD 2.9 million were injected into the local economy, improving the living conditions and incomes of targeted smallholder farmers.

Nutrition indicators improved compared to last year: 91 percent of patients enrolled in moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme recovered, against 88 percent in 2016, and 7.2 percent children aged 6-23 months assisted for stunting prevention had an acceptable diet against 0.3 percent at the beginning of the programme in 2016.

The Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) project was fruitful and welcomed by communities, which were assisted by WFP for the production and acquisition of community fuel-efficient stoves. A study by One Acre Fund on improved fuel-efficient cook stoves reported preference and high demand for the stoves in Muramvya province. The study found that 100 percent of the participants interviewed prefer to use cook stoves to the three-stone fire because it lessens the consumption of fire wood and reduces exposure to smoke during cooking. It also indicated that a household using a fuel-efficient stove saves 4.2 tons of wood annually, thus protecting environment against deforestation. The project was gender-transformative and had a protection component in that it enabled women to enhance technical skills in an area where women have historically been absent, and contributed to protect women's health and against gender-based violence.

Since 2017, many gender transformative actions have been implemented, including the identification of challenges that hinder women's participation in the Smallholder Market Support Initiative, and the elaboration of an action plan to address them. In addition, vacancy announcements are gender responsive and survey tools and methodologies are designed to capture gender and age disaggregated data.

WFP has strengthened the complaints and feedback mechanism for beneficiaries in refugee camps by enhancing the existing help desks with the introduction of a hotline to ensure that beneficiary concerns are received, processed, followed up and reported throughout the month.

Country Context and Response of the Government

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 level 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 thirds of the population living below the national poverty line, 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.

With a population estimated at 11.7 million in 2017, Burundi has the second highest population density in Sub-Saharan Africa with more than 400 inhabitants per square kilometer. The population growth, at 3.3 percent, is amongst the highest in the world (World Bank data, 2015). Over 45 percent of the Burundians are children under the age of 15 years. 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. They 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. Despite efforts made by the Government of Burundi to improve women's representation at all levels of decision-making, gender disparities remain a reality in Burundian society. According to an ongoing research conducted by the National Program of the Public Administration Reform, Women represent 39.7 percent against 60.3 percent of men on average, in the political, economic and social sectors.

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. Insecurity has resulted in both internal and external displacements, and more than 420,000 Burundians have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Tanzania recorded the highest number of Burundian refugees. As of 31 December 2017, Tanzania was hosting over 238,000 Burundian refugees. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has also recorded high numbers of internal displaced persons (IDPs) estimated at 179,900 (as of December 2017). Around 80 percent of IDPs are women and youth under 18 years old,

and 30 percent of IDPs are children under 5 years old.

The currency exchange rate continues to drop, the fiscal deficit is widening, the domestic public debt is increasing, and the 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 2015. The macro-economic downturn prevailing in the country since mid-2015, continues to affect the economic and physical access to food.

The August 2017 Integrated Food Security Phases Classification (IPC) noted a reduction by 7 percent of the population in food security crisis thanks to a relatively good season B harvest. It also noted the persistence of food insecurity in the Imbo region (west) and predicted an increase of the population in humanitarian phase (3 and 4 phases) by 27 percent during the lean season (October-December 2017) because of the depletion of food stocks from season B harvest. The IPC conducted during the pre-season B harvest period (April-May) had found 2.56 million food-insecure people (in phases 3 and 4) in the country. The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) will target 2.4 million people, more than twice as many as in 2017, out of a total of 3.6 million people in need. The HRP prioritizes immediate assistance to people in emergency situations, including food insecure people, IDPs, returnees and host communities.

Burundi is also the second country in the world most affected by chronic malnutrition. According to the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2016/2017), stunting prevalence is above 50 percent throughout the country except in the provinces of Bururi and Rutana where it is slightly lower. Eight provinces have prevalence levels around 55 percent and some have prevalence levels of chronic malnutrition above 60 percent. Global acute malnutrition (5-8 percent) is on the rise over the past few years. Localized surveys have found prevalence levels far higher than 10 percent. The prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-59 months is at 61 percent, exceeding the WHO threshold of 40 percent.

HIV/AIDS remains a challenge in Burundi. According to a report produced by the National Programme for the Fight against HIV/AIDS in 2017, out of over 700,000 people screened from January to June 2017, over 700 people tested HIV positive. The National Programme for the Fight against HIV/AIDS placed in the Ministry of Health closely follow the trends of HIV infection in Burundi and works with WHO and other partners to implement preventative actions and facilitate access to anti-retroviral treatment. In 2017, the government collaborated with the Burundi Red Cross which received resources from the Global Fund for the implementation of these actions.

Following the Tripartite agreement between the governments of Burundi and Tanzania, and UNHCR to facilitate the voluntary return of refugees, around 13,000 Burundian refugees have returned in Burundi by end of 2017 and the movement is expected to continue. The arrival of more returnees will put additional pressure on already overstretched community resources at a time when humanitarian needs remain high among vulnerable populations. There is a clear risk that if the food and nutrition insecurity is not adequately addressed within Burundi, displacements, conflict over resources and other protection related issues will rise. Moreover, the vulnerable and food insecure populations may be compelled to cross borders including the recent returnees to seek refugee status in Tanzania and Rwanda. Therefore, even if insecurity and violence have decreased, new humanitarian needs generated by the political crisis and its socio-economic consequences require urgent attention from the immediate to medium term.

The national social protection policy has not yet been fully 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. The policy was designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, sickness, disability and old age. 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.

To ensure long-term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity challenges in the country, relevant Government of Burundi policies include the Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2012-2016), Burundi's Vision 2025, and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (2012-2017). It also adhered to international initiatives, including the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

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 by 2030.

WFP's focus is to reshape the food system in Burundi 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 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. To align with this timeline, the country office extended the PRRO and country programme operations in Burundi from January to December 2017, and then from January to March 2018. Burundi will start implementing an Interim Country Strategic Plan covering the period April 1st, 2018 to December 31st, 2020.

WFP activities are aligned with national food security and nutrition strategies. WFP humanitarian, community recovery and development interventions are aligned with the communal development plans, nutrition activities are defined based on National Protocols, 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 1.5 - 2 million to the school meals programme 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. 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 co-leading 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 including the Government of Burundi, donors and cooperating partners 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 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 Second 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 the presidential decree on mandatory food fortification. 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 Objectives and Strategic Coordination

To address the diverse food security challenges in Burundi, WFP works with other humanitarian and development actors supporting the government's efforts within the framework of the Burundian multi-sectoral strategic plan to fight food insecurity and malnutrition. The plan draws from various government's food security and nutrition policies and tools, promoting a progressive shift from humanitarian interventions to longer-term objectives to address some of the root causes of food insecurity.

In 2017, WFP and other humanitarian and development actors continued providing their support to improve food security and nutrition in the country through a coordinated humanitarian response action and the promotion of longer-term solutions. WFP's emergency response actions are aimed at saving lives and preventing acute malnutrition of most poor and vulnerable populations, refugees, returnees, and 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 and girls, children aged 6-23 months, and vulnerable households that experience recurrent shocks. The complementarity of the relief operation (PRRO) and the country programme allowed improved effectiveness and efficiency. In fact, while the PRRO aims to prevent undernutrition and treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, the country programme focuses on prevention of stunting, during the 1,000 days window opportunity from conception to two years of age.

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation **PRRO 200655 (2014-2017)**, with an **approved budget of USD 109.09 million**, catered for: 1) poor and food-insecure households affected by shocks (through targeted food distributions), 2) vulnerable food-insecure populations during lean seasons (through food assistance for assets), 3) Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres, 4) Burundian returnees from neighbouring countries, 5) children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, 6)

pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6-23 months for prevention of acute malnutrition, 7) vulnerable people hosted in social and charity institutions. The approved budget reflects the figure from budget revision 2, under which activities for most of 2017 were planned.

The Country Programme **CP 200119 (2011-2017)**, with an **approved budget of USD 130.6 million**, supported: Pre-and primary schoolchildren in the most food insecure provinces, smallholder farmers through purchase-for-progress (P4P), pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6-23 months for prevention of stunting. Under the country programme, WFP as the sub-recipient of the Global Fund resources, managed the supply chain, procuring and delivering the food to delivery points identified by the Red Cross. The approved budget reflects the figure from budget revision 4, under which activities for most of 2017 were planned.

The above interventions implemented in 2017, contributed to addressing Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture". WFP also contributed to the attainment of SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", by strengthening gender equality mainstreaming in all its programmes through the development and implementation of the Country Office Gender Action Plan (2017-2020). In this regard, a number of actions were implemented at country office including the development of gender-responsive VAM and M&E tools allowing for sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), formulation of gender-responsive indicators, implementation of VAM assessments capturing SADD. The interventions also contributed to achieve WFP strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 and were aligned with the national Strategic Poverty Reduction Paper, second generation.

The success of these interventions is partly attributable to an efficient coordination with UN sister agencies, national and international NGOs and the government, including through joint programming and partnership. Examples of effective coordination include the implementation of a joint WFP/FAO resilience-building programme in Cankuzo province where, among other things, WFP provided food for protection of seeds distributed by FAO, coordinated efforts to fight against malnutrition with UNICEF, and support to smallholder production with IFDC, ZOA, CAPAD in provinces covered by WFP's home-grown school feeding programme.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, overall funding stabilized at 2016 levels, with a slight increase of 0.5 percent. Year 2016 had recorded a 48 percent increase compared to 2015, due to the then prevailing socio-political crisis which brought international focus back on Burundi, especially for relief activities. As the crisis abated, donors' interest changed focus from lifesaving to recovery and longer-term solutions. Thus, the home-grown school feeding received unprecedented funding from the Netherlands and the European Union. Funding for the PRRO was also boosted by USAID/FFP contribution, which accounted for 68 percent of the total funding received in 2017.

Towards the end of 2016, both the PRRO and the country programme underwent budget revisions extending them until 2017 not only to accommodate new needs generated by the effect of the protracted crisis, but also to allow time to transition to the Interim Country Strategic Plan starting in 2018. Resource mobilization for emergency interventions was done in the framework of an interagency humanitarian response plan. Needs were enormous and the funds received were insufficient in assisting all the identified food-insecure people. Only the most vulnerable were prioritized including the most poor, IDPs, vulnerable families hosting IDPs, the landless, the elderly, the disabled and women-headed households; CBT for assistance to refugees could not be done as planned, distribution of cash for fresh food could not continue from June, and the distribution of Supercereal was also suspended in May (following a break in the pipeline). Contributions were mostly earmarked, which did not allow flexibility in resource allocation. From February until May 2017, WFP was obliged to reduce general distributions' rations by 50 percent for food insecure households, in order to stretch available resources. Multilateral contributions represented 10 percent of total funding for the PRRO and served to implement underfunded activities including targeted general food distributions for vulnerable food-insecure populations and institutional feeding.

Multiyear funding secured for home-grown school feeding and resilience activities allowed effective planning and programming. The advance financing mechanism was used against a high probability contribution from USAID/FFP, to timely deliver lifesaving food to returnees who started returning to Burundi in September.

Overall, the country office was successful in keeping donors' attention on Burundi through sustained engagement with traditional donors while exploring new ones. The country office worked on a donor mapping and a partnership action plan as part of a resource mobilization strategy for the interim country strategic plan starting in April 2018. These tools may aid the CO to prioritize key partnerships in the years to come as well as revisit traditional partnerships and assess their continued relevance.

Supply chain management improved economy by making maximum use of the Zambia and Dar-Es-Salaam corridors. The use of the Zambia corridor allowed a significant reduction in overland transport costs while new customs rates negotiated by WFP at Dar-Es-Salaam port allowed cutting on the supply chain expenses. For effectiveness, the country office favoured local and regional procurement to reduce lead times. A reduction in in-land transport costs was achieved through an improved transport planning, with food deliveries for three months where storage capacity allowed. To improve fleet performance, older, less fuel-efficient vehicles were disposed of and the country office acquired new ones.

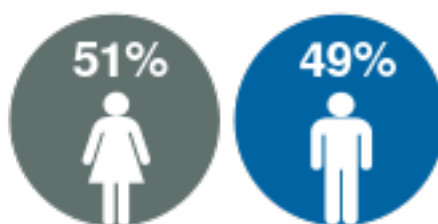
Digital Transformation driven by IT resource optimization, Business efficiency and IT Security improvement has been the main focus of the Country Office IT Unit in 2017, along with increased Interagency Partnership in IT and Telecoms. Business transformation in alignment with corporate and Country Office strategies is going on with both regional and global initiatives: IT infrastructure and End Users IT Environment has been upgraded, the business process automation led by the Regional Bureau is going on, and voice infrastructure is being upgraded with a continual connectivity improvement. WFP IT has successfully led the Interagency Digital Mobile Radio System implementation (Phase 1/3) and Interagency IT and Security Telecoms collaboration has been improved through the revival of the ICT Working Group. Shared Interagency IT Services are being implemented with WFP's leadership for resources optimization. Emergency Preparedness is being continually improved with a focus on Interagency Partnership orientation.

To maximize staff performance, the country office hired a local staff counsellor who set up a staff wellness committee in charge of organizing wellness activities. Activities organized in 2017 include social events and a weekly sports walk. Setting up a roster for drivers was one of the moves implemented to improve staff recruitment processes. To improve gender balance among staff, nine women interns were recruited.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	78,291	80,938	159,229
Children (5-18 years)	332,170	331,841	664,011
Adults (18 years plus)	124,263	142,196	266,459
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	534,724	554,975	1,089,699




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	8,695	525	2,266	276	251	12,013
Single Country PRRO	6,765	446	2,916	1,448	110	11,685
Total Food Distributed in 2017	15,461	971	5,182	1,724	360	23,699



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	2,159,054	-	-
Single Country PRRO	1,082,983	549,929	-
Total Distributed in 2017	3,242,037	549,929	-

Supply Chain

In 2017, WFP Burundi Supply Chain dispatched 23,359 mt of food to beneficiaries in 1,522 sites under the two country office projects (PRRO and Country Programme). Food commodities were purchased locally, regionally and internationally depending on availability. Approximately 22 percent of the total food distributed was 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 as well as shortening delivery time.

International purchases were received into the country via three transport corridors including the northern corridor (Mombasa through Uganda and Rwanda), the central corridor (Dar-Es-Salaam through Tanzania) and the southern corridor (Zambia through Mpulungu Port). Regional purchases relied on Global Commodity Management Facilities (GCMF) hubs located in Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda. While regional commodities comprised mainly beans, maize grains and salt, oil, high nutritional products including ready-to-use supplementary foods, corn-soya-blend and nutritional supplements were procured internationally. Rice was exclusively procured locally while some commodities like maize meal originated mostly from in-kind contributions. Fresh milk local procurement for schools was also introduced in 2017.

The re-opening of the Zambian corridor started with the purchase of 4,100 mt of white maize from Zambia, which contributed to significant savings on commodity and transport prices. As an example, it allowed saving up to 170 percent transport costs that were incurred using the northern corridor.

WFP in-country logistics hubs are located in Bujumbura, Ngozi and Gitega, and a small-outsourced field warehouse in Cibitoke. In 2017, the total warehousing capacity maintained was 21,500 mt.

In-country transport was undertaken using both the WFP strategic fleet and commercial transporters. The strategic fleet was used to undertake deliveries especially in difficult to reach Final Delivery Points (FDPs) while commercial transporters, largely long haul trucking capacity, undertook primary deliveries and transfers between Extended Delivery Points (EDPs). In 2017, the WFP strategic fleet amounted to 17 trucks and three pick-ups totalling 179 mt of daily capacity. Additional three trucks were leased from the Global Strategic Fleet based in Kampala in order to boost transport capacity. The management of the Burundi strategic fleet is outsourced to a local fleet management company. Thirteen commercial transporters were maintained under the transporters shortlist and seven of whom were contracted in 2017 for WFP cargo transport within the country. Overall, WFP fleet transported 90 percent of the total cargo moved to final destinations.

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.

Some of the main challenges encountered in the supply chain included the restriction of border traffic crossing into Burundi from/through Rwandan territory. This negatively affected the use of the northern corridor and overall, the implementation of some WFP programmes. Furthermore, the decision aggravated an already difficult situation created by the country's weak import capacity and regional procurement of food, especially the quick availability of super cereal plus whose production was launched in Rwanda with support from WFP.

Challenges encountered during the implementation of supply chain-related activities included:

- i) Poor state of in country secondary roads, which are used to deliver small tonnages to a large number of schools and health centres, coupled with lack of commercial transport capacity. 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;
- ii) Recurrent fuel shortages in the country due to the ongoing socio-economic crisis. This was overcome by negotiating and setting up a strategic fuel reserve which has been instrumental in addressing some of the shortages;
- iii) Losses due to prolonged storage of commodities, some of which were locally procured, from cooperatives and local companies, with a shorter shelf life. It was mitigated through the enhancement of stocks management and improved programming strategies;
- iv) Changes in customs clearing procedures, which involved the move to Single Customs Territory for East African Countries disrupting the process of cargo clearances for several months. Close coordination and cooperation with the clearing agents, the exporting countries, supplies and Customs authorities alleviated arising issues;
- v) Frequent electronic access problems for commodity accounting systems due to poor internet connectivity especially in the warehouses and Gitega sub-office.

Supply Chain was actively involved in the implementation of cash-based transfer (CBT) operations in refugee camps. Due to funding constraints, CBT in refugee camps was implemented for only two months in 2017. Nevertheless, a retailer strategy assessment was undertaken to evaluate supply chain capacities, strengths and

weaknesses for an efficient CBT operation.

Local procurement with a view to promoting local production under the support to the agricultural market project formed a major activity under supply chain. To this end, cooperatives under this project were supported not only at production levels but also in post-harvest loss mitigation as well as building capacity for competitive procurement/sales. In addition, in preparation for 2017/8 local procurement operations, a market assessment was undertaken which targeted market systems, actors, production trends and commercialization.

Supply chain unit was also active in the coordination of humanitarian logistics sector and provision of logistics services including fuel supply, transport and procurement.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	3,282	-	3,282
Iodised Salt	-	388	388
Maize	3,504	-	3,504
Rice	1,755	-	1,755
Uht Milk	139	-	139
Total	8,680	388	9,068
Percentage	95.7%	4.3%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	949
Corn Soya Blend	1,015
Maize	9,259
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	470
Sugar	45
Vegetable Oil	1,492
Total	13,231

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The Country programme (CP) and PRRO implemented in 2017 were the result of a strategic programme review process undertaken in 2016 to synchronize with the implementation of the new Strategic Plan and the transition to the new Financial Framework Reform and the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) framework starting in January 2018. The Burundi country office proposed a three-step transition: first extending the CP and PRRO for a year until the end of 2017, followed by a three-month (January-March 2018) extension and then the implementation of an ICSP for the period of April 2018 to December 2020, while the CO undertakes the national zero hunger strategic review

and completes the CSP to start in January 2021.

The revision and extension of both programme documents took stock of lessons and recommendations from the 2013 mid-term review, the February-April 2016 country portfolio evaluation (CPE), the April 2016 emergency food security assessment (EFSA) and the June 2016 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.

WFP maintained the CP and PRRO's 2016 broad objectives throughout 2017. The country office continued to support home-grown school meals programme; nutrition assistance included treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and children 6-59 months, and prevention of chronic malnutrition for children 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women. WFP also continued to support community recovery for households exposed to recurrent shocks through Food for Assets activities. Later in June 2017, the CP underwent another budget revision to accommodate the introduction of Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk in the home-grown school meals programme, and the expansion of institutional fuel-efficient stove (IFES) in newly targeted schools, and locally made rural mobile stoves.

The PRRO prioritized the poorest and food-insecure households (IPC Phases 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency) for general food distributions, continued to cater for Congolese refugees in camps and transit centers. WFP's support to MAM treatment continued only in provinces with GAM rates above 10 percent or between 5 - 9 percent with aggravated factors. Prevention of under nutrition was discontinued under the PRRO and transferred to the CP to enhance coordination and synergies with the nutrition component of the CP. Food Assistance for Assets targeted vulnerable, agriculture-based food insecure populations in provinces hosting refugees and with higher levels of under nutrition. Due to the crisis and growing poverty, as well as the delay in the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy, Institutional feeding (for vulnerable people hosted in charity institutions) coverage was expanded, as per the CPE recommendation.

On another note, following a gender assessment carried out in 2016 and a subsequent country gender action plan 2017-2020, the country office implemented a number of actions aimed at improving gender mainstreaming in programming and overall office management. The country office has ensured that food security assessment tools are gender responsive to inform gender transformative interventions; it strengthened the gender resource network to increase gender capacity at departmental level. Under the output on achieving gender parity at all levels, WFP has implemented the affirmative action measures in the recruitment of staff. Furthermore, WFP diversified the staff force (age, sex, technical background, etc.) so that priority is given to the candidate that would most improve sex, age, or otherwise team diversity, which is a unique approach in the UN system. Moreover, the country office has also improved engagement with other UN agencies on gender issues through participation in Gender Thematic Group forums where WFP has been able to regularly share its success stories, good practices and lessons learned on gender.

Regarding programme improvement through synergies, WFP collaborated with FAO on the production of improved seeds to be distributed to smallholders involved in the project. WFP contributed financial resources for the installation of a 20-hectare seed farm in Bubanza province, to produce improved beans and maize seeds, which will be distributed to around 2,000 smallholder farmers organized in 20 cooperatives.

As for the mitigation of programmatic risks, WFP set up a fuel reserve in response to fuel shortages that frequently occurs in the country due to the prevailing socio-economic crisis. This move allowed the normal continuation of WFP's operations. Thanks to its proactivity, WFP became the fuel service provider for some NGOs and UN agencies.

Project Results

Activities and 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 a package of key interventions, such as nutrition and health education, water and sanitation, deworming, fuel-efficient stoves and school gardens

In 2017, WFP continued to provide daily nutritious meals to pre- and primary school children, complemented by a package of key essential 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 seven out of eighteen provinces (Cibitoke, Bujumbura, Bubanza, Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi and Gitega), targeting the most food insecure ones in northern and central Burundi, and three food production areas in the west. The programme included a support to the agricultural market component offering market opportunities to smallholder farmers, with the objective of increasing their production and income. The school meals programme and undernutrition prevention activities targeted the same areas, in order to maximize the impact of the interventions. Targeting prioritized areas with low school enrolment, retention and completion rates, and high level of food insecurity and chronic malnutrition.

Preschool and primary school children received daily hot meals consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meals were complemented with local vegetables provided by the local community or harvested from the school gardens. WFP supported the establishment of school gardens and mushroom production in 147 schools in cooperation with the Provincial Directorates for Agriculture and the international NGO Welthungerhilfe. In Gitega province, WFP piloted the distribution of Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk in assisted schools, in order to contribute to reducing malnutrition.

For environment protection, WFP continued to support the construction of fuel-efficient stoves in assisted schools. To promote hygiene and health, WFP supported the installation of handwashing stations, while the Ministry of Health distributed deworming tablets to students. To ensure proper intake of vitamins and minerals for schoolchildren, WFP provided assisted schools with fortified maize flour.

With a view to promoting ownership of the school meals programme by the local government, WFP is supporting the Government of Burundi to develop a school meals policy. WFP also continued to support the implementation of the road map, developed after the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise conducted in collaboration with 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 2017 included the operationalization of the National Directorate for School Meals.

The implementation of the school meals programme was possible thanks to a strengthened partnership with the Ministry of Education and local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Welthungerhilfe implemented the programme in the Kirundo province. In addition to the distribution of food and the overall supervision of schoolmeals activities, the NGO supported smallholder farmers to access markets. The support included capacity strengthening in post-harvest management and provision of equipment. Capacity strengthening focused on the improvement of commodities' management in warehouses managed by cooperatives. The equipment provided by WFP included sheetings, scales, sieves, moisture meters, and stitching machines. After distribution, a training session on the proper utilization of the equipment was organized for the representatives of the cooperatives. The NGO also provided a credit guarantee fund for smallholders to enable them to access micro-credits. The partnership was efficient as NGOs were responsible for paying most of the implementation costs.

The Bubanza Diocesan Development Office partnered with WFP for the implementation of the home grown school feeding programme in Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura provinces. It supervised the whole programme, from support to smallholder farmers for a proper produce management to food distribution in schools. This partner was appreciated for its expertise in this area, with a partnership that dates back to 2013, since the launch of the project in the three provinces.

In addition to closely collaborating with Welthungerhilfe and the Bubanza Diocesan Development Office, the Ministry of Education particularly covered Ngozi, Muyinga, and Gitega. The partnership with the Ministry of Education was crucial not only for its decentralized structures (Provincial Directorates for Education, Communal Directorates for Education) covering all provinces, but also for its position as the primary government structure to take over

programme implementation following the handover to the Government. The vicinity of these structures to WFP-assisted schools facilitated activity organization and community mobilization. The Ministry of Education continued to provide its support by overseeing implementation through the National Directorate for School Meals and the provincial and communal directorates for Education. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock also played a part in the implementation of the project by supporting the installation of kitchen gardens in the assisted schools.

The construction of institutional cooking stoves is part of a broader Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) project, which aims at addressing challenges related to lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental deterioration in Burundi. The fuel-efficient stoves project linked with the school meals programme was implemented in partnership with Burundi Quality Stoves (BQS) and AVEDEC. In addition to building stoves, BQS also produced briquettes to be used as fuel. BQS covered schools in Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura provinces, while AVEDEC built the stoves in Gitega province. Burundi Quality Stoves was chosen for its experience in the area, since in previous years it received training [1] on the construction of fuel-efficient stoves. AVEDEC is a local NGO that had long been working in Gitega province and was already collaborating with other international partners involved in community 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 (Muyinga and Kirundo), WFP continued the implementation of a home-grown school meals programme linked to the purchase-for-progress initiative. These provinces were targeted by the programme, not only for their huge untapped potential for food production and a strong cooperative movement, but also due to their low completion rates in primary schools. In Muyinga and Kirundo particularly, children alarmingly abandoned school to help earning an income, due to the chronic food insecurity and poverty. WFP provided daily hot meals to pre- and primary school children, with food purchased from local smallholder cooperatives. In 2017, purchase-for-progress activities were expanded to Makamba and Rumonge provinces and mainly focused on capacity strengthening.

The project was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Welthungerhilfe, the Bubanza Diocesan Development Office, FAO, the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) and the *Organisation Diocésaine pour l'Entraide et le Développement Intégral de Muyinga* (ODEDIM). By collaborating with these organizations, WFP leveraged their expertise and experience in their respective areas of intervention. While the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock worked with WFP for the identification, coaching of cooperatives and activity monitoring, the Bubanza Diocesan Development Office, ODEDIM and Welthungerhilfe were tasked with building cooperatives' organizational, human and technical capacities. FAO and IFDC facilitated access to fertilizers and coached the cooperatives on food production, while the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (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

In 2017, the stunting prevention programme was implemented in Karusi and Gitega. The programme aimed to enhance the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) through the provision of complementary food and social and behavioural change communication activities. Gitega and Karusi were targeted based on their high prevalence of chronic malnutrition. Children received specialized nutritious food and PLWs received locally fortified maize flour, oil and sugar. Pregnant adolescent girls also received multiple micronutrients (MMNs). Women and men also participated in sensitization sessions on maternal and child nutrition, ante and postnatal care, hygiene and cooking demonstration.

WFP worked with World Vision International (which has an extensive experience in nutrition and community mobilization) for the implementation of stunting prevention activities in both provinces. The collaboration was a complementary partnership. World Vision International contributed to its staff's salaries and project operational costs and implemented complementary activities in the same areas assisted by WFPs, developing the necessary synergy to achieve common goals.

Activity 2: Food fortification

As part of WFP's support to the Government for the fight against malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, and in cooperation with its partners, WFP implemented local food fortification in line with the food fortification law approved in March 2015. The programme supported both home and large-scale fortification of staple foods. Activities carried out in 2017 mainly focused on the implementation of this law through a national strategy for food fortification, and included the promotion, production and distribution of fortified flour, as well as the promotion of home fortification.

Food fortification activities were implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Health through PRONIANUT (*Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition*) and the *Groupe de Volontariat Civil* (GVC). GVC was tasked with distributing the micronutrient powders and conducting sessions on nutritional education and hygiene and was selected for its work experience in the two provinces and its proven expertise in nutrition.

Activity 2: Support for ART Clients

This activity was implemented through the support provided to the Burundi Red Cross, the main recipient of funding from the Global Fund. WFP managed the supply chain, in the specific by ensuring the purchase, transport and delivery of nutrition products to beneficiaries.

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

Outcome 3: 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

The nutrition situation 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 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 aged 6-59 months affected. Activities included the production of tree seedlings in nurseries, erosion control, installation of composters and kitchen gardens, feeder road rehabilitation, and nutritional education. Participants also took part in vocational training. Activities were coupled with sensitization on hygiene, health and nutrition education. Furthermore, community saving and loan associations set up by beneficiaries allowed them to access small credits.

In Gitega, Bugendana commune, the resilience-building project was based on the three-pronged approach (3PA). An innovative programming approach that was launched last year and which 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) exercise, the Gitega province was selected as area to be targeted for WFP's resilience interventions. Seasonal livelihood planning and community based participatory planning processes were used to identify seasonal, gender and nutrition sensitive livelihood activities. These processes used organized community groups, based on vulnerability and socio-economic categories, which represented larger groups. To ensure women's needs were taken into account, they were actively involved at all levels of the processes. The different planning phases involved government partners, UN agencies, international and local NGOs and community representatives. The increased involvement of various partners in the process allowed an appropriate identification and selection of activities to be implemented. Activities included afforestation and reforestation, installation of composters and kitchen gardens, and promotion of community saving and loan associations. Vulnerable groups including the elderly, the disabled, and pregnant women unable to work received unconditional food assistance. To ensure good quality of the assets created, WFP collaborated with qualified partners and requested the expertise of the technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Food-assistance-for-assets activities were implemented in partnership with World Vision International and CONCERN Worldwide. World Vision partnered with WFP for the implementation of watersheds management for erosion control, soil conservation, and rehabilitation of feeder roads. World Vision implemented complementary activities using its own resources. CONCERN Worldwide continued to collaborate with WFP in the implementation of Bugendana project for its experience in cash-based transfers and rural household capacity development. CONCERN also participated in a WFP-provided training on the 3PA ,prior to its launch in 2016. UNFPA leveraged the project to bring to it its behaviour change communication component, in order to sensitize communities on HIV/AIDS, child and maternal health and reproductive health. For sustainability, the communities were encouraged to organize themselves in associations which would look after the assets created and engage with the local administration to provide the expertise to ensure maintainance.

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 the implementation.

They also actively participated in the seasonal livelihoods programming process in Gitega province. This Government entities contribution and support to the project was of paramount importance in guaranteeing the success of the intervention.

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 biometric technology, as well as its decentralized agencies.

Activity 2: Improve access to basic social infrastructures (primary schools and health centres)

WFP collaborated with a local NGO (ACTION Batwa), for the implementation of this activity through food assistance for assets in Itaba commune, Gitega province, one of the communes benefiting from WFP-supported school meals programme and targeted supplementary feeding, where access to schools and health centres was particularly difficult during the rainy season. Participants rehabilitated feeder roads and received cash following their participation to the activities.

Action Batwa was selected to partner with WFP because of its experience in the implementation of recovery and development activities. It contributed to staff salaries for the implementation of the project.

Activity 3: Improve access to fuel and energy

In 2017, WFP worked with communities for the production and distribution of community fuel efficient stoves in Bubanza and Gitega province. The construction of community cooking stoves is part of a broader Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) project aimed to address lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental deterioration resulting from deforestation in Burundi. The SAFE initiative is a comprehensive response implemented by WFP and its partners to meet the energy needs of vulnerable people, while contributing to protect the environment. The project has various complementary activities, including but not limited to the production and training on fuel-efficient stoves and briquettes, tree seedling and planting, natural resources management, gender sensitive nutrition, fuel-efficient cooking and firewood collection practices. The briquettes, which are made from domestic waste, are used as cooking fuel. 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. Participants to the implementation of the project received cash.

This project was implemented in partnership with local partners (OBEN in Bubanza and ACTION Batwa and the Burundi Red Cross in Gitega). OBEN was selected for its experience with stoves production. Action Batwa has proven experience in the implementation of recovery and development activities and the Red Cross has a strong community mobilization capacity and a long experience in working with rural communities.

[1] Provided by the International Lifeline Fund (ILF).

Results

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

The school meals programme was largely successful in 2017. As evidenced by end-of-year education statistics, the number of children enrolled increased more compared to the previous year and both for boys and girls, which could be attributed to the scaling up of the school meals programme to other schools in Muyinga and Gitega provinces. In fact, with the opening of the new school year in October 2017, assistance was extended to additional 24 schools in Muyinga, and 165 in Gitega. Education statistics also indicated that drop-out rates in WFP-assisted schools decreased over the last 5 years, moving from 15 percent in 2013 to 5 percent in 2017 (when the national average is 7.5%). The drop-out rate decreased almost in the same proportions for boys and girls (4 percent for girls and 5 percent for boys). In Kirundo province, Welthungerhilfe piloted the distribution of washable dignity kits to girls to help reduce absenteeism related to menstrual periods. Dietary diversity in schools improved, also thanks to the expansion of school gardens, mushroom production and the introduction of Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk. The partnership with Welthungerhilfe was particularly instrumental as the NGO continued to make a significant contribution to the programme by covering much of the implementation costs, allowing WFP to minimize its expenses during a challenging time in terms of resource constraints.

To address challenges related to lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental deterioration in Burundi, 31,000 fuel efficient stoves out of 65,000 planned were constructed in primary schools assisted under the home-grown school feeding programme, and 756 tons of briquettes were used as fuel for cooking food in Cibitoke, Bubanza and Bujumbura. The number of planned stoves could not be achieved the training of the community members participating in the project took longer than expected. Nonetheless, the project allowed to reduce the number of meals which were missed due to lack of firewood, and it eased the burden on parents and children who had to search and bring firewood everyday.

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

In 2017, the home-grown school feeding project has contributed to boosting the local economy. With the purchase of almost 3,000 tons of food directly from local smallholder farmers, WFP injected around USD 2.9 million into the local economy, improving the incomes of almost 32,000 small farmers organized into 143 cooperatives. Among them, more than 19,000 were women. Compared to 2015, women representation in the project increased by 14 percent, which is a result of the sustained efforts initiated by WFP and partners to empower women through this initiative. Capacity strengthening in post-harvest management supported by WFP was translated into the adoption of new and effective storage techniques by smallholder farmers, including the use of hermetic bags and silos. WFP facilitated smallholder farmers access to this equipment by making plastic silos and bags available at subsidized prices. Capacity strengthening activities also helped smallholder farmers to become effective actors in the agricultural market, and to improve post-harvest handling techniques and quality.

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

Overall, the stunting prevention intervention implemented in Karusi and Gitega was successful. As evidenced by a nutrition survey undertaken in early December, the number of children having a minimum acceptable diet increased by almost 7 percent in the intervention area in Karusi. However, the achieved result remained below the set target for mainly two reasons. Firstly, the activity experienced a break in the fortified maize meal pipeline, following difficulties experienced by the contracted miller (MINOLACS) in importing premixed flour, due to the scarcity of foreign currency in the country. Secondly, most of the households in the intervention area are food insecure, which makes it more difficult to put in practice adequate infant and young child feeding messages acquired during the behavioural change communications sessions. To reduce the risk of pipeline breaks for fortified maize flour, in the future WFP plans to purchase the premix on behalf of the millers. Due to the increased vulnerability in Karusi province, the intervention was extended to additional areas in the neighbourhood of the intervention area, reaching more beneficiaries than initially planned.

The distribution of multiple micronutrients to pregnant adolescent girls faced misconceptions at the beginning. The programme finally gained the support of local administrations, after UNFPA's sensitization on maternal nutrition and reproductive health.

Activity 2: Food fortification

MINOLACS, the milling company contracted by WFP produced around 1,000 tons of fortified maize flour that were used in WFP's food and nutrition security programmes. Thus, 400 tons were distributed to 6,000 PLWs under the stunting prevention programme, and 600 tons were served to schoolchildren in WFP-assisted schools. To ensure an effective quality control of the fortified flour, WFP provided the Burundi Bureau of Standards and Quality Control (BBN) with equipment for aflatoxin control. The promotion of the fortified maize flour was done through a social marketing campaign organized in 8 provinces, through the production and dissemination of printed communication (flyers, banners, t-shirts, pull-ups) and audio-visual materials.

Home fortification was implemented through the promotion and distribution of micro-nutrient powders (MNPs) in Bubanza and Bujumbura. The distribution was conducted at community level, through community health workers. Distributions were coupled with sessions on the utilization of the MNPS, as well as on mother and child health and nutrition education and hygiene promotion. Moringa, a micronutrients rich plant, was distributed in targeted communities.

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

Outcome 3: 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

The cash provided in Karusi and Gitega was effective in addressing food insecurity, while helping to restore households' livelihoods and community assets, which had been disrupted by shocks and protracted food insecurity. Food consumption largely improved for the assisted households, and community assets increased in an unprecedented way. In fact, results of project final evaluation showed a decrease by 4 percent in the proportion of households with poor food consumption score, while community assets almost doubled in the intervention areas. Household's diet diversity also slightly increased. Female-headed households did even better than male-headed households: the proportion of such households with poor food consumption decreased by 17 percent, while male-headed households with poor food consumption only decreased by 3 percent. One of the main reasons behind this situation is that food provided to women is more likely to reach the household. The success of the project is largely attributable to stock taken from previous experience in the same area, as well as lessons learned that allowed improvement in project implementation. Availability of resources also allowed the extension of the programme to new beneficiaries during the course of the year.

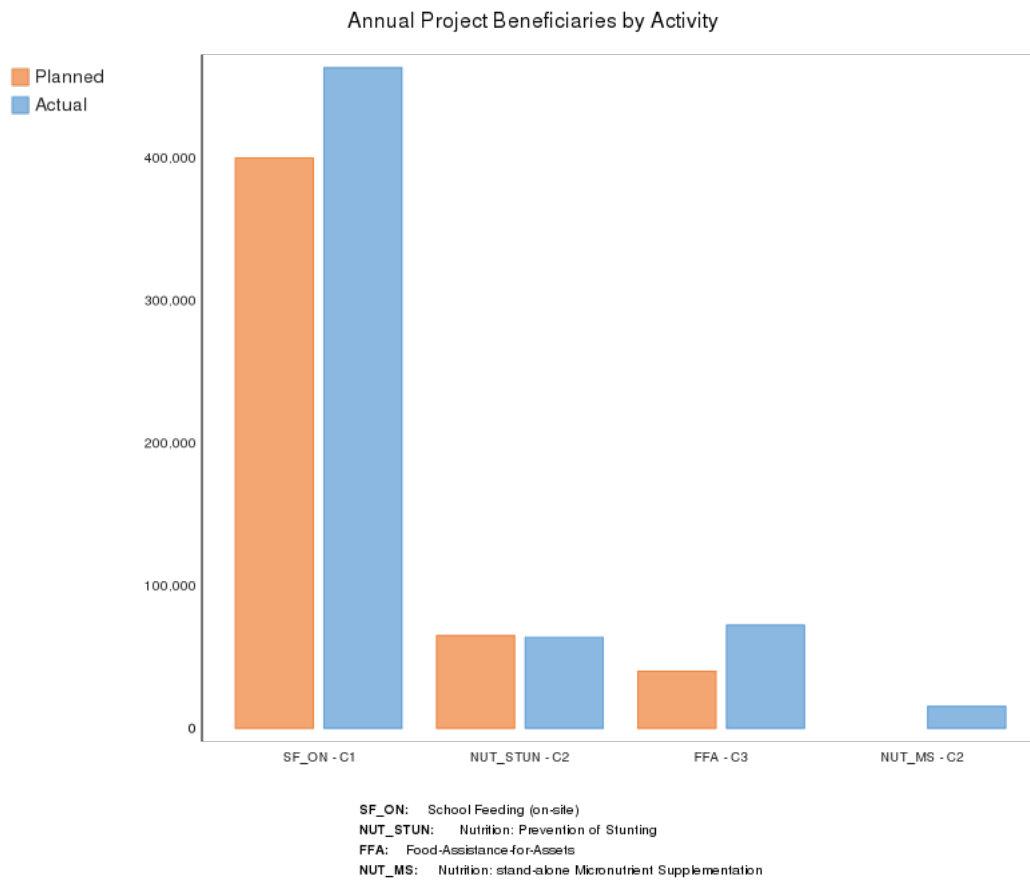
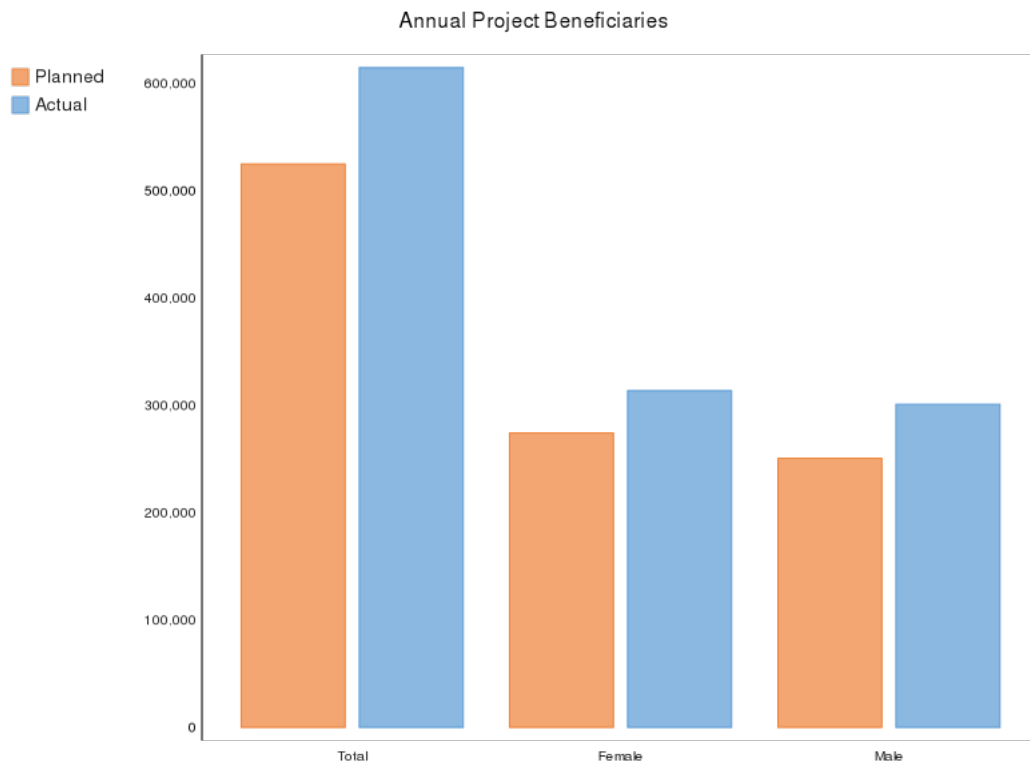
Activity 2: Improve access to WFP-assisted schools and health centres

The rehabilitation of Gihamagara-Kinyinya feeder road was crucial to ensure access to basic services in Itaba commune. Although it was primarily rehabilitated for access by WFP's trucks to schools assisted under the home-grown school feeding programme, the communities regained easy access to the health centre and the Gihamagara market. In fact, due to bad road conditions, traders had abandoned it and used a lengthier way to access the market. The activity which used CBT modality also provided participant households a purchasing power and gave them access to markets in a context of increased poverty.

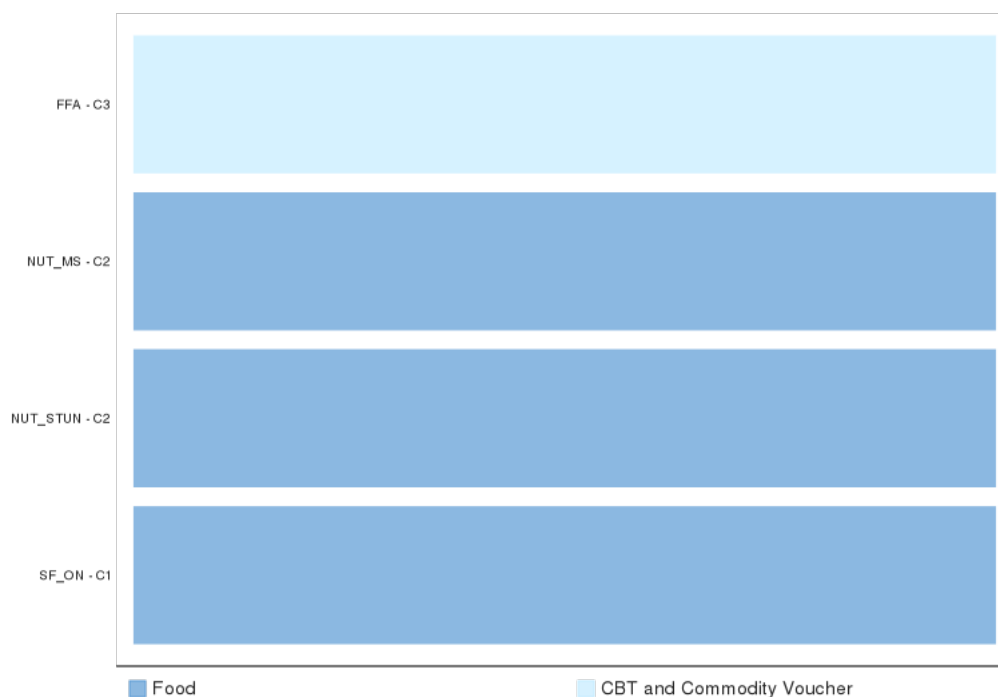
Overall, access to assisted schools and health centers remains an issue particularly during the rainy season. The big number of delivery sites scattered in remote areas are difficult to access which sometimes hinders the achievement of WFP's distribution objectives.

Activity 3: Improve access to fuel and energy

The SAFE project implemented in Gitega and Bubanza has been instrumental for participating communities as both livelihood support and sustainable energy solution. A study conducted by One Acre Fund in 2017 on improved fuel-efficient household cook stoves (introduced by WFP in Burundi under the SAFE project) reported high demand for the stoves in Muramvya province. The study found that 100 percent of the participants interviewed prefer cook stoves to the three-stone fire because less firewood is used for cooking, and they emit less smoke. Focus group discussions revealed that participants used the cash they received to purchase food and improve their livelihoods. Training for the production of the stoves took longer than planned due to the novelty of the initiative, and therefore only half of the planned cooking stoves could be produced.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 NUT_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary			
Beans	2,795	2,266	81.1%
Iodised Salt	211	145	68.7%
Maize Meal	9,823	6,402	65.2%
Rice	601	1,824	303.6%
Uht Milk	419	71	16.8%
Vegetable Oil	703	482	68.5%
Subtotal	14,551	11,189	76.9%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera			
Corn Soya Blend	2,246	52	2.3%
Maize Meal	-	470	-
Micronutrient Powder	-	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	660	223	33.8%
Sugar	140	34	24.1%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Vegetable Oil	281	44	15.5%
Subtotal	3,327	824	24.8%
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an			
Beans	216	-	-
Iodised Salt	9	-	-
Maize	648	-	-
Vegetable Oil	45	-	-
Subtotal	918	-	-
Total	18,797	12,013	63.9%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an			
Cash	1,908,000	2,159,054	113.2%
Total	1,908,000	2,159,054	113.2%

Performance Monitoring

Based on WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation and logical framework, the country office developed a monitoring plan for 2017. 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 reported 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 remotely.

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, the Diocesan Office for Development of Bubanza for home-grown school meals in Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura provinces, and WeltHungerHilfe in Kirundo province. To strengthen the monitoring of the school feeding programme, the government set up a school feeding directorate in the Ministry of Education.

Efforts were made to mainstream gender during the development and implementation of the monitoring plan. The 2017 monitoring plan included the recruitment of women enumerators to conduct surveys, and achieved 55 percent of total enumerators being female. Currently, 57 percent of WFP monitoring assistants are female. The country office is committed to increasing the percentage in future recruitments.

Overall, the country office has sufficient qualified staff to implement monitoring activities. In 2017, 21 monitoring assistants (9 from the main office in Bujumbura, and 12 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 2017, 98 percent of planned monitoring visits were carried out at project sites. For the school meals programme, all assisted schools were visited at least once in a calendar year by a WFP staff member, thus ensuring 100 percent visits planned under the monitoring plan. The data collection methodologies

used included beneficiaries contact monitoring, post-distribution monitoring for outcomes and process monitoring. Monitoring visits were sometimes complemented by capacity strengthening of smallholder cooperatives, particularly on post-harvest management.

Baseline and follow-up surveys have been undertaken for most of the planned activities. Exceptions include short period (three months) projects: one resilience-building project in Cankuzo and emergency food distributions.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Burundi, women represent around 55 percent of the total labour force. Despite some improvements in women's representation in electoral decision-making positions, women still face numerous challenges. An ongoing research conducted by PNRA (the National Program of the Public Administration Reform) and supported by UNDP shows that women only account for the 14.5 percent in the political sector, 29.1 percent in the economic sector, and 42.2 percent in the social sector, making an average of 39.7 percent women against 60.3 percent of men.

Gender disparities are reflected differently according to regions and economic activities. Culturally, men are the head of the households. In regions where contracted labour is the main source of income, women and children work in the house and in farming, while the money earned by men sometimes does not reach the household. As a result, gender disparities continue to affect households' food security.

In 2017, WFP increasingly took into account gender in the design and implementation of its activities, in order to better ensure that gender disparities do not affect the achievement of programme outcomes. This was done through the operationalization of the country office Gender Action Plan (2017-2020). Many actions were implemented in this regard, including but not limited to the development of six gender-responsive VAM and M&E tools allowing for sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), formulation of gender-responsive indicators, implementation of VAM assessments (three) capturing SADD, and gender analysis training for VAM and M&E staff. All supply chain agreements included WFP's commitment to balanced gender participation, with around 30 percent women contracted millers. In addition, a Gender and Protection Officer was recruited to ensure all WFP activities take into consideration Gender Equality and Women Empowerment. As for WFP's partner agreements, the 2017 FLA Annex 6 on gender and protection speaks to all the projects implemented on behalf of WFP by partners, and the newly developed Burundi country office template for partners' project proposals has established guidelines for achieving gender equality. Furthermore, WFP is currently trying to bridge the gender staffing gap by giving more internship opportunities to women and girls.

WFP also doubled the efforts to engage its cooperating partners on the importance of considering gender disparities and the need to apply WFP rules in this regard. In Support to Agricultural Market Project, the farmer organizations have approximately 6,448 women members at the beginning of the 2017 (2017 Support for The Agricultural Market Initiative Gender Report), and all have received one form of training (e.g. improving crop production, utilization of farm inputs). In 2017, eight women from farmers' cooperatives, and in decision-making positions received training in gender and women's empowerment. Overall, in projects implemented under the country programme in 2017, women played the leading role in management committees, and were actively involved in trainings on food assistance modalities thanks to a sustained sensitization of the communities in the intervention areas. Under resilience building activities and nutrition enhancement implemented in Gitega and Karusi through FFA, it was mostly women that decided over the utilization of the assistance received at household level. While it was relatively easy for women to be the decision-makers over the use of food for stunting prevention, it took WFP's partners a lot to sensitize the communities to leave the decision over the use of cash to women.

The community fuel efficient stoves initiative also had a significant gender and women's empowerment, as well as a protection component. In fact, in addition to enabling participants' households to meet their food needs and restore their livelihoods using the received cash, the project provided an opportunity for women to enhance their technical skills to construct and maintain fuel-efficient stoves, especially providing skills that women usually do not own. It provided an opportunity for women to access employment in construction and maintenance of stoves (as women were prioritised during recruitment), as well as leadership positions in project committees and in the stoves production process in general. It also improved the physical protection of women and girls from sexual and gender based violence as the time taken to source for firewood was reduced, and it contributed to protect the health of the household members in general, and of girls and women in particular, from toxic smoke when cooking. The partnership agreements included WFP gender equality and women's empowerment commitments, and the agreements so developed with partners incorporated gender equality women's empowerment and gender responsive protection clauses.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to strengthen protection considerations and accountability to affected populations during the implementation of its programmes. Informative sessions on the school meals programme, the targeting criteria, and the composition of the rations were conducted. New beneficiaries for the prevention of stunting programme were the primary targeted groups for information and sensitization activities. In Karusi and Gitega, a large proportion of participants to resilience building activities reported that they were aware of their entitlements and had been sensitized on the cash transfer modality.

The community approach adopted for the FFA programme reduced participants' security and protection concerns. WFP provided food assistance to the participants in such a way that they did not have to walk more than forty minutes to and from distribution points. Most of the vulnerable groups, including the elderly, the disabled and pregnant women in the targeted areas for FFA activities received unconditional assistance.

With regard to stunting prevention-related activities, in order to minimize delays in delivery, WFP pre-dispatched the food to health centres, which then delivered it to the beneficiaries.

For activities using CBT as a modality, cash distribution sites were guarded by the national police and no security incidents affecting beneficiaries were reported during and after cash distributions.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Silos provided by WFP to smallholder cooperatives in Muyinga province. The silos are used for proper storage of smallholders' produce. Those will be consumed, sold on the market or bought by WFP for its school feeding project.

Explanatory notes:

- Gender indicators, Comp. 2&3: Figures under baseline and previous follow-up are 2016 results.
- Nutrition beneficiaries: Although it was not initially planned, micronutrients were distributed to children 6-23 months in areas covered by the home grown school feeding programme as per the donor's request to contribute to fight against malnutrition. It is now formalized under the ICSP.
- Planning figures: Following data adjustment in the corporate system that still had to be done at the time of the publication, the correct number that should have been reflected for planned figure under FFA (SO3 Activiy1) is 60,000.

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	250,708	274,292	525,000	301,027	313,789	614,816	120.1%	114.4%	117.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary)	202,000	198,000	400,000	235,368	227,955	463,323	116.5%	115.1%	115.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera)	19,188	45,812	65,000	30,041	49,057	79,098	156.6%	107.1%	121.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an)	29,520	30,480	60,000	35,618	36,777	72,395	120.7%	120.7%	120.7%
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	202,000	198,000	400,000	235,368	227,955	463,323	116.5%	115.1%	115.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	202,000	198,000	400,000	235,368	227,955	463,323	116.5%	115.1%	115.8%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									

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)
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	19,188	19,812	39,000	30,041	31,023	61,064	156.6%	156.6%	156.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	26,000	26,000	-	18,034	18,034	-	69.4%	69.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	19,188	45,812	65,000	30,041	49,057	79,098	156.6%	107.1%	121.7%
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	5,220	5,400	10,620	6,298	6,516	12,814	120.7%	120.7%	120.7%
Children (5-18 years)	11,160	11,880	23,040	13,465	14,334	27,799	120.7%	120.7%	120.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	13,140	13,200	26,340	15,855	15,927	31,782	120.7%	120.7%	120.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	29,520	30,480	60,000	35,618	36,777	72,395	120.7%	120.7%	120.7%

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)
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School Feeding (on-site)	400,000	-	400,000	463,323	-	463,323	115.8%	-	115.8%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	65,000	-	65,000	63,730	-	63,730	98.0%	-	98.0%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	-	-	-	15,368	-	15,368	-	-	-
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	40,000	40,000	-	72,395	72,395	-	181.0%	181.0%

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)
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School Feeding (on-site)	400,000	-	400,000	463,323	-	463,323	115.8%	-	115.8%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	65,000	-	65,000	63,730	-	63,730	98.0%	-	98.0%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	-	-	-	15,368	-	15,368	-	-	-
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	8,000	8,000	-	14,479	14,479	-	181.0%	181.0%

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)
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	5,050	4,950	10,000	3,907	3,784	7,691	77.4%	76.4%	76.9%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	196,950	193,050	390,000	231,461	224,171	455,632	117.5%	116.1%	116.8%
Total participants	202,000	198,000	400,000	235,368	227,955	463,323	116.5%	115.1%	115.8%
Total beneficiaries	202,000	198,000	400,000	235,368	227,955	463,323	116.5%	115.1%	115.8%
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,000	4,000	8,000	7,239	7,240	14,479	181.0%	181.0%	181.0%
Total participants	4,000	4,000	8,000	7,239	7,240	14,479	181.0%	181.0%	181.0%
Total beneficiaries	19,680	20,320	40,000	35,618	36,777	72,395	181.0%	181.0%	181.0%

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)
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	19,188	19,812	39,000	22,482	23,214	45,696	117.2%	117.2%	117.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	26,000	26,000	-	18,034	18,034	-	69.4%	69.4%
Total beneficiaries	19,188	45,812	65,000	22,482	41,248	63,730	117.2%	90.0%	98.0%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	7,561	7,807	15,368	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	7,561	7,807	15,368	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Resources management reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Resources management reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Resources management reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Resources management</i>	=70.00	84.00	92.00	98.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Resources management report, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Resources management reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Resources management reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Resources management</i>	=20.00	17.00	21.00	12.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Process monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Process monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Process monitoring</i>	>6.00	5.30	10.00	29.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Process Monitoring</i>	>6.00	5.07	9.00	29.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Process Monitoring</i>	>6.00	5.45	11.00	29.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>KARUSI PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.11, WFP followup study, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	>66.00	81.00	85.00	70.21
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KARUSI PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP followup survey, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	81.00	49.00	122.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>KARUSI PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP follow up Study, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, Baseline study, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final Evaluation</i>	>70.00	19.30	0.30	7.20
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
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				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation study</i>	=4.00	20.00	-	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and final evaluation studies, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation study</i>	=9.60	48.00	-	36.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and final evaluation, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation study</i>	=4.80	24.00	-	7.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and final evaluation study, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation study</i>	=3.80	19.00	-	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and final evaluation study, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation study</i>	=10.80	54.00	-	52.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	=9.20	46.00	-	35.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation study</i>	>6.00	4.96	-	5.12
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and Followup studies, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation</i>	>6.00	4.80	-	5.26
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation study</i>	>6.00	5.01	-	5.11
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and final evaluation studies, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	<14.80	19.00	-	17.60
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<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: 2017.11, WFP survey, Followup study</i>	<3.71	3.71	5.00	9.58
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>FFA COMMUNITIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline and followup studies, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Baseline study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Final evaluation</i>	>80.00	32.00	-	63.00
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>FFA SITES, Project End Target: 2016.05, Baseline and followup</i>	=60.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
SO4: Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	-	384	-
Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	250	189	75.6%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	250	189	75.6%
Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	10,000	10,900	109.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	50,000	46,231	92.5%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	-	6	-
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	4,200	5,281	125.7%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of institution stoves distributed	item	900	-	-
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	100	166	166.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	650	1,118	172.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	-	538	-
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	500	1,011	202.2%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	42	32	76.2%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	65,000	70,000	107.7%
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	96	-	-
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	54	-	-
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	145	207	142.8%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Metric Tons of briquettes distributed	Mt	4,433,000	691,000	15.6%
Number of compost pits created	item	7,621	12,783	167.7%
Number of family gardens established	garden	8,229	6,453	78.4%
Number of institution stoves distributed	item	65,000	31,000	47.7%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	3,107	6,624	213.2%
Number of school gardens established	garden	560	149	26.6%
Number of tree seedlings planted for agroforestry purposes	tree seedling	700,000	1,471,468	210.2%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	item	65,000	31,811	48.9%
SO3: School Feeding (on-site)				
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	-	14	-
Number of school gardens established	garden	-	700	-
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	-	638	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	90.00	100.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>30.00	24.00	7.00	23.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	40.00	91.00	74.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	<20.00	10.00	2.00	3.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARUSI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KARUSI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=30.00	7.00	-	30.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=60.00	91.00	-	67.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=10.00	2.00	-	3.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.05, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	60.00	78.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	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
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	95.00	100.00	-
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KARUSI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=90.00	10.00	79.00	45.50
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KARUSI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=100.00	96.00	99.70	100.00
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
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: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	79.00	-	89.00
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: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=100.00	99.70	-	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary		
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</i>	=300,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera		
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, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=69,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=1.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
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>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>81,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BURUNDI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2.00	2.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>2.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BURUNDI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Burundi	BDI-C-00010-01	Beans	-	893
Burundi	BDI-C-00010-01	Iodised Salt	-	90
Burundi	BDI-C-00010-01	Vegetable Oil	-	150
Burundi	BDI-C-00011-01	Maize	-	1,655
Burundi	BDI-C-00011-01	Salt - Iodized	-	60
Burundi	BDI-C-00011-01	Vegetable Oil	-	139
European Commission	EEC-C-00621-01	Beans	-	200
European Commission	EEC-C-00621-01	Maize	-	1,404
European Commission	EEC-C-00621-01	Milk - Uht	-	70
European Commission	EEC-C-00621-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	171
European Commission	EEC-C-00621-01	Sugar	-	45
European Commission	EEC-C-00621-01	Uht Milk	-	70
European Commission	EEC-C-00621-01	Vegetable Oil	-	86
Germany	GER-C-00568-01	Maize	-	483
Germany	GER-C-00568-01	Vegetable Oil	-	42
Monaco	MNC-C-00012-03	Beans	-	96
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Maize	-	1,291
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Vegetable Oil	-	161
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-01	Beans	-	370
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-01	Iodised Salt	-	30

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-01	Maize	-	2,258
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-01	Vegetable Oil	-	45
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-02	Beans	-	570
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-02	Beans - Mixed	-	347
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-02	Rice	-	1,755
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-03	Maize	-	4,002
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-03	Salt - Iodized	-	60
Netherlands	NET-C-00121-03	Vegetable Oil	-	237
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-03	Maize	-	327
Private Donors	WPD-C-04008-01	Beans	-	165
Private Donors	WPD-C-04008-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	75
Private Donors	WPD-C-04008-01	Maize	-	218
Private Donors	WPD-C-04008-01	Vegetable Oil	-	27
		Total	-	17,592