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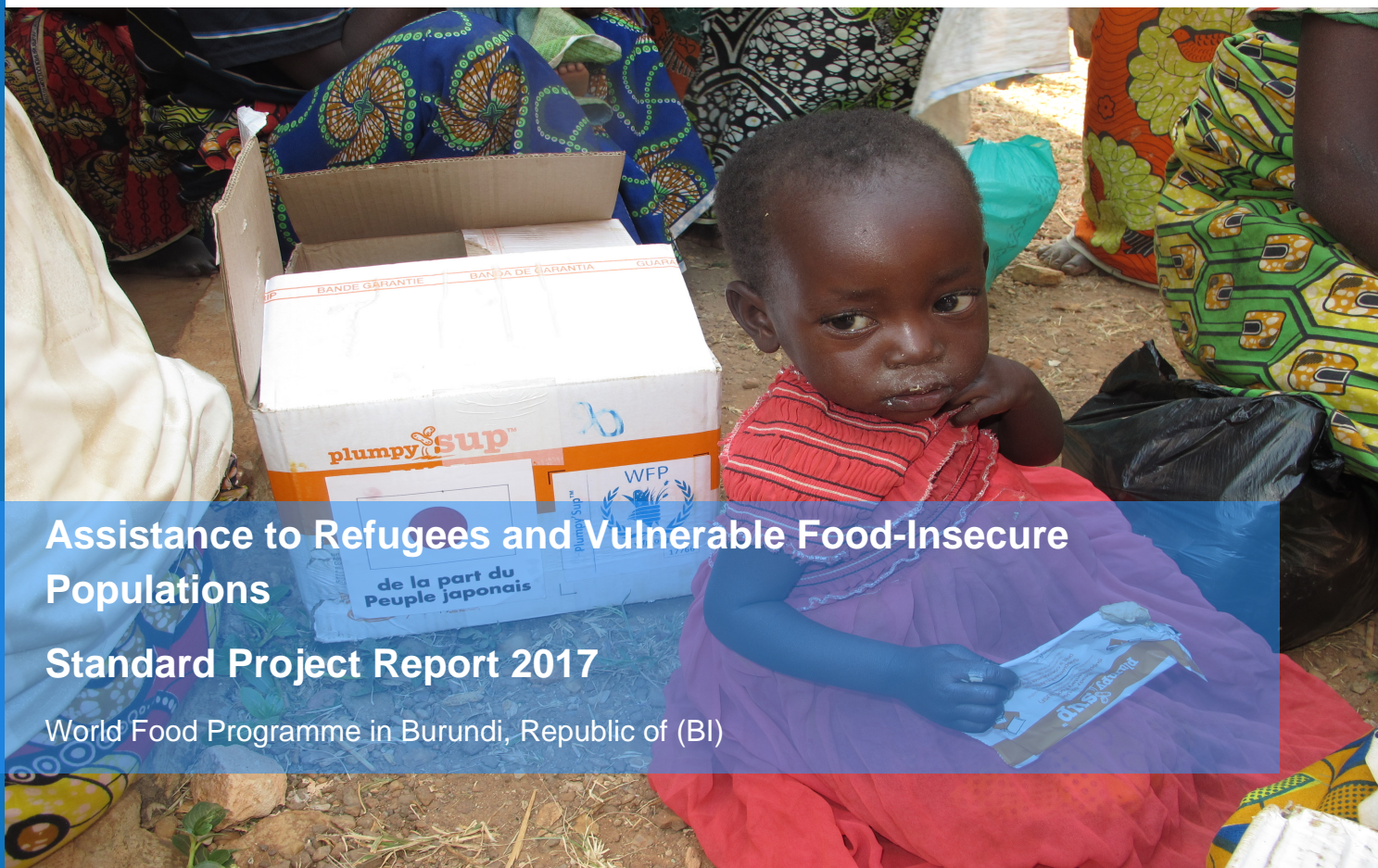
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Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Burundi, Republic of (BI)



World Food Programme

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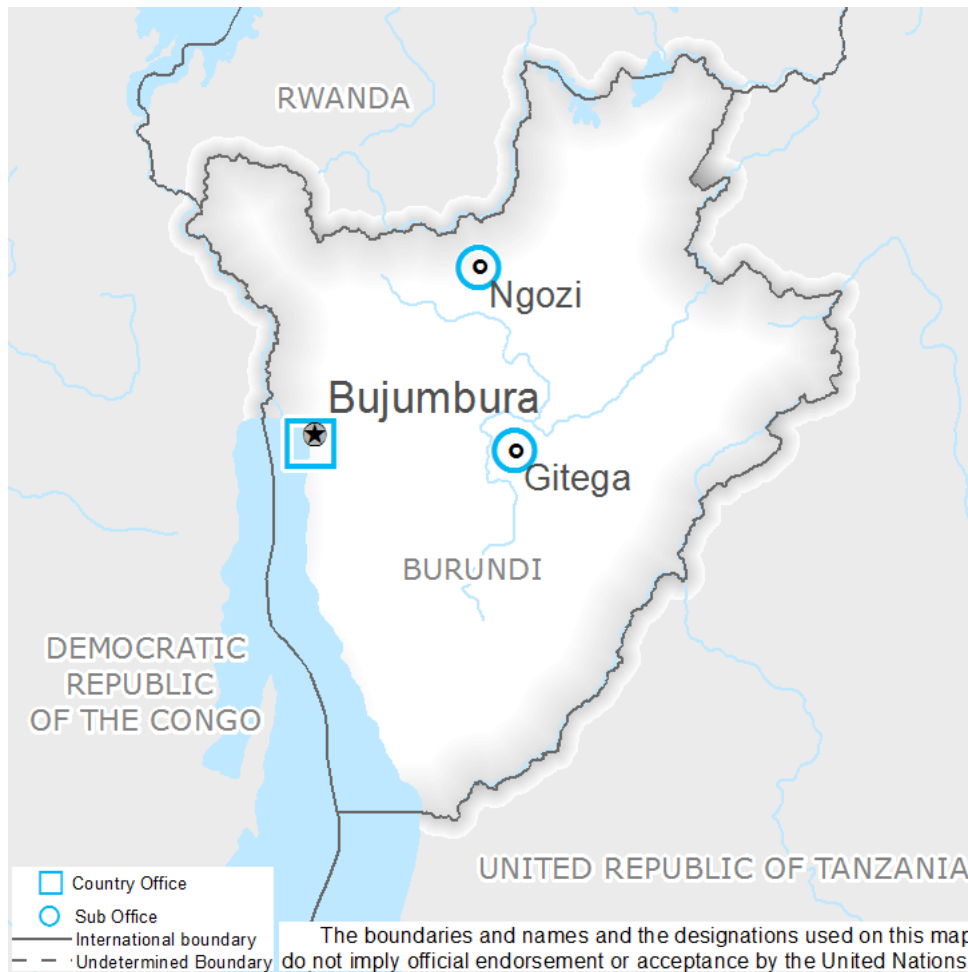
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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.

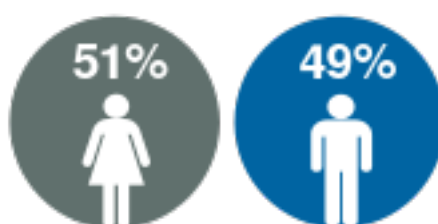
Digital Transformation driven by IT resource optimization, Business efficiency and IT Security improvement has been the main focus of the Country Office IT Unit in 2017, along with increased Interagency Partnership in IT and Telecoms. Business transformation in alignment with corporate and Country Office 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 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity 1: Targeted food distribution (TFD) to poor and food insecure households.

WFP collaborated with the Burundian Red Cross (BRC) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) to provide life-saving food assistance to vulnerable food insecure households in Bubanza, Bujumbura, Cankuzo, Kirundo, Karusi, Muyinga and Rumonge provinces. The results of the Integrated Food Security Phases Classification (IPC) conducted in April 2017 guided the geographic targeting of the assisted populations. According to this IPC, 2.56 million people were estimated to be in IPC Phases 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency). Factors of food insecurity mainly included climatic shocks and the degradation of economic conditions. As available resources were limited, the country office prioritized the most vulnerable using criteria which include landless households without other income sources, people with disabilities, elderly, orphans, old people without assistance, child and women-headed households, and IDPs. Beneficiary identification used a community participatory approach and beneficiary lists were publicly validated. Due to the limited resources, only 10 percent of the 2.56 people in need were reached by WFP assistance. The household food ration consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt. Cash-based transfers (CBT) planned under this activity could not be implemented due to lack of resources. The Burundian Red Cross (BRC) was selected to collaborate with WFP on this activity for its long experience in the implementation of general food distributions in the humanitarian context. ADRA worked with WFP on food distribution to schoolchildren in most food-insecure areas of Bubanza province where the NGO was providing education support. In fact, due to acute food insecurity that was prevailing in some areas of Bubanza, schoolchildren in some schools which were not covered by WFP's school feeding programme were deserting schools to join those assisted by WFP. In order to stop the migration, the latter agreed to temporarily provide food support to those children, in cooperation with ADRA. The partnership was very beneficial for WFP as the NGO used its own resources to implement the distributions.

Activity 2: Food assistance for Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres

Refugees were assisted using a combination of in-kind food distribution and cash-based transfers (CBT). Food assistance provided included cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. In order to diversify the diet, and reduce the resale and exchange of food, WFP provided a cash transfer of USD 3 per person per month, from January to May, for the purchase of fresh foods. This amount was deducted from the monthly value of the voucher. The ration was also complemented with SuperCereal in order to meet nutritional needs of the refugees, particularly children and pregnant and lactating women. In January and February, assistance was provided using the CBT modality. Since March, the country office in cooperation with UNHCR shifted the modality of assistance from voucher transfer to in-kind food distributions. The change was dictated by the scarcity of food stuffs in markets in a period of aggravated food insecurity. In May, following a break in the pipeline, the distribution of SuperCereal was suspended. It was reinstated in September when new resources became available. In June, lack of resources resulted in the interruption of the distribution of cash for fresh food. The provision of this assistance was possible thanks to a strong and active partnership. Through a tripartite agreement with WFP, UNHCR and CARITAS Burundi, CARITAS Burundi distributed vouchers and SuperCereal in refugee camps and supervised activities. While CARITAS Burundi was responsible for refugees in camps, the Burundi Red Cross provided food to asylum seekers in Cishemere transit center (North West of Burundi bordering Democratic Republic of the Congo).

The *Banque Commerciale du Burundi* (BANCOBU) was the main financial service provider delivering cash to refugees in the four camps for the purchase of fresh foods. It was selected as the best service provider in the local banking landscape, for its expertise and its decentralized agencies.

The National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA), an institution attached to the Ministry of Interior, was responsible for overseeing the overall functions of the camps and protection aspects, and managed the refugee feedback and complaints mechanism. ONPRA used smartphones provided by WFP to collect and send beneficiary complaints to an online database controlled by WFP for complaints follow-up. WFP trained ONPRA's staff in the use of smartphones for data collection.

UNHCR worked with ONPRA for the management of refugee camps and protection of refugees, and provided non-food items (NFIs).

Activity 3: Food assistance for Burundian returnees

Following the President of Burundi's call for return in Tanzania and a tripartite high-level dialogue (Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR) held in Dar-Es-Salaam in August 2017, a resolution was officially signed to allow the refugees to voluntarily return to Burundi based on safety and dignity principles. The repatriation started in September. In partnership with CARITAS-Burundi and International Rescue Committee (IRC), WFP provided food assistance to the returnees in the form of hot meals upon arrival at transit centres, and a three-month return food package to facilitate re-integration into the community. The ration consisted of cereals, pulses, SuperCereal, and oil. While IRC distributed the hot meals at transit centres, CARITAS-Burundi distributed the return food package. These NGOs were selected for their proven experience in assistance provision to displaced people.

Activity 4: Institutional feeding

Beneficiaries of this activity included vulnerable people living in facilities managed by charity organizations or hospitals as well as women and girls seeking refuge from gender-based violence. The continuation of this activity in 2017 was motivated by the delay in the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy. Beneficiaries were given cereals, pulses and oil. To implement this activity, WFP relied on Diocesan Organizations for Development, and the Ministry of Human Rights, Gender and Social Affairs. These institutions worked with WFP as umbrella partners, which enabled WFP Burundi to reduce the number of partners from sixty charity institutions hosting the assisted people to seven. The partnership proved to be beneficial to WFP since partners agreed to provide free supervision, and monitor the implementation of WFP activities in the many charity institutions under their supervision.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies***Outcome 2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children*****Activity 1: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition**

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition is part of the Supplementary Feeding Programme for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months, in accordance with the National Protocol for Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition validated in October 2014 with the participation of WFP-Burundi. The activity is implemented in 150 health centers in the provinces of Cankuzo (29), Kirundo (42), Ngozi (45) and Rutana (34). The choice of these provinces was motivated by a prevalence of global acute malnutrition higher than or equal to 10 percent, or between 5 and 9 percent with aggravating factors such as food insecurity, morbidity, displacement and population density as evidenced by the results of studies such as the 2014 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and the April 2016 Emergency Food Security Analysis (EFSA). Results of the latter study showed a significant deterioration of the food and nutritional security following the then prevailing socio-political crisis, associated in some areas, with crop losses due to the El Nino phenomenon that continues to affect people's access to food and basic services.

While moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months were given a daily ration of 92 grams of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF), pregnant and lactating women received 250 grams of Fortified Blended Food (FBF) daily. Beneficiaries were admitted in the programme after a thorough screening confirmed they fulfilled established criteria.

WFP implemented treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in partnership with the Ministry of Health through its health centers. The partnership between WFP and Ministry of Health included programme implementation and capacity strengthening activities. Training workshops on the implementation of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Protocol were organized in the targeted provinces for 4,558 heads of health districts, provincial health offices, health care providers, heads of health centres, community health workers, health promotion technicians, nutrition focal points and health information systems technicians. The country office also provided Provincial health offices, health districts and health centers with equipment including amongst others 3,610 mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes, 427 community health worker kits, and 12 laptops.

The Ministry of Health played an important role in the implementation of the activity not only through the expertise of its staff, but also financially. While WFP supported inputs distribution costs, the Ministry of Health provided salaries for the staff involved in the activity and covered storage costs.

Activity 2: Prevention of acute malnutrition

Households with children 6-23 months received plumpy doz for the prevention of acute malnutrition during the lean period in Kirundo province. The operation was implemented in partnership with the Kirundo Provincial health Office. The government health entity was chosen for its first role in health activities in the province, and its capacity in ensuring sustainability of malnutrition prevention interventions through community-based behaviour change

communication.

Activity 3: Food assistance for assets (FFA)

Food-assistance-for-assets was carried out in different parts of the country depending on food insecurity and vulnerability of populations. In January and February, reforestation activities were implemented around refugee camps in Ruyigi and Cankuzo with the supervision of Food for the Hungry (FH). The two provinces were among the most food-insecure in the eastern part of the country, as evidenced by the July 2017 IPC. Cash-based transfers modality was used. The objective was to improve the food security situation of host communities who were more food-insecure compared to that of refugees, thus fostering good relations and peace between both communities. In addition, the project aimed to restore the forest cover on bare hills in deforested areas. The cash participants received was used to meet household's immediate food needs and improve their livelihoods. Between February and July, WFP worked with a local NGO (ADIC) to rehabilitate marshlands and feeder roads in Cendajuru commune of Cankuzo province, using cash-based transfers. The local NGO, ADIC, was selected for its knowledge of the field of operation and its long expertise in the implementation of FFA activities. For those activities using cash-based transfers modality, a local commercial bank, BANCOBU, served as WFP's service provider for cash distribution.

Food-assistance-for-assets activities using in-kind food transfer were also implemented in Rutana, Makamba, Bururi, and Bujumbura provinces between January and March, in cooperation with the local NGO, FLORESTA-BURUNDI. Activities included the rehabilitation of feeder roads for access to social services, tree seedlings production for reforestation, and the installation of firewalls to protect a forest against bush fire. Participants received a household ration made of 360 grams of cereals, 120 grams of pulses, 25 grams of vegetable oil and 5 grams of salt per day and per person. FLORESTA-BURUNDI coordinated the implementation of activities. It was involved in beneficiary targeting and registration, validating of beneficiary lists, setting up food management committees, supervising and monitoring activities during implementation, food distribution and reporting.

The identification of these activities used community-based participatory programming (CBPP) whereby the communities in the targeted areas decided which activities were the most beneficial for them. In order to ensure good quality and sustainability of the assets to be created, WFP collaborated with qualified partners and used the expertise the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's technicians. Geographical targeting was informed by food insecurity and emergency situation, and beneficiary selection was based on vulnerability criteria. Beneficiary targeting included a session on sensitizing about women active participation, with WFP's objective of reaching 60 percent women participation. The elderly and the disabled in the targeted areas received free assistance.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity 1: Targeted food distribution (TFD) to poor and food insecure households.

Food assistance provided to the vulnerable populations in the targeted areas in Bubanza, Bujumbura, Cankuzo, Kirundo, Karusi, Muyinga and Rumonge provinces allowed to alleviate acute hunger in a period of acute food insecurity. Most vulnerable groups including women-headed households were prioritized. In a context of increased needs and scarcity of resources, WFP was obliged to reduce the ration provided and prioritize the most vulnerable and food-insecure households. Between February and May, the ration provided was reduced by half, and during the September - November lean season, WFP reduced both the ration and the number of targeted beneficiaries. This is the reason why the assistance provided could not reduce the proportion of food-insecure households to the target set. The planned cash-based transfers planned under this activity could not be implemented for lack of funding.

Activity 2: Food assistance for Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres

Food assistance for refugees was prioritized and refugees received their daily ration in a timely manner, using a combination of in-kind food distribution and cash-based transfers (CBT). For the assistance to reach the household, WFP ensured that the food and or the cash were collected by women. Starting in March, due to resource constraints coupled with market uncertainty, the country office shifted from CBT to in-kind food distribution. While CBT was planned for six months, it was implemented only for two months, which explains the very low percentage of value voucher transferred. For the same reason, the distribution of cash for fresh food could not continue starting in June. It is worth noting that the most important CBT achievement (appearing in the CBT distribution table) was made under cash-for-assets. The distribution of Supercereal, which complemented the rations, was also suspended in May following a break in the pipeline. The combination of all these factors resulted in the resurgence of the sale of part of food assistance and subsequent deterioration of the diet diversity and quality of food intake. WFP is

preparing to implement a market assessment and an in-kind versus CBT cost-efficiency and effectiveness study, whose results will inform the decision to resume CBT in refugee camps if resources allow.

Activity 3: Food assistance for Burundian returnees

Although repatriation was not planned in 2017, the country office managed to deliver timely lifesaving food assistance to Burundian refugees returning from Tanzania since September 2017. As agreed with WFP-Tanzania, the country office aligned the ration to that previously provided in Tanzania, i.e, 75 percent of full ration. They received a hot meal in transit centers, and a three-month dry ration to help them reintegrate their communities. To ensure timely delivery, WFP used existing stock pending availability of resources. Since the repatriation started towards the end of 2017, WFP is planning to measure the outcomes of assistance in 2018 through a post-distribution monitoring exercise.

Activity 4: Institutional feeding

Food assistance provided to this category of vulnerable people hosted in charity institutions acted as a social safety net and met the beneficiaries' daily food needs. Food security indicators were not measured because of the short planned time frame for the implementation of this activity, after which a complete handover to the government should have followed. The short time frame would have not allowed WFP to measure any significant changes/ results.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome 2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity 1: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition

The nutritional assistance provided for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was commendable for improving the nutritional status of moderately malnourished beneficiaries. This is evidenced by the patients' recovery rate, which largely surpassed the set target, and a mortality rate approaching zero in areas covered by the programme.

Activity 2: Prevention of acute malnutrition

Although it was not initially planned, blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of acute malnutrition was implemented in Kirundo province during the lean season of the first half of 2017 (March-April) and in December. The operation could not cover the three-month lean period of the second half of the year for lack of sufficient resources. The implementation of the intervention in Kirundo was decided after results of the screening of acute malnutrition implemented in December 2016 showed a global acute malnutrition prevalence above 10 percent in the province. Despite the limited resources, the operation was successful. According to Kirundo Provincial health Office's monitoring report, the intervention covered 74 percent of the eligible population, and 72 percent received and adequately used the distributed ready-to-use supplementary food.

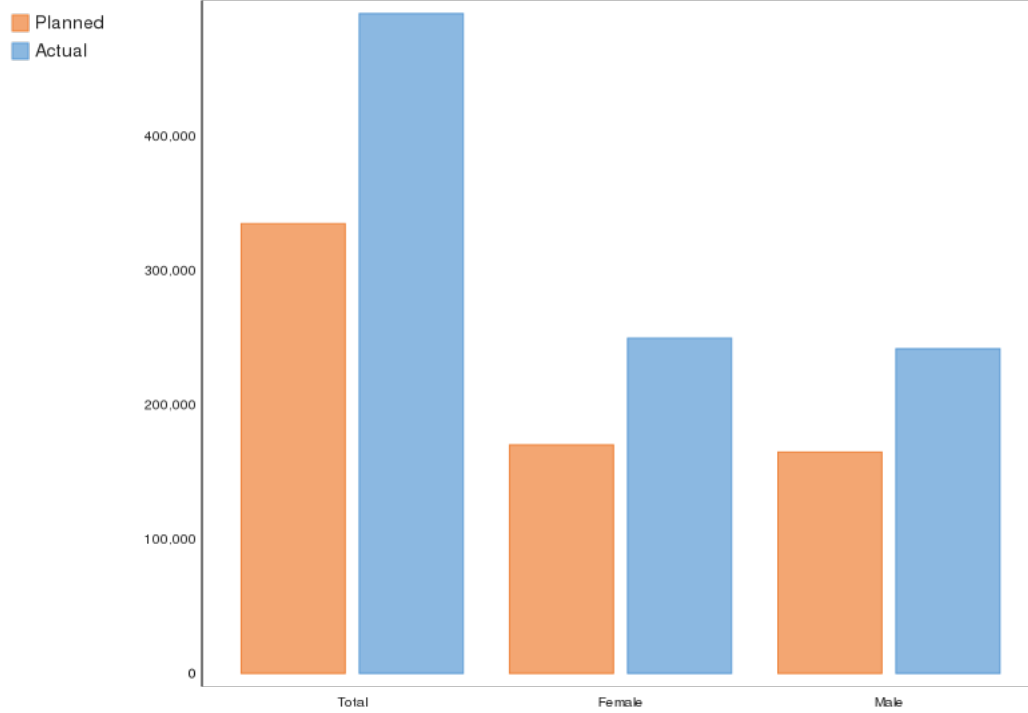
Activity 3: Food assistance for assets (FFA)

Food assistance provided through the implementation of food assistance for assets activities allowed to alleviate acute hunger among the assisted vulnerable households and improve their livelihoods.

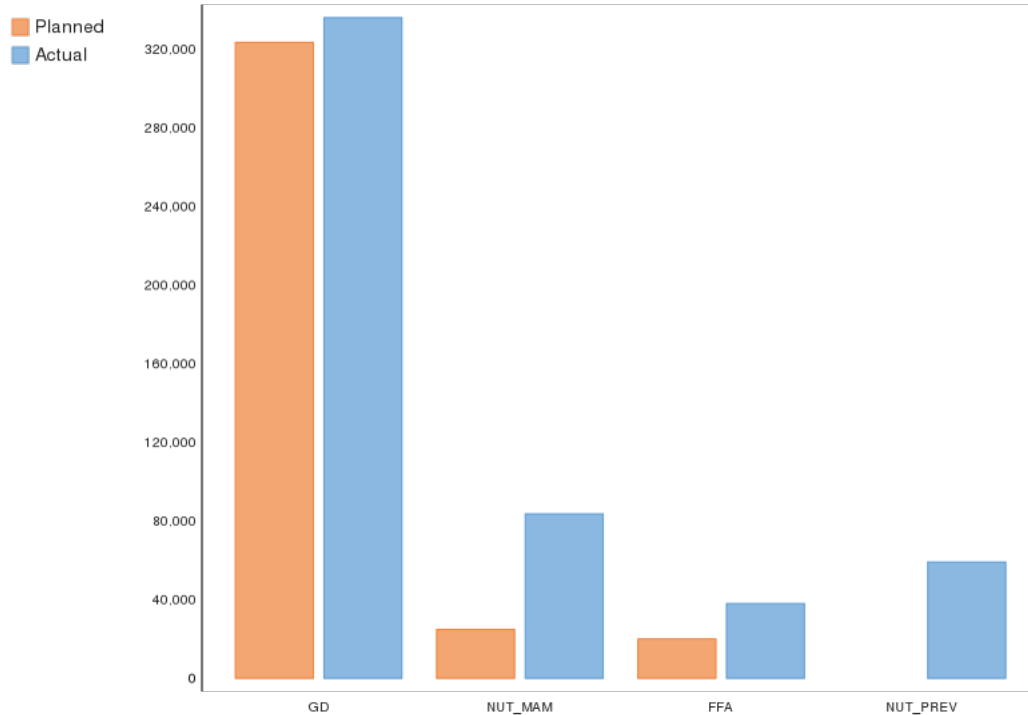
The interventions implemented around the refugee camps (Ruyigi and Cankuzo) and in Rutana, Makamba, Bururi, and Bujumbura provinces were extensions of the previous projects whose implementation had started towards the end of year 2016. The extension allowed, amongst others, the planting of tree seedlings, which had been produced in 2016. The rehabilitation of two feeder roads within the framework of the joint WFP/FAO project was commended by local administration and the beneficiaries as it improved access to two main health centers (Twinkwavu and Muyaga), and connection between the provincial office and Cendajuru commune. They also improved access to Twinkwavu and Cendajuru markets.

The effect of these interventions on beneficiaries could not be measured since the projects were very short (two months).

Annual Project Beneficiaries

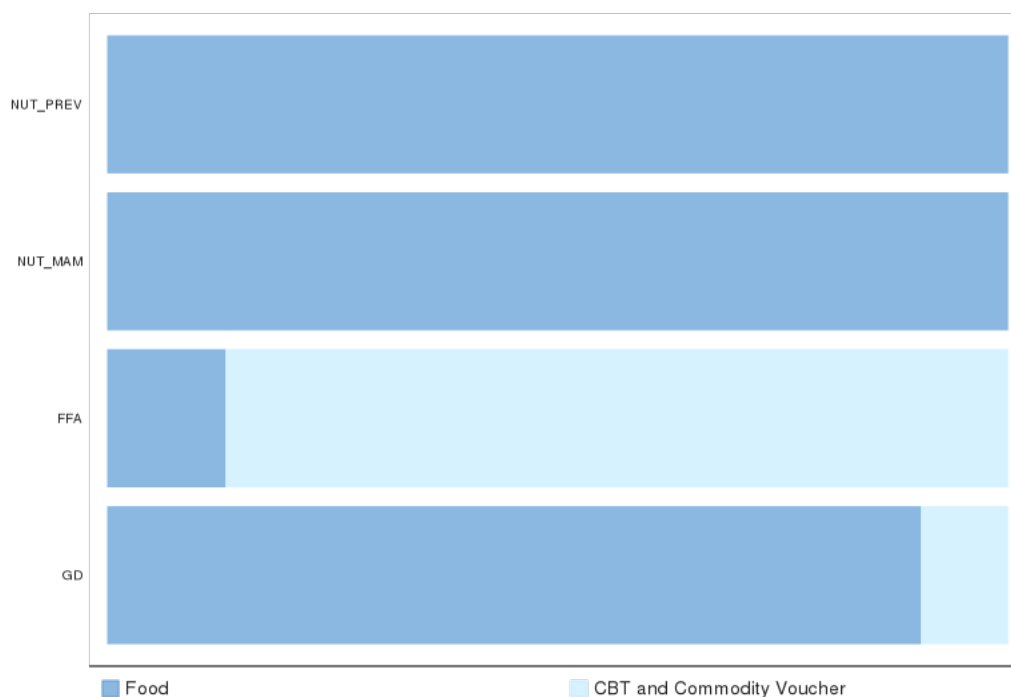


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	3,195	2,916	91.3%
Corn Soya Blend	1,132	904	79.9%
Iodised Salt	133	99	74.1%
Maize	8,489	2,715	32.0%
Maize Meal	1,096	4,051	369.5%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	114	544	478.5%
Sugar	42	11	26.0%
Vegetable Oil	729	446	61.2%
Total	14,930	11,685	78.3%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,431,000	1,082,983	75.7%
Value Voucher	5,270,850	549,929	10.4%
Total	6,701,850	1,632,912	24.4%

Performance Monitoring

Based on the Monitoring and Evaluation Standard Operating Procedures, the country office developed a monitoring plan for 2017, which guided monthly monitoring activities. The plan details the frequency of monitoring visits at project sites, surveys and the kind of surveys to be undertaken. Using the ONA database, a process monitoring tool, the data collected are analyzed and the main observations and recommendations are recorded in a monthly bulletin and shared with management for decision making. The Programme Unit also holds monthly M&E meetings to discuss the M&E findings.

Data collection tools include questionnaires encoded in smartphones. The use of new technologies significantly saves time as the data collected are automatically sent into the database for analysis and visualization, while reducing errors that come from manual data entry. With the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET), output data are available online and can be viewed remotely.

Monitoring activities are carried out jointly with some cooperating partners. Regular monitoring allowed WFP to quickly detect shortcomings and gaps, and take corrective measures.

During the development and implementation of the monitoring plan, efforts were made to mainstream gender in monitoring activities. For instance, the 2017 monitoring plan outlined that 60 percent of enumerators recruited for surveys had to be female. Furthermore, 57 percent of WFP monitoring assistants were female, and the country office is committed to increase the percentage in future recruitments.

WFP, cooperating partners and local administration participated in an exercise to establish baseline data. Analysis and reporting was carried out by WFP. With ONA database, monitoring activities were captured monthly by activity type. In 2017, 95 percent of planned monitoring visits were carried out at project sites (with a focus on refugee camps and health centres), compared to 91.4 percent in 2016.

The main limitation was linked to a shift in the modality of assistance for refugees which is likely to confound results and make it difficult to make comparisons of outcome indicators. In fact, while the first post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was done when refugees were assisted using cash-based and food vouchers transfers, the follow-up PDM was conducted when the country office had shifted to in-kind food transfer due to resource constraints.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Burundi, women represented 55.2 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 represent 14.5 percent against 85.5 percent in political sector, 29.1 percent against 70.9 percent in economic sector, and 42.2 percent against 57.8 percent in 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 on the house and farming, and the money earned by men sometimes do not reach the household. Gender disparities continue to affect households' food security.

In 2017, WFP moved up the gear in its support to reduce gender inequalities, to ensure they do not impede on the outcome of WFP's assistance to vulnerable populations. 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 capturing SADD, gender analysis training for VAM and M&E staff. The CFM Inter-Agency Helpdesk for Refugees in Burundi Standard Operating Procedures provides guidelines on how to engage beneficiaries, and conducive feedback environment for women and men; all supply chain agreements include WFP commitments to gender balanced participation and have this year achieved 30 percent millers' women, four women retailers for the CBT. In addition, 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 have established guidelines for achieving gender equality. Furthermore, WFP is currently applying affirmative action to bridge the gender staffing gap.

The effort to engage a Gender and Protection Officer to strengthen aspects of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment shows the importance given in Burundi country office to the topic.

WFP also doubled efforts to sensitize its cooperating partners on the importance of considering gender disparities and the need to apply WFP rules in this regard. In refugee camps, post-distribution monitoring showed that women outnumbered men in leadership positions in project management committees, and all women project management committee members were trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution. However, the proportion of households' beneficiaries where woman and man decide together over the use of assistance decreased while woman's decision increased compared to last year. The limited use of CBT in 2017 is behind this change since man usually leaves the woman to decide on utilization of received in-kind food.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to mainstream protection across its operations and avoid exposing beneficiaries to harm that may be linked to food assistance. Under targeted general food distributions, prior to starting the interventions, WFP and partner convened a meeting for local authorities and community leaders to present the project and gain local administration and community involvement. Proper sensitization about the project started with beneficiary targeting whereby communities were informed about eligibility criteria and entitlements, dates and distribution sites. Targeting involved local administration and community representatives, and culminated with a public validation of the list of selected beneficiaries to ensure impartial access to assistance.

In refugee camps, information on beneficiaries 'entitlement suffered an incident in December 2017, whereby following a pipeline break in maize meal, Supercereal was distributed as a replacement without enough information on the change in the commodity due to lack of time.

To ensure protection of beneficiaries, staff from the cooperating partner in charge of targeting were sensitized on how to integrate safety and dignity concerns at distribution sites. At the targeting stage, community representatives involved in beneficiary registration were sensitized on sexual exploitation and abuse issues and informed that WFP and partners will pursue any violations. Similar sessions were regularly held for refugee representatives and staff from UNHCR and the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless working in the refugee camps.

The main protection challenge faced for targeted distributions was the difficulty in selecting the most vulnerable in a context of widespread food insecurity, generalized vulnerability and scarcity of resources. In refugee camps, the break in Fortified Blended Food supply and return to in-kind food distributions because of funding shortfalls for cash-based transfers provoked a tense atmosphere among refugees who threatened to leave the camps for other countries, including Tanzania and Uganda. WFP jointly with UNHCR, ONPRA and the cooperating partners quickly organized a campaign to further explain the prevailing resource constraints and protection risks to which they would be exposed if they left the camps. The campaign eased the tension and the situation stabilized.

The feedback and complaints mechanism has been integrated in food assistance implementation as a tool to improve accountability to the people WFP serves. Feedback and complaints desks were set up in each food distribution site to handle any complaints. However, according to a post-distribution monitoring report implemented in Cankuzo, beneficiaries lacked enough information on this mechanism and thus, did not use it effectively. The report recommended capacity strengthening of the cooperating partner in this regard and an enhanced monitoring of its implementation in all food assistance provision activities.

Security was ensured by government police at distribution sites and WFP and the cooperating partner ensured that distributions finish early enough to allow beneficiaries to travel back home before nightfall. No security incidents associated with WFP assistance were reported.

Strengthening the capacity of local first responders - Burundi Red Cross

WFP implements the new capacity strengthening partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross

In 2017, WFP and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched a two-year joint capacity strengthening initiative for the Burundi Red Cross Society (BRCS). The overall objective is to enhance the capacity of the local Red Cross Society to effectively prepare and respond to emergencies and support Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 in Burundi. WFP is working to strengthen the position of BRCS as an increasingly robust local institution and key stakeholder in national responses to play a key role the government with United Nations agencies playing a supporting role.

Burundi is one of four countries in the new capacity strengthening partnership between IFRC and WFP. As part of this initiative, IFRC and WFP will invest in the capacity of Red Cross/ Red Crescent Societies in Burundi, Dominican Republic, Pakistan and Sudan, and increase collaboration between the two organizations at a global level.

The BRCS has many comparative advantages distinctive to local and national responders. These include 1) a strong understanding of local risks, vulnerabilities, needs, culture and political realities 2) the ability to deliver rapid response in light of its proximity to affected communities, 3) trust, acceptance, and access to affected people, 4) a permanent presence that allows for significant learning and consistency of support. However, given the current situation in Burundi, BRCS requested the IFRC and WFP to invest jointly in its capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and support long-term development in the country, in line with the priorities of the BRCS' Strategic Plan.

The BRCS, IFRC and WFP identified the following demand-driven programmatic areas for capacity strengthening of the national society: a) community-based early warning systems, b) in-kind food assistance for emergency preparedness and response, c) cash-based assistance, and d) supply chain management. In addition, IFRC and WFP will support BRCS' institutional capacities in a sustainable manner. Investments will serve to enhance the reach and quality of programmes, and the sustainability of the national society over a two-year pilot period and beyond.

The joint initiative is based on lessons from previous collaboration between the BRCS, IFRC and WFP as well as recommendations of a 2016 evaluation of the BRCS' "Model Household Approach," the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification of the BRCS, and a 2016 evaluation of WFP's Country Portfolio in Burundi. The initiative also aimed to inform development of the 2018-2021 Strategic Plan for the BRCS and the 2018-2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan for WFP. Finally, the project plans to build upon the capacity strengthening activities of other humanitarian and development actors in Burundi, such as participating National Societies and UN Agencies, and to be closely coordinated with key government stakeholders and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Management.

Project implementation started in 2017 with training on cash-based transfers fundamentals and nutrition sensitive programming held in Bujumbura with about 25 participants from the BRCS and other partners. The multi-stakeholder training will be followed by a simulation exercise delivered in a training of trainers model to cover both the foundations of Cash-based Transfers (CBT) and specific programmatic, financial, IT and supply chain aspects of CBT interventions. More specifically, WFP and the IFRC will provide advice on developing a cash pilot in one district that can be replicated in others.

In addition, mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) surveys are done in collaboration with the BRCS. Early warning information is collected through calls to Red Cross volunteers in 55 communes. Information includes: main food and income sources, food prices, progress of the agricultural season and shocks affecting household food security.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Didier Bukuru.

Child eating ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) provided by WFP under the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment project in Cankuzo province

Explanatory notes:

- Number of beneficiaries under Institutional feeding are captured under "Residents" category.
- Results: Figures appearing in the result table under GD SITES KIRUNDO are 2016 results. GD implemented in Kirundo in 2017 is reported under GD AREAS along with other provinces where GD was implemented.
- Gender & Protection/AAP cross-cutting indicators: Figures appearing under KARUSI Food for Assets and KIRUNDO GD are 2016 results. No FFA was implemented in Karusi in 2017.

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	164,739	170,095	334,834	241,687	249,548	491,235	146.7%	146.7%	146.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	29,131	30,135	59,266	42,737	44,211	86,948	146.7%	146.7%	146.7%
Children (5-18 years)	62,279	66,297	128,576	91,370	97,265	188,635	146.7%	146.7%	146.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	73,329	73,663	146,992	107,580	108,072	215,652	146.7%	146.7%	146.7%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	16,276	16,805	33,081	19,335	19,964	39,299	118.8%	118.8%	118.8%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	-	-	4,834	4,991	9,825	-	-	-
Returnees	-	-	-	7,251	7,486	14,737	-	-	-
Residents	148,462	153,291	301,753	210,268	217,106	427,374	141.6%	141.6%	141.6%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	293,500	63,500	323,500	336,063	36,021	336,063	114.5%	56.7%	103.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	33,035	38,035	50.0%	330.4%	190.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	24,834	-	24,834	83,656	-	83,656	336.9%	-	336.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	59,139	-	59,139	-	-	-

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)
General Distribution (GD)	101,500	39,500	107,500	117,650	36,021	117,650	115.9%	91.2%	109.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	6,607	7,607	50.0%	330.4%	190.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	24,834	-	24,834	83,656	-	83,656	336.9%	-	336.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	59,139	-	59,139	-	-	-

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	52,891	54,609	107,500	57,883	59,767	117,650	109.4%	109.4%	109.4%
Total participants	52,891	54,609	107,500	57,883	59,767	117,650	109.4%	109.4%	109.4%
Total beneficiaries	159,163	164,337	323,500	165,342	170,721	336,063	103.9%	103.9%	103.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,803	3,804	7,607	190.2%	190.2%	190.2%
Total participants	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,803	3,804	7,607	190.2%	190.2%	190.2%
Total beneficiaries	9,840	10,160	20,000	18,714	19,321	38,035	190.2%	190.2%	190.2%

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	4,534	4,574	9,108	21,076	21,268	42,344	464.8%	465.0%	464.9%
Children (24-59 months)	2,226	2,404	4,630	10,346	11,177	21,523	464.8%	464.9%	464.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	11,096	11,096	-	19,789	19,789	-	178.3%	178.3%
Total beneficiaries	6,760	18,074	24,834	31,422	52,234	83,656	464.8%	289.0%	336.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	19,516	19,693	39,209	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	-	-	-	9,581	10,349	19,930	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	29,097	30,042	59,139	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.76	13.80	-	8.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.16	15.80	-	10.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.34	11.70	-	7.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GD AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	4.58	-	4.55
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>GD AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	4.58	-	4.59
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>GD AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	4.57	-	4.51
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GD AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=14.00	17.40	-	16.66
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.26	11.30	32.20	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.00	10.00	37.50	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.20	6.00	25.30	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	3.30	3.95	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	3.30	3.86	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	3.33	4.08	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=14.00	15.00	18.79	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=0.00	1.00	1.10	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=0.00	0.34	2.10	2.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=0.00	0.57	0.50	1.50
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	4.30	5.15	4.67
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	4.30	5.04	4.70
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	4.30	5.21	4.63
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=9.00	9.50	14.61	13.58
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Focus Group discussions, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, Focus Group discussion</i>	=2.60	2.20	-	-
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=4.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=9.60	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=1.00	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=3.00	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=2.20	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=7.20	-	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=6.00	-	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.04, Baseline and followup</i>	=6.00	-	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=6.00	-	-	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=16.00	-	-	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=16.00	-	-	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Technical review</i>	=16.00	-	-	-
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM</i>	=35.00	-	-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Reports</i>	=90.00	88.00	93.30	94.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Reports</i>	=0.20	0.30	0.20	0.10
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Reports</i>	=10.00	4.00	2.10	1.60
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Reports</i>	=5.00	7.70	4.30	3.60
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Reports</i>	>66.00	69.00	-	80.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	200	200	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest protected	Ha	910	436	47.9%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	568	689	121.3%
Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated	Km	30	52	172.0%
Number of compost pits created	item	6,720	6,707	99.8%
Number of family gardens established	garden	3,360	3,347	99.6%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	1,960	3,363	171.6%
Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated	unit	700,000	583,000	83.3%
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	99	183	184.8%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	20,000	20,000	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	34.00	54.04	33.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	0.00	18.87	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=65.00	46.00	42.68	64.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=65.00	0.00	72.33	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=5.00	2.00	3.28	3.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	0.00	8.80	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	-	50.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	70.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	60.00	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
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: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	100.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	0.00	60.00	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

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>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=70.00	81.50	80.60	40.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	21.80	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	99.50	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	0.00	89.10	-

Partnership Indicators

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>BURUNDI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=140,000.00	-
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>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
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
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), 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
Canada	CAN-C-00546-11	Beans	-	107
Canada	CAN-C-00546-11	Iodised Salt	-	30
Canada	CAN-C-00546-11	Maize	-	318
Canada	CAN-C-00546-11	Vegetable Oil	-	50
Japan	JPN-C-00529-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	182
Japan	JPN-C-00529-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	221
Mexico	MEX-C-00011-01	Maize	-	171
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	100
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	397
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	78
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	90
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	175
UN CERF	001-C-01549-01	Beans	-	372
UN CERF	001-C-01549-01	Iodised Salt	-	28
UN CERF	001-C-01549-01	Maize	-	1,300
UN CERF	001-C-01549-01	Vegetable Oil	-	113
USA	USA-C-01087-06	Beans	1,000	-
USA	USA-C-01087-06	Corn Soya Blend	670	-
USA	USA-C-01087-06	Maize Meal	2,760	-
USA	USA-C-01087-06	Vegetable Oil	200	-
USA	USA-C-01312-01	Beans	-	850
USA	USA-C-01312-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	650
USA	USA-C-01312-01	Maize	-	2,100
USA	USA-C-01312-01	Vegetable Oil	-	184
USA	USA-C-01312-02	Beans - Mixed	-	162
USA	USA-C-01312-02	Maize	-	808
USA	USA-C-01312-02	Vegetable Oil	-	120
		Total	4,630	8,606