

SAVING
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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Burundi (2011-2018)

Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Burundi, Republic of (BI)

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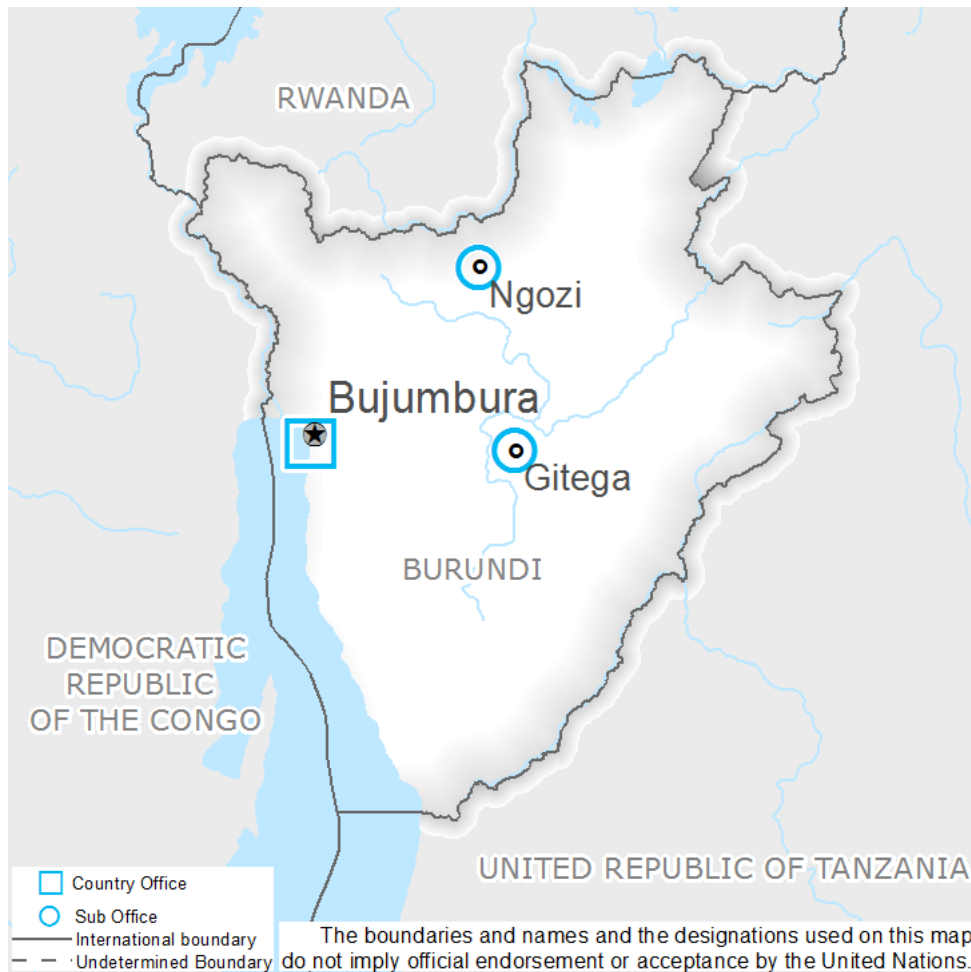
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

The year 2018 marked an important turning point for WFP-Burundi with the adoption of the new corporate programming approach through the Integrated Road Map. As Burundi was not yet ready for a Country Strategic Plan, WFP Burundi adopted a three-year (2018-2020) Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) set to start on 1 April 2018. The then ongoing projects, a Protracted and Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200655) and a Country Programme (CP 200119) due to end on 31 December 2017 were extended for three months (January-March) as a transition period to ICSP programming. One of the commendable achievements was the efficient organization of a successful transition to the ICSP. The country started preparations for the ICSP in 2016 with a country portfolio evaluation, followed by consultations with the Government of Burundi, local donors and key partners. From December 2017 to January 2018, the Country Office presented a final draft to the government, donors and other partners in the country.

This continuous dialogue of partners was key to the success of this transition and the production of a good quality project document, which was approved by the Executive Board on 28 February 2018.

In January 2018 WFP, in collaboration with partners, provided timely response during the sudden influx of Congolese refugees fleeing conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). They received timely food assistance in transit centres as well as refugee camps, thus increasing the proportion of households consuming appropriate food by 8 percent between August and November 2018. The Burundian refugees returning through voluntary repatriation from Tanzania to Burundi were also assisted upon arrival at transit centres, and with a three-month food return package to help them reintegrate their communities. To ensure an effective reintegration

and social cohesion, WFP provided food assistance to food-insecure host communities during lean seasons.

Another important achievement is the integration of stunting prevention and community-based treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in the same areas of Gitega province, to optimize effectiveness. The intervention using Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) to complement Supplementary Nutritious Foods (SNF) distributed to beneficiaries is the first of its kind and its results will inform scale up in other regions. Other MAM treatment activities managed to keep the patients' recovery rate well above the set target and the mortality rate approaching zero in the four targeted provinces.

High-level advocacy and awareness raising against stunting in Burundi was strengthened. The high-level mission of Princess Sarah Zeid in May was a key milestone in the process of stimulating a national dialogue on nutrition at the highest levels. The strengthened advocacy resulted in the involvement of the Second Vice-president and the First Lady in the campaign against stunting.

The Home Grown School Feeding programme was extended to more schools, increasing assisted schoolchildren by 30 percent. The associated Purchase-For-Progress injected over USD 2 million into the local economy. With a view to contributing towards school feeding programme ownership by local authorities, WFP successfully supported the development of a national school feeding policy approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2018.

In preparation for asset creation activities, the Country Office updated available information on seasonal livelihood programming in Gitega and Karusi in June and trained staff on the new Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) guidelines and tools aligned with the new corporate result framework. A regional FFA workshop was also organized in Burundi and the Country Office hosted two staff from South Sudan and Uganda under an exchange programme for FFA experiential learning. WFP also received support from headquarters to set up and use Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS) technology to monitor the long-term and large-scale landscape impact of its FFA.

WFP explored alternative supply chain corridors to enhance efficiencies and cost effectiveness. In this regard, WFP tested the Southern Corridor Zambia-Burundi for dispatching WFP cargo in the region; WFP was able to purchase 5,000 metric tons (mt) from Zambia. In addition, WFP worked with the Government of Burundi and other development partners, including the World Bank, on an Integrated Lake Tanganyika Transport Corridor Programme aimed at revitalizing the Lake Tanganyika trade corridor between Southern and Eastern Africa with the Port of Bujumbura as a central transit hub for other WFP operations in the region. WFP conducted a study to inform the status of the Lake Tanganyika corridor. The findings of the study were shared with stakeholders and attracted donors' attention for further collaboration with WFP on rehabilitation of the corridor. The revitalization of Lake Tanganyika corridor will allow a reduction of transport costs by 20 percent and reduction of lead-time by more than 8 weeks for international purchases.

WFP also took the lead in providing logistic support in Ebola Virus Disease the preparedness response. The country office hired a full-time logistics expert for the Ebola response who is installing the necessary facilities for prevention and response, should the disease spread from DRC.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 185 out of 189 on the Human Development Index (HDI) with over 65 percent of the population living under the national poverty line of USD1.90 per day. The country is the 9th most food insecure in the world, sharing similar levels of food insecurity with Somalia, according to the 2018 World Food Security Report. Over 90 percent of the population are dependent on agriculture as their main source of income, although agricultural productivity and access to arable land are very low. 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 km². The high population density as well as the ongoing influx of returnees and refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) contributes to competition and disputes over scarce natural resources. 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 exports. Despite this, the right of women to inherit land still faces the triple barriers of demography, tradition and the law. In spite of efforts made by the Government of Burundi to improve women's representation at all levels of decision-making, gender disparities remain very real in Burundian society.

An economic recession continues to afflict the country because of several reasons including: a fragile political environment, the suspension of direct budget support from donors due to the current socio-political context, and deterioration of macro economic conditions necessary for the private sector to function. Reduced foreign currency reserves are significantly restricting imports, especially for fuel and medicine. Burundi's preparedness for emergencies and crises is extremely low and the country lacks the capacity to cope with severe shocks such as droughts, epidemics and floods, which often claim lives, undermine livelihoods and may lead to displacements.

Despite notable improvements in the security situation in the country, more than 350,000 Burundians are still in exile in neighbouring countries. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has also recorded high numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), estimated at 140,000 in December 2018, 77 percent of whom were displaced by natural disasters. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), indicate that the situation in the country is calm but fragile. There are reports of human rights violations and hate-speech incidents against opposition figures. In addition, the Government's crackdown on International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) in October 2018 was perceived as an attempt to control the actions of international NGOs and silence dissent in the country.

Following a Tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the governments of Burundi and Tanzania signed on 30 August 2017 to facilitate voluntary returns, around 60,000 Burundian refugees returned to Burundi by the end of December 2018. According to UNHCR predictions, 116,000 Burundian refugees are expected to return to Burundi in 2019. 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. So far, except for food assistance provided by WFP in the form of cooked food and a three-month package, no re-integration package exists for returnees despite the fact that they require a longer period of life-saving and integration interventions because they are destitute. The WFP three-month return package does not last more than one month because food is shared with host communities, leaving the returnees with huge food deficits. The plight of returnees is aggravated by the high food insecurity among their host communities.

As of 31 December 2018, the country hosts more than 43,600 Congolese refugees in five camps, who fled insecurity mainly in eastern DR Congo. The security situation in the Kivu region in the eastern region of the DRC is still unpredictable. Repatriation of Congolese refugees in Burundi is unlikely to take place over the coming years because of continuing insecurity in the DRC, and the recent outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD).

Preliminary findings of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in December 2018 indicate significant improvements since the last JAM in 2014. The introduction of cash transfers, expansion of food fairs using food vouchers and the supplementation of the ration with SuperCereal to improve its nutrient value impacted positively on the quality of life, food security and the nutrition status of refugees. Cash-Based Transfers (CBTs) have enabled households to purchase fresh vegetables and meat/fish in addition to providing multiple food choices, varieties and enhanced access to more kcal per month than the in-kind food basket. Consequently, acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months reduced from an average of 4.4 percent in 2013 to 2.5 percent across all camps by 2017 while anaemia prevalence went down from 35.1 percent to 23.4 percent in the same period. Only stunting among children aged 6-23 months increased slightly to an average of 43.4 percent from 41.4 percent, except in Musasa Camp, where the reduction was from 39 percent in 2013 to 37.5 percent in 2017. However, these developments have been disrupted by funding challenges in 2017 and 2018 that saw the suspension of CBTs and exclusion of SuperCereal in rations, effectively reducing the food basket caloric value from 2,120 kcal to 1,932 kcal. Consequently, refugee households have experienced an overall reduction in food consumption scores, a reduction in their dietary diversity scores while the prevalence of stunting among children went up in three out of four camps and remains in the World Health Organization's (WHO) 'critical' category.

Overall food security in the country improved slightly in 2018 compared to 2017. The July 2018 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) noted a reduction by 20 percent of the population in crisis and emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) compared to the same period in 2017, thanks to the good performance of agricultural seasons A and B. However, food insecurity persisted in areas seriously hit by March-April climatic shocks (flooding and landslides), particularly in Rumonge and Bujumbura provinces. The IPC conducted during the March-May lean period found 1.37 million food-insecure people (IPC Phase 3) in the country. This number was predicted to increase by 26 percent during the following October-December lean season due to the depletion of food stocks from season B harvest.

Globally, Burundi has the highest level of stunting, with a current prevalence level of 56 percent. According to the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2016/2017), stunting prevalence is above 50 percent in all 18 provinces except for Bujumbura Mairie, with some provinces in the Northeast at over 60 percent. Global Acute Malnutrition (5-8 percent) has been rising over the past few years. Localized surveys have found prevalence levels far higher than 10 percent. The prevalence of anemia among children aged 6-59 months is above 60 percent, exceeding the WHO threshold of 40 percent.

HIV/AIDS remains a challenge in Burundi. Although the national average is low (0.9 percent according to the 2016-2017 Health and Demographic Survey (HDS), higher rates are recorded in urban areas (Bujumbura: 2.6 percent, Gitega: 2.3 percent) and women are more affected than men (1.2 percent for women, and 0.6 percent for men). Monitoring statistics in 2017 show a progressive decrease in prevalence from 1.4 percent in 2010 to 0.9 percent in 2017. The National Programme for the Fight against HIV/AIDS placed in the Ministry of Health closely follows trends of HIV infection in Burundi and works with WHO and other partners to implement preventive actions and facilitate access to anti-retroviral treatment. In rural areas, particularly in food insecure zones, the effect of

anti-retroviral treatment remains limited as the treatment is effective when the patient has appropriate food. According to an Evaluation of Nutritional Status and Vulnerability Profile of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) and Women Under the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) in Burundi, both nutrition and food security remain serious concerns for PLHIV in Burundi. Thirty-one percent of households affected by HIV was found to be food insecure, with five percent classified as severe food insecure. At the same time, both under- and overnutrition are a concern with over 30 percent of PLHIV found to be acutely malnourished, while overweight exceeded 40 percent in women under the PMTCT protocol.

The National Social Protection Policy approved by the Government in April 2011 has not yet been fully implemented in Burundi, and adequate access to social protection continues to be of great concern, especially with the deterioration of the socio-economic situation and budget cuts to basic services. Social protection interventions are largely insufficient to cater for the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population hosted in social institutions offering psychosocial support, vocational training or medical treatment, including facilities managed by charity organizations or hospitals. WFP has been the sector lead for social protection since June 2017 and is working closely with UNICEF and Concern (the co-lead) to support the national strategic plan.

The threat of outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease entering Burundi from neighbouring DRC has prompted the Government of Burundi to request support from relevant stakeholders including WFP for the preparation of an appropriate response. Ebola preparedness activities were placed under the leadership of the Ministry of Health with the support of WHO. WFP is taking the lead in the provision of logistic support and has hired a full-time logistics expert for Ebola response who is installing the necessary facilities for prevention and response at identified entry points along the border with DRC and Rwanda.

The Government of Burundi's efforts to ensure long-term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity challenges in the country are translated into relevant country policies including the Burundi National Development Plan (2018-2027) and the Burundi's Vision 2025. The government has 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-sectoral 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 2012-2018.

Socio-political turmoil in 2015 and the consequent fragile socio-political context in Burundi have delayed the country's development agenda, thus influencing adjustments to WFP's vision in the country. As development of a new poverty reduction strategy paper was postponed, the United Nations Country Team extended the UNDAF until the end of 2018. To align with this timeline, the Country Office extended the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and Country Programme in Burundi until March 2018.

WFP activities are aligned with national food security and nutrition strategies and gender action plan. 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 Feeding programme aligns with the government's reform of the education system. During implementation, WFP works with decentralized structures of 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. As an example, WFP implements School Feeding in close cooperation with the government of Burundi, supporting the government's commitment to take over the programme. The government's strong commitment in this regard is reflected through its sustained financial contribution of some USD 1.5-2 million to the project each year since 2011, the establishment of a national directorate for school feeding within the Ministry of Education, which coordinates all such activities in the country, and the development and recent approval by the Council of Ministers of a National School Feeding Policy, which sets out guiding principles and strategic directions for the project. The government considers the School Feeding programme as the main social protection safety net and priority, as was acknowledged by the Social Protection Working Group led by Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2018, WFP interventions were implemented under a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), a Country Programme (CP) and an Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). The interventions were designed to contribute towards addressing the food security challenges in Burundi, working with various actors in joint efforts to actualize the government's food security and nutrition policies and tools that seek to address humanitarian needs and pursue longer-term objectives addressing root causes of food insecurity. Working within the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, WFP coordinated with other humanitarian stakeholders, leveraging its position as humanitarian sector lead agency. At the same time, the agency brought in innovative actions that contributed to the transition to

socio-economic development.

WFP implemented emergency response and recovery interventions under PRRO 200655, aiming to save lives and prevent acute malnutrition of the most poor and vulnerable populations. Thus, the PRRO targeted poor and food-insecure households affected by shocks (through targeted food distributions), Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres and Burundian returnees from neighbouring countries. It also provided nutrition support to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months, and to prevent acute malnutrition among PLW and children aged 6-23 months in provinces with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates > 10 percent or between 5 - 9 percent with aggravating factors, and vulnerable people hosted in social and charity institutions. The latter included the elderly, chronically ill, street children, people with disabilities and victims of gender-based violence.

WFP pursued longer-term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity through implementation of CP 200119, striving to support vulnerable populations in chronic food and nutrition insecure areas. Beneficiaries included pre- and primary school-going children in the most food insecure provinces and pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months for prevention of stunting. Under the CP, WFP also assisted smallholder farmers through market support. The Home-Grown School Feeding programme took advantage of South-South and triangular cooperation with the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil and other international fora such as the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Tunis in October, which WFP Burundi and Government officials participated in. The Centre of Excellence actively supported the development of the National School Feeding Policy by deploying two experts in this regard. It is preparing to provide similar support for the development of implementation strategy.

WFP provided technical support to the national response to HIV and AIDS through funding from the Unified Budget Results and Accountability (UBRAF). WFP also engaged within the Joint United Nations Programme (UNJNT) of HIV and AIDS advocating for the inclusion of food and nutrition support within the HIV response. In addition, in 2018, WFP Burundi was the sub-recipient of the Global Fund programme (fight AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria) whereas UNDP was the principle recipient. Through a tripartite agreement signed between WFP, UNDP and Burundi Red Cross, which recognizes WFP leading role and expertise in the areas of supply chain, WFP continued to provide supply chain services in the HIV and AIDs nutrition response.

Since 1 April 2018, the country office transitioned to a ICSP, as part of the Integrated Road Map, a new programming approach launched by WFP worldwide. Through the three-year (2018-2020) ICSP, WFP continued to provide food support to refugees in camps and transit centres, IDPs, Burundian returnees, host communities and other acutely food-insecure populations. WFP also assisted school-going children in food-insecure areas and provided nutrition support to children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women, as well as providing technical support to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations. Under the ICSP, WFP endeavored to provide external services to Government, humanitarian, and development partners. In preparation for an eventual spread of EVD virus to Burundi from DRC, WFP Burundi supported the government in establishing preparedness and response activities. WFP took lead in organizing the logistical part of preparedness activities.

The above interventions were aligned with the national Strategic Poverty Reduction Paper second generation and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and contributed to achieve WFP strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4. They also contributed to addressing Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture", and SDG 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development". 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 implementation of the CO Gender Action Plan (2017-2020).

Strategic coordination with UN sister agencies, national and international NGOs and the government was key to the success of these interventions. As an example, effective coordination with UNHCR allowed the efficient provision of assistance to refugees, and collaboration with the International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC), ZOA and *Confederation des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Developpement* (CAPAD) was instrumental in supporting smallholder production in provinces covered by WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding programme. Strategic coordination also included work done with the Government in terms of food security monitoring whereby capacities of government entities involved in the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) were strengthened on tools to use before deployment in the field.

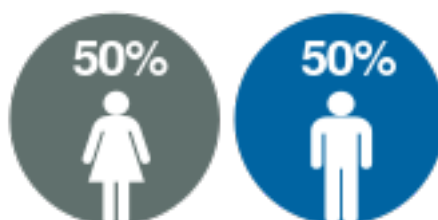
Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The Burundi Country Office (CO) transitioned to the new Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) from April 2018. This transition involved the closure of the PRRO and CP projects so as to adopt the new budget structure. As such, the CO used carryover resources from 2017 contributions to implement the PRRO and CP projects from January to March 2018. For operational and programming purposes, contributions received from January to March 2018 were registered under the ICSP with donors' consent. Towards the end of 2017, careful resource planning was undertaken to ensure a smooth transition of all activities to the ICSP in three months, without the need for additional resources. Overall, available resources allowed WFP to implement planned activities in a relatively satisfactory way, with the exception of Food Assistance for Assets. From January to March 2018, resource mobilization efforts focused on securing enough resources to kick off and sustain the implementation of the ICSP.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	31,081	32,117	63,198
Children (5-18 years)	271,633	265,495	537,128
Adults (18 years plus)	29,634	41,361	70,995
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	332,348	338,973	671,321



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	2,732	217	1,088	52	135	4,225
Single Country PRRO	1,655	132	517	713	27	3,044

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Total Food Distributed in 2018	4,387	349	1,605	766	162	7,269

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	251,939	-	-
Total Distributed in 2018	251,939	-	-

Supply Chain

Throughout 2018, the Supply Chain unit provided logistics and procurement support to WFP's Burundi operations in various areas including mainly transport, cash-based transfers, procurement and service provision.

WFP Supply Chain unit delivered 26,800 metric tons (mt) of food assistance to Final Distribution Points (FDPs) located in close proximity to beneficiaries. The use of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania allowed the reduction of lead times and the timely delivery of food to beneficiaries. Delivery achievement rate was 79.6 percent of the total planned, due to pipeline breaks. WFP Burundi transport capacity comprised of commercial transporters and a WFP-owned fleet of trucks, some of which were leased from the regional fleet in Kampala to boost transport capacity required in-country. To maximize transport efficiency, adequate transport plans were prepared for optimal usage of available transport capacity. WFP's fleet utilization was monitored through the corporate Fleet Management System (FMS) platform. A transport market assessment was also undertaken to help to adopt a strategy to have more commercial transporters committing to transport business with WFP. Assessment of the southern corridor (Zambia corridor) was undertaken and a comprehensive report was produced. That corridor was tested with the purchase of approximately 5,000 mt of maize for Burundi including 530 mt dispatched from Burundi to South Sudan.

Main challenges encountered during the implementation of supply chain-related activities were the poor state of secondary roads which are used to deliver small tonnages to a large number of schools and health centres, coupled with insufficient commercial transport capacity. One of the measures undertaken to mitigate accessibility issues was to organize trans-shipments from trucks to 4x4 pick-ups where road conditions did not allow delivery by trucks. Four small 4x4 trucks and three pick-ups were purchased and deployed in difficult-to-access areas. Roads assessments were conducted and proposals for upgrading roads were prepared.

Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) operations were organized in five refugee camps for four months, where 40 retailers were contracted with a total amount of some USD 1.8 million transferred to beneficiaries through electronic vouchers. An initial assessment was conducted for the potential introduction of CBT operations in school feeding programme by linking smallholder farmers and schools. The assessment will continue in 2019 and the outcome will guide the design of an appropriate retail strategy.

During the reporting period, the Supply Chain unit procured a total of 3,600 mt of assorted commodities comprised of beans, rice and UHT milk from the local market. Local purchases allowed the provision of assistance in a timely manner, while also contributing to the local economy. WFP supply chain also provided support to ongoing capacity strengthening initiatives of local smallholder farmers involved in WFP's smallholder market support by conducting post-harvest management training, and distribution of related equipment including silos, hermetic bags, and tarpaulins. This was aimed at improving post-harvest handling and storage thus contributing to minimal loss across the supply chain cycle and improved food security.

WFP conducted a supply chain milk assessment in 12 milk collection centres installed in Ngozi, Kayanza, Gitega, and Bujumbura provinces by the government project, PRODEFI, supported by IFAD. The objective was to assess the hygiene conditions along the milk value chain in order to improve safety and quality of the milk. The assessment recommended an improvement of hygiene at milk collector levels as well as enhancement of hygiene control measures at the factory level.

The unit also undertook the contracting process for maize meal fortification and put in place quantity and quality control measures. The unit was also responsible for purchasing and delivering micro-nutrients to a miller (MINOLACS) under contract with WFP for maize meal fortification in order to mitigate shortage of the commodity experienced during the previous year. An assessment of middle-sized mills was conducted with the aim to upgrade them and use them for food fortification.

Supply Chain also provided service and capacity strengthening for external partners. Services provided included the provision of fuel to the humanitarian community, and procurement of nutrition inputs on behalf of World Vision International. Capacity strengthening was provided to the Burundi Red Cross on CBT, logistics and supply chain, and community-based early warning systems. The overall objective was to invest in the human and institutional capacity of the Burundian Red Cross in critical emergency preparedness and response to build robust, sustainable national societies capable of leading national responses alongside their governments, with UN agencies playing a supporting role as relevant.

Under the Global Fund programme to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF), a tripartite agreement was signed between WFP, UNDP and Burundi Red Cross. Under this agreement, UNDP is the principal funds recipient channeling funds to WFP; WFP's obligations were to manage food procurement, transport and storage, and the delivery of food to the designated ARV treatment sites in the country. From August to December 2018, WFP delivered 168, 400 mt out of the planned 232,200 mt which was 72 percent of food commodities. The covered area included 161 care sites in 18 provinces comprised of health centers and sites of PLHIV care mainly based in urban areas. Fortified Maize Meal, Beans, vegetable oil and Super Cereal Plus were delivered to four targeted groups. The food commodities were distributed through BRC to 640 PLHIV with Severe Acute Malnutrition; 2,584 PLHIV with Moderate Acute Malnutrition and 917 children under the Prevention of Mother to child Transmission (PMTCT) programme and 949 Women under PMTCT.

In preparation for a possible outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease from neighbouring DRC, WFP, through the supply chain unit, took the lead in providing logistics support. The support consisted of the procurement and installation of shelters (tents and containers) for screening, isolation and treatment at various identified points of entry along the border with DRC and Rwanda and securing storage space and transport capacity for partners. In 2019, WFP will continue supporting the installation of the necessary logistic facility including the construction of a permanent EVD treatment unit and will take part in the organization and implementation of an EVD response simulation exercise.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	400	-	400
Total	400	-	400
Percentage	100.0%	-	

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

Commodity	Total
Maize	4,018
Vegetable Oil	37
Total	4,055

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2018, WFP continued implementing the management response formulated in response to the Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) in 2016. The recommendations of the CPE served as a basis for the development of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which began on 1 April 2018.

A strategic programme review process undertaken in 2017 had recommended a three-month (January-March) extension of the then ending CP 200119 and PRRO 200655 to synchronize with the transition to the new ICSP.

During the three-month transition, WFP maintained the CP and PRRO's 2017 broad objectives. The CP continued to support the Home-Grown School Meals programme and nutrition assistance for the prevention of malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women. As community recovery activities were not adequately funded in 2017, WFP was not able to continue providing support to vulnerable households through Food Assistance for Assets.

The PRRO prioritized the poorest and food-insecure households as an emergency, mainly Internally Displaced People (IDPs) for general food distributions. It continued to cater for Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres, Burundian returnees and vulnerable people hosted in charity institutions and hospitals including the elderly, the chronically ill, street children, people with disabilities. WFP's support to Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children 6-59 months continued only in provinces with Global Acute Malnutrition rates above 10 percent or between 5-9 percent with aggravating factors (Cankuzo, Kirundo, Ngozi and Rutana).

The Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) recommendations guided the formulation of the ICSP. It recommended maintaining the two country strategy priorities -- including Food and Nutrition Security and Emergency Preparedness and Response - in a two-pronged strategic approach, and to include readiness to respond more effectively to current challenges. It also advised to mainstream Capacity Development in the new country strategy plan and operations as a cross-cutting theme. Externally, the CPE recommended strengthening synergies with national strategic partners (Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Solidarity) and UN partners; complemented by institutional advocacy for synergies on key food security issues.

The ICSP focuses on three areas (crisis response, resilience building and root causes) and includes five Strategic Outcomes (SO). In line with the CPE recommendation, four of the five SOs are related to food and nutrition security and emergency preparedness and response. The ICSP implementation arrangement identified capacity strengthening as one of the transfer modalities for activities 3 (emergency preparedness), 5 (school meals), 6 (malnutrition prevention) and 7 (smallholder farmers support). Regarding synergies strengthening, WFP and UNICEF have developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on collaboration in the areas of nutrition, education, supply and planning. In addition, both agencies developed together a more detailed concept note with the aim of increasing advocacy for nutrition and launching a joint initiative to contribute to tackling chronic malnutrition in Burundi. Furthermore, WFP together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other Red Cross partners have invested in strengthening the capacities of the Burundi Red Cross in the areas of: cash-based transfer in emergencies, logistics and supply chain, early warning systems, and in addition to reinforcing its organizational capacities. WFP has taken the lead to reinforce the project through advocacy, reaching out to possible partners (including national Red Cross Societies) and looking for synergies and funding.

The fifth recommendation advocated for the enhancement of the country office's role in nutrition through i) consistent application of WFP Nutrition guidelines and ii) a continuum of care services at health centres and community levels integrating nutrition with access to food; iii) support to the development of a national stunting reduction strategy, while continuing promoting the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, iv) improving M&E analysis of nutrition outcome data and v) advocate to and engage with youths in the prevention of malnutrition.

In response to this recommendation, the country office (CO) systematically applies WFP guidelines in targeting intervention areas, designing programmes, formulating rations and setting indicators and targets. Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities are implemented in provinces where UNICEF supports Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment to ensure a continuum of care. In addition, nutrition activities are integrated with Food Assistance for Assets interventions to tackle underlying causes of undernutrition.

The CO supported this in the following ways : a) WFP supported the Ministry of Health to develop a sectoral national strategy to address malnutrition. Moreover, WFP Burundi took the initiative to launch a joint and comprehensive effort with the Ministry of Health to tackle chronic malnutrition; b) WFP is supporting the SUN movement in development of a national multi-sectoral strategy for nutrition and food security. So far, WFP has helped SUN to develop the main axis of the strategy and has hired a lead consultant to support the process. The CO also collects and analyses on a monthly basis MAM treatment outcomes indicators to monitor programme performance. Stunting prevention outcome indicators are monitored through baseline and end line surveys conducted respectively at the beginning and end of the year.

The CO worked with the Ministry of Education on the development of Nutrition and Hygiene guidelines for school boys and girls, which was launched in December 2018. The document will be used by teachers to engage school-age boys and girls in nutrition sensitization and behaviour change communication.

The implementation of the sixth CPE recommendation on School Feeding has resulted in the approval by the Council of Ministers in November 2018 of a National School Feeding Programme policy ,whose development was supported by WFP.

On another note, on 27 September 2018, the government of Burundi announced the suspension of all international Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) from operating in Burundi. Six INGOs were cooperating partners with WFP. In order to mitigate the impact of this suspension particularly on schoolchildren receiving WFP assistance, WFP immediately took over the delivery of food and worked with the decentralized structures of the Ministry of Education to distribute this assistance in schools.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Outcome 1.1: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity 1: School meal activities

During the reporting period, WFP continued its support to education through the provision of daily nutritious meals to pre-primary and primary school children in seven out of eighteen provinces (Cibitoke, Bujumbura, Bubanza, Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi and Gitega). These provinces were targeted based on the high level of food and nutrition insecurity, low enrollment, retention and completion rates (northern and central Burundi) and the potential of food production (areas in the west). The programme included a component on support to the agricultural market offering market opportunities to smallholder farmers, with the objective of increasing their production and income. In order to maximize effectiveness of the intervention, it was complemented by a package of key essential interventions such as nutrition, health education, water, sanitation, deworming, installation of fuel-efficient stoves and school gardens. WFP, in collaboration with UNFPA and World Vision, implemented a family planning and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and under-nutrition prevention programmes in assisted schools. UNFPA took advantage of established mixed gender youth clubs and used social behavior change communication strategies (for example through theater plays) to promote gender equality, family planning and to sensitize against GBV. Through the same clubs, World Vision sensitized on good nutrition and proper hygiene practices. The integration of nutrition and school feeding activities contributed to strengthened household food and nutrition security. A good example is in Gitega where the school feeding programme covered the same areas as the stunting prevention programme. The ultimate objective was to improve communities access to sufficient nutritious food to allow and create the conditions for children to learn.

Pre-primary and primary school children received daily hot meals consisting of cereals (in the form of fortified maize flour), pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meals were complemented with local vegetables provided by the community or harvested from the school gardens. In Gitega province, the country office continued the distribution of Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk in assisted schools in order to introduce greater dietary diversity into the food basket and improve the nutrition status of students. For environmental protection, WFP continued to support the construction of fuel-efficient stoves in assisted schools. The construction of these stoves is part of a broader Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) project, which aims at addressing challenges related to lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental deterioration in Burundi. To promote hygiene and health, WFP supported the installation of handwashing stations, while the Ministry of Health distributed deworming tablets to students. To ensure proper intake of vitamins and minerals for children, WFP provided assisted schools with locally fortified maize flour. WFP also worked in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the international NGO GVC to develop a nutrition and hygiene guide which will be used by the head teachers to sensitize students on the importance of adequate nutrients, clean water, handwashing and proper sanitation for health.

A strengthened and sustained partnership with the Ministry of Education (with a fully functional National Directorate for School Meals) and local and international NGOs contributed to the success of the school meals programme. Welthungerhilfe implemented the programme in the Kirundo province, mobilizing the community, supervising food preparation, distribution and reporting to WFP.

In the western provinces (Cibitoke, Bubanza and Bujumbura), WFP partnered with the Bubanza Diocesan Development Office for the implementation of the homegrown school feeding programme. It mobilized the communities for more involvement in the programme and supervised food preparation and distribution to children in cooperation with food management committees. It also oversaw the administration of the complementary package which included hygiene and nutrition education activities and installation of kitchen gardens. The latter not only provides complementary food to diversify the ration but also trains children on farming techniques.

The Ministry of Education collaborated with WFP for the implementation of the school feeding programme particularly in Ngozi, Muyinga, and Gitega. This partnership was crucial as it provides a decentralized structure (Provincial Directorates for Education, Communal Directorates for Education) which covers all provinces as well as a primary structure to take over programme implementation following the handover from WFP to the Government. The close proximity of these structures to WFP-assisted schools also facilitated activity organization and community mobilization. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock supported the installation of kitchen gardens in schools. Active involvement of the community was crucial for the success of the programme as community members

including parents prepared the food and contributed vegetables, firewood and water.

The government's strong commitment to a strengthened school feeding programme is reflected through national policy and programme documents. The government sees school feeding as an essential safety net transfer and part of the social protection commitment. This political will is translated into the government's sustained financial contribution of around USD 2 million to the project each year since 2011.

With the objective of reducing cooking times and having a lighter environmental footprint, the construction of cooking stoves in some assisted schools was implemented in partnership with Burundi Quality Stoves (BQS) and *Association Villageoise d'Entraide et de Developpement Communautaire* (AVEDEC) on a contractual basis. In addition to building stoves, BQS also produced briquettes, made of kitchen waste (peels, rinds, husks, etc.), to be used as fuel. Burundi Quality Stoves covered schools in Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura provinces, while AVEDEC built the stoves in Gitega province. Both were chosen based on their local experience in the areas they covered.

Activity 2: Smallholder agricultural market support activities

This activity was implemented in regions covered by the home-grown school feeding programme (Bubanza, Cibitoke, Bujumbura, Muyinga and Kirundo provinces) and in the south (Makamba and Rumonge provinces). These provinces were targeted mainly for their potential for food production and a strong cooperative movement. Supported activities focused on capacity strengthening and supporting smallholder farmers to access markets. Capacity strengthening included the improvement of commodity management, agricultural planning, production cost calculation, financial and administrative management of cooperatives and the provision of equipment for post-harvest losses management. WFP also used this activity to empower women by promoting an increased participation of women in the project.

WFP continued to build on the partnerships that had been established in 2017 for the implementation of these activities. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock was in charge of the identification, coaching and activity monitoring of the cooperatives. Welthungerhilfe, Help Chanel Burundi, and Réseau Burundi 2000 Plus were tasked with building cooperatives' organizational, human and technical capacities. FAO and the International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC) facilitated access to fertilizers and selected seeds and coached the cooperatives on food production; while Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO) connected cooperatives to microfinance institutions. In addition to their expertise, these partners shared part of the implementation costs.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Outcome 2.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity 1: Malnutrition prevention activities

The stunting prevention programme being implemented in Gitega aims to enhance the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) through the provision of complementary food, cash transfers, and social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) activities. This is the first programme of its kind for WFP Burundi in addressing chronic malnutrition using the cash modality. The cash provided was part of the cooperating partner's contribution to the project. Gitega was targeted based on its high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity as well as based on the interest of the donor along with the operational base of WFP. Children received specialized nutritious foods (ready-to-use supplementary food), while PLWs received locally fortified maize flour, oil and sugar. Pregnant adolescent girls also received multiple micronutrients (MMNs) through the health system. As behaviour change communication is critical in tackling chronic malnutrition and addressing the beliefs around food and nutrition, women and men also participated in sensitization sessions on maternal and child nutrition, ante and postnatal care, hygiene and cooking demonstrations.

WFP worked with World Vision International (which has an extensive experience in nutrition and community mobilization) and the Ministry of Health through the Gitega Provincial Health Bureau for the implementation of stunting prevention in Gitega. The latter supervised the distribution of the nutrition inputs while World Vision was responsible for community mobilization and sensitization through SBCC. World Vision contributed to its staff's salaries and project operational costs and implemented complementary activities in the same areas assisted by WFP.

WFP, in cooperation with its partners, also implemented local food fortification as part of WFP's support to the Government for the fight against malnutrition, especially micronutrient deficiencies. This programme was in line with the food fortification law approved in March 2015. Through this intervention, WFP continued to support the production and distribution of fortified maize flour in nutrition and school feeding interventions. In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Health to scale up its home-based fortification intervention in two provinces. Children aged 6-23 months received micronutrient supplements alongside with health, hygiene and nutrition messages.

These activities were implemented in partnership with the NGO GVC, which distributed micronutrient powders and sensitized on infant and young child feeding practices, and the Ministry of Health through the *Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition* (PRONIANUT). The latter brought in resources and expertise of its staff, shared information on micronutrients deficiencies in intervention areas and supervised the distribution of the micronutrient supplements.

Activity 2: Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Capacity strengthening for decentralized structures of the Ministry of Health (provincial health offices, health districts) in stunting prevention had to focus on how to use SBCC and related tools to improve nutrition of communities. The capacities of community-based organizations for tackling malnutrition, such as *Foyers d'apprentissage et de réhabilitation nutritionnelle*, were to be strengthened to address root causes of malnutrition. Due to the short timeframe of implementation of the country programme, these activities could not be implemented during the reporting period.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

Strategic Outcome 4.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity 1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities

Activity 1.1: Support to community recovery and development activities

These activities aimed at improving food security and access to assets in poor rural communities through support for agriculture, training and efficient use of natural resources. Identification of activities was planned to be done at national, provincial and community levels using the 3PA approach, which includes the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the community based participatory planning (CPP). However, due to resource constraints these activities could not be implemented during the reporting period.

Activity 1.2: Improve access to fuel and energy

WFP worked with communities for the production and distribution of community fuel efficient stoves in Cibitoke, Bujumbura and Gitega provinces. The production of community cooking stoves is part of a broader Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) project aimed at addressing lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental deterioration resulting from deforestation in Burundi. The SAFE initiative is a comprehensive response implemented by WFP and its partners to meet the energy needs of vulnerable people, while contributing towards protecting the environment. The project has various complementary activities, including but not limited to the production and training on fuel-efficient stoves production, tree seedling and planting, natural resources management, fuel-efficient cooking and firewood collection practices. The project also reduces the exposure to smoke and the risk of respiratory diseases. In Burundi, cooking is primarily done using a traditional three-stone open fire, which can cause serious health problems from inhaling toxic smoke. The new stoves considerably reduce the quantity of smoke produced. WFP partnered with a local NGO on stoves production and marketing. Stoves were distributed to poor and food-insecure community members including the marginalized Batwa ethnic group, women head of households and the elderly. Participants selected to construct the stoves were chosen based on vulnerability to food insecurity, using local administration and lists were publicly validated. Participants received cash entitlements for their work.

The partnership with local NGOs had been established in 2017 and these organizations had been trained in the construction of community fuel efficient stoves. The selection criteria for these partners was mainly their experience working with rural communities. Specifically, OBEN already had proven experience with stoves production. Action Batwa had proven experience in the implementation of recovery and development activities and the Red Cross had a strong community mobilization capacity. They identified needs based on population density and environment degradation, worked with communities of the targeted areas to identify participants and trained them in the construction of the stoves. They monitored implementation of the project and reported back to WFP.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Outcome 1.1: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity 1: School meal activities

During the reporting period, WFP successfully delivered food and nutrition support to 507 schools. In January, access to some schools became an issue due to severe weather which degraded some access roads. However, the country office managed to deliver the food using light weight vehicles including pick-ups, although some deliveries were delayed. At the end of the reporting period, the number of assisted schoolchildren surpassed the planned

figure, explained by the movement of children leaving non-assisted schools to enroll in assisted schools at the beginning of each school year. As a mitigation measure, WFP decided to extend the school feeding programme to more schools in the following school year 2018-2019. As a solution to the lack of firewood and to protect environment, 302 fuel efficient stoves were constructed in 100 schools. Briquettes made from kitchen waste (peels, rinds, husks, etc.) were used as cooking fuel. Availability of the fuel-efficient stoves reduced fuel needs, increased the number of meals that were served and eased the burden on parents and children who had to search and bring firewood every day. Institutional fuel-efficient cookstoves can save up to 75 percent of fuel compared to traditional stoves.

The Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) implemented in August 2018 revealed that the enrollment rate for the 2018 school year was 26 percent less than the previous year. However this is not an actual overall decrease in enrollment and is explained by the increase in the number of schools assisted.

Activity 2: Smallholder agricultural market support activities

During the first quarter of 2018, smallholder market support activities mainly focused on capacity strengthening to support farmers to access markets. Capacity strengthening focused on the improvement of commodity management, agricultural planning, production cost calculation, financial and administrative management of cooperatives, and the provision of equipment for post-harvest losses management. In total, 286 members of 143 cooperatives located in seven targeted provinces (Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura, Kirundo, Muyinga, Rumonge and Makamba) were trained. Each cooperative was represented by two members, a man and a woman.

The equipment provided to 11,500 households included 1,500 plastic silos, 40,000 post-harvest hermetic bags, and 11,500 drying tarpaulins. After distribution, a training session on the proper utilization of the equipment was organized for the representatives of the cooperatives. The support provided by WFP aimed to ensure that the smallholder farmers produce met the international standards for commercialization so that WFP can purchase part of it to use in its programmes, thus boosting food production and smallholders incomes.

Capacity strengthening in post-harvest management supported by WFP resulted in the adoption of new and effective storage techniques by smallholder farmers, including the use of hermetic bags and silos. Farmers also became effective actors in the agricultural market and improved post-harvest handling techniques and quality. Note that for technical reasons linked to the migration to the ICSP, the country office did not purchase food commodities from local farmers during the reporting period.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Outcome 2.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and school-aged children.

Activity 1: Malnutrition prevention activities

Thanks to the stunting prevention programme implemented in Gitega, the proportion of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet slightly increased in the targeted communities. The 'minimum acceptable diet' indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet. Adherence to the stunting prevention programme by the targeted population was good but the programme coverage remained far below the target set for 2018 because of insufficient resources.

During the reporting period, MINOLACS milling company was contracted by WFP to produce fortified maize flour. The company produced around 515 tons that were distributed to PLW under the stunting prevention programme and served as hot meals to schoolchildren in WFP-assisted schools. Quality control of the fortified flour was undertaken by the Burundi Bureau of Standards and Quality Control (BBN), whose capacity was strengthened by WFP through the provision of equipment to measure vitamins and minerals content in the fortified flour.

WFP scaled up the distribution of micronutrient powders (MNPs) at community level in Bubanza and Bujumbura provinces, as this approach was chosen as the best home fortification during the pilot phase last year. In partnership with the NGO *Groupe de Volontariat Civil* (GVC) and with the participation of community health workers, a ton of MNPs was distributed to 13,000 children aged 6-23 months targeted by the intervention. At the same time, training sessions on the use of MNPs, good hygiene practices and nutrition education sessions were conducted for mothers of children enrolled in the programme. More beneficiaries than planned were covered under the malnutrition prevention activities because the intervention against micronutrient deficiencies had not been initially planned.

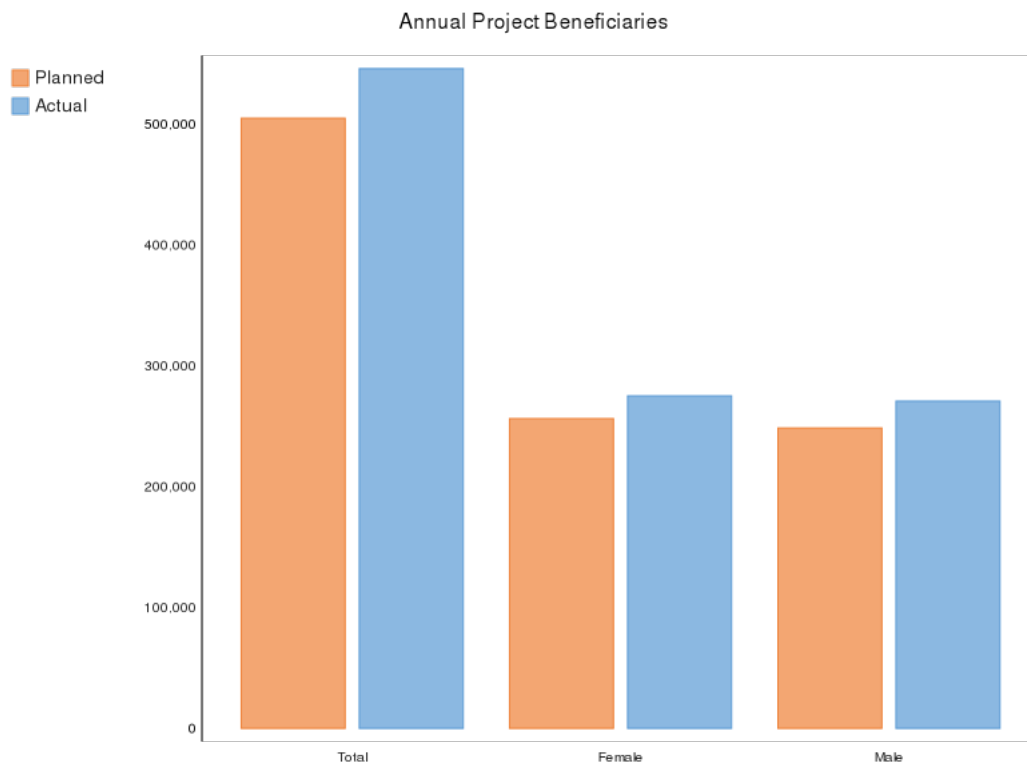
Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

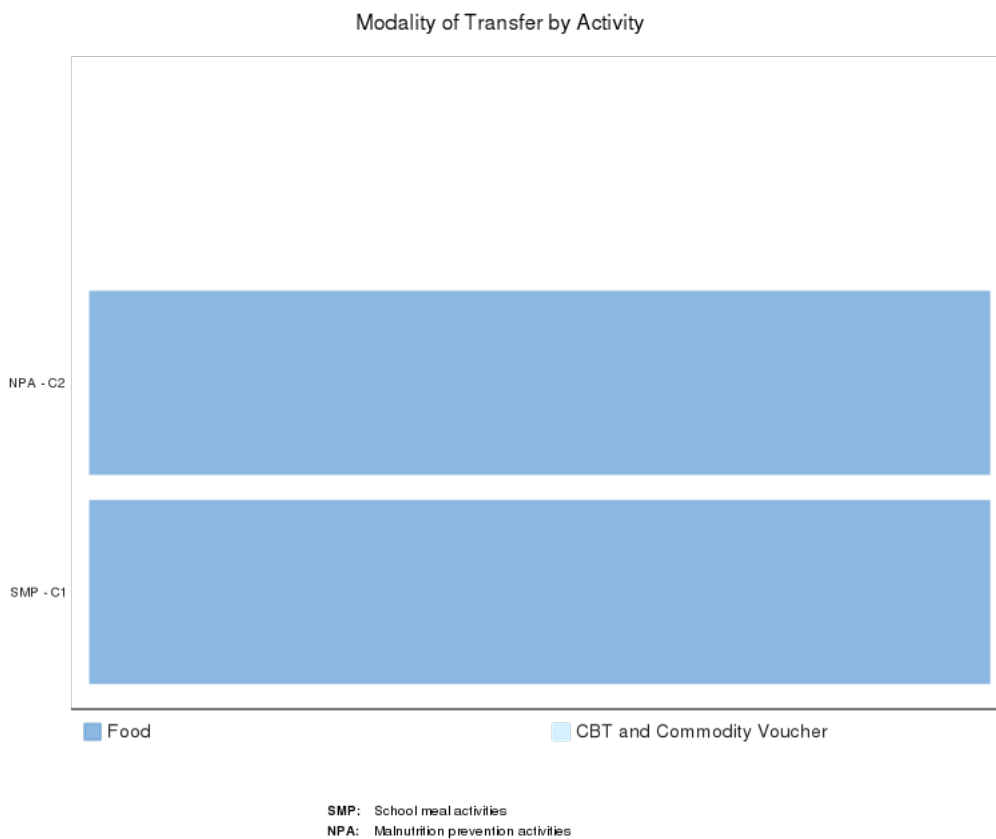
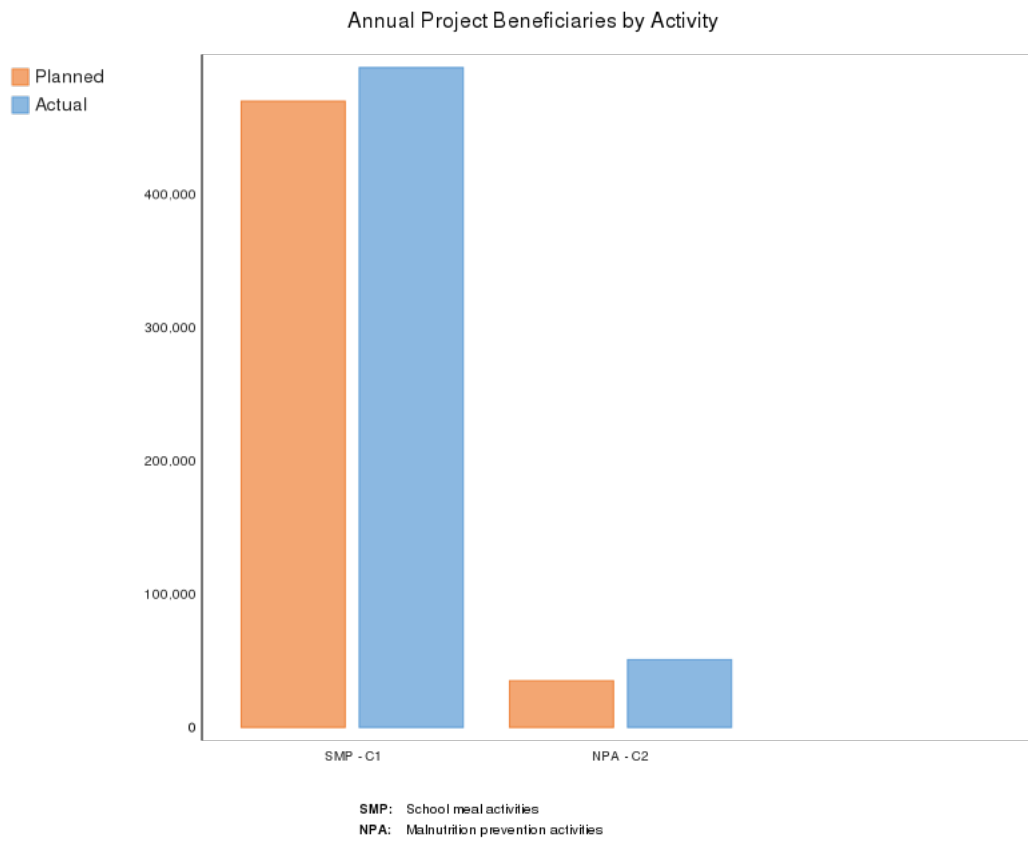
Strategic Outcome 4.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity 1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities

Activity 1.2: Improve access to fuel and energy

WFP-supported production and distribution of household fuel-efficient cooking stoves have been instrumental for both participants and community. In January 2018, over 30,000 households in Cibitoke, Bubanza and Bujumbura used fuel-efficient stoves produced in Cibitoke province between September and December 2017. As per a study conducted in 2017, each household saves around 4.2 mt (47 percent) of firewood when using a fuel-efficient stove, saving around USD 40-50 per year. Women particularly commended the initiative for its varied advantages. In group discussions held by WFP staff at Rushanga production site, women reported that the use of fuel-efficient stoves greatly improved their well-being in many ways. Their homes are no longer smoky and they have more time to look after their children since they are spending less hours travelling long distances to fetch firewood. According to International Lifeline Fund, the household fuel efficient stove reduces CO2 emissions by 2.74 tons annually. Women participants indicated that they were proud to work alongside men and perform some core activities in the production process. Some participants also indicated that they were able to feed their families using the cash they received for their participation in the project. The briquettes used as fuel also had had a positive impact on local waste management and public health. They are made from kitchen waste (peels, rinds, husks, etc.) and their use as fuel meant a reduction in the quantity of waste in garbage dumps.







Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary			
Beans	1,122	1,088	97.0%
Iodised Salt	85	50	58.7%
Maize Meal	4,188	1,637	39.1%
Rice	-	865	-
Uht Milk	-	70	-
Vegetable Oil	282	189	66.9%
Subtotal	5,677	3,898	68.7%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera			
Maize Meal	324	230	71.0%
Micronutrient Powder	-	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	85	52	61.9%
Sugar	20	15	72.0%
Vegetable Oil	41	28	70.3%
Subtotal	469	327	69.6%
Total	6,146	4,225	68.7%

Performance Monitoring

Monitoring activities implemented from January to March 2018 were outlined in a process monitoring plan developed towards the end of 2017, based on country office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan and the Minimum Monitoring Requirements guidelines. The M&E plan details the frequency of monitoring visits at project sites, surveys and the kind of surveys to undertake.

The country office was well resourced to effectively implement monitoring activities. The Programme Unit comprised a monitoring and evaluation sub-unit headed by an international consultant specialized in M&E and staffed with 20 people including an M&E officer and 16 field monitors, two M&E focal points in sub offices and one M&E assistant. The team was enhanced by four interns who dealt with the complaints and feedback mechanism using hotlines installed for refugee assistance. The M&E sub-unit was composed in a gender-responsive way, with 64 percent women.

During the reporting period, 44 percent of primary schools were visited by WFP staff for monitoring purposes, surpassing the target which had been set at 30 percent for that period. During those visits, cases of theft were uncovered and appropriate actions were taken against those involved to prevent similar practices in future. They also allowed flaws in commodity storage and mismanagement at some schools to be addressed. Thanks to these monitoring visits, commodity losses incurred by cooperating partners decreased from 0.9 percent to 0.2 percent between December 2017 and March 2018.

The digitization of data collection and analysis significantly saved time. Data collected in the field using smartphones were sent directly to the ONA database for analysis. Findings were discussed with programme staff implementing projects during a monthly M&E meeting, and observations and recommendations were shared with management for decision-making. For data protection and confidentiality, access to files in ONA is restricted to a number of staff in the country office, with different levels of access. The country office also continued to use COMET

(Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively) which is part of the corporate digitization and makes output data available and remotely visible online.

COMET data update was a tremendous success for the country office. All cooperating partners' food distribution reports were entered into COMET and validated each 10th of the month. This ensured timely data availability for use internally and externally, timely analysis of achievements informing decision-making, thus allowing an improved management of programmes. This was achieved thanks to a rigorous and close follow-up on the deadlines of submission of cooperating partners' food distribution reports. Partners are equitably distributed among field monitors for follow-up on report submission and data entry into COMET. Prior to entry, the quality of data has to be checked by COMET focal points in sub-offices. In line with the country office's Gender Action Plan (2017-2020), WFP made sure that data collected was disaggregated by sex and age. The COMET administrator in the country office coordinated the implementation of COMET standard operating procedures and validated reports data.

Due to limited time and the need to prioritize school feeding, health centers involved in the stunting prevention activities in Gitega could not be visited for monitoring during the reporting period. School feeding was prioritized because of the frequent cases of theft and pipeline breaks in some schools due to difficult access. Food assistance for assets activities were not implemented during the reporting period.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Burundi, women represent around 55 percent of the total labor force. Despite some improvements in women's representation in decision-making positions, women still face many challenges. A research conducted by the National Program of the Public Administration Reform (PNRA) and supported by UNDP in 2017 shows that women only account for the 14.5 percent in the political sector, 29.1 percent in the economic sector, and 42.2 percent in the social sector, making an average of 39.7 percent women against 60.3 percent of men.

Gender disparities are reflected differently according to regions and economic activities. Culturally, men are the head of the households. In regions where contracted labor is the main source of income, women and children engage in household chores and in farming, and the money earned by men sometimes does not reach the household. Gender disparities continue to affect food security.

In 2018, WFP started implementing the series of actions planned in the Gender Action Plan (2017-2020). The VAM and M&E tools and indicators developed in 2017 were reviewed for gender responsiveness, and sex and age disaggregated whenever possible. They were then applied in the March Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) whose results concluded that food insecurity was 1.8 times higher for households headed by women than those headed by men. This conclusion guided targeting for activities planned under the ICSP. In addition, WFP implemented a gender and food security analysis in March 2018, based on the FSMS results. The overall objective of the analysis was to assess the gender dimensions of the food security needs and challenges of men, women, boys and girls living in rural areas in Burundi. The analysis concluded that female, child and elderly headed households were more vulnerable to food insecurity as opposed to male-headed households and those headed by those in the productive age range (18-35 years). These findings will be used to revise WFP's targeting criteria for assistance in 2019.

Gender considerations are taken into account in setting up the school feeding committees at WFP-assisted schools. WFP encourages women to be a part of the canteen management committee with ideally 80 percent women representatives. Traditionally women prepare meals for the household, so they have a considerable amount to contribute regarding preparation and cooking techniques and management of the school canteen.

Concerning women empowerment, the Support to the Agricultural Markets Initiative which started in 2013 in Burundi works with smallholder farmers through farmer organizations (FOs). The small-scale farmers, the majority of whom are women, benefit from access to agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides; as well as ready market through direct procurement of farm produce by WFP. The initiative focuses on women's involvement to ensure they benefit fully from the project. As of February 2018, out of 13,900 members of farmer organizations 6,500 were women (47 percent).

In WFP supply chain agreements, women empowerment efforts include the direct targeting of women to participate in supplying goods and services to WFP. However, this has been slow due, in part, to low economic capacity of women traders to meet WFP quantities and standards. As of February 2018, 30 percent of millers were women, there is only one woman transporter contracted, there are four women retailers for the cash-based transfers (CBT) and out of four millers earmarked for contract with WFP on food fortification initiative, two are women.

Internally, WFP has made efforts to address gender imbalance in staffing. These efforts include making vacancy announcement gender responsive, resulting to the observed increase in the percentage of female staff from 26 percent in 2012 to 35 percent as of February 2018, including a female Country Director.

In addition, WFP partnered with universities in Burundi and offered internships to 15 female students. Further, WFP set up a wellness programme which provides staff facing difficult situations with psychosocial support.

WFP also campaigned against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by organizing sensitization sessions in February and March 2018 for cooperating partners, local committees and WFP staff in Ngozi, Gitega and Bujumbura. The overall objective of the training sessions was for the participants to understand the concept of SEA, its cause, contributing factors and its consequences, and how it hinders WFP's efforts to provide quality assistance to those in need and realize its mandate.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to strengthen protection and accountability to affected populations during the implementation of its programmes. WFP staff took advantage of monitoring visits to hold informative sessions on the school feeding programme, the composition of the rations, the importance of hygiene etc. The cooperating partner recorded any complaints and suggestions expressed through the school feeding committee and channeled it to WFP. Appropriate measures were taken to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. Reported theft cases were further investigated and immediate actions were taken against all those involved.

Stunting prevention-related activities were organized and implemented in such a way to allow the beneficiaries enough time to reach their homes before night fall. In order to minimize delays in delivery, WFP pre-dispatched the food to health centres for distribution to the beneficiaries.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Hugh Rutherford

Primary schoolchildren taking UHT milk after lunch in Buraza commune, at one of the schools supported by WFP through its school feeding programme, and where UHT milk is distributed.

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	248,599	256,401	505,000	270,861	275,161	546,022	109.0%	107.3%	108.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary)	238,760	231,240	470,000	251,553	243,631	495,184	105.4%	105.4%	105.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera)	9,839	25,161	35,000	19,308	31,530	50,838	196.2%	125.3%	145.3%
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	238,760	231,240	470,000	251,553	243,631	495,184	105.4%	105.4%	105.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	238,760	231,240	470,000	251,553	243,631	495,184	105.4%	105.4%	105.4%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	9,839	10,161	20,000	19,308	19,939	39,247	196.2%	196.2%	196.2%
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	15,000	15,000	-	11,591	11,591	-	77.3%	77.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	9,839	25,161	35,000	19,308	31,530	50,838	196.2%	125.3%	145.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School meal activities	470,000	-	470,000	495,184	-	495,184	105.4%	-	105.4%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Malnutrition prevention activities	35,000	-	35,000	50,838	-	50,838	145.3%	-	145.3%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School meal activities	470,000	-	470,000	495,184	-	495,184	105.4%	-	105.4%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Malnutrition prevention activities	35,000	-	35,000	50,748	-	50,748	145.0%	-	145.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School meal activities									
Children (pre-primary schools)	5,080	4,920	10,000	6,288	6,090	12,378	123.8%	123.8%	123.8%
Student (primary schools)	233,680	226,320	460,000	245,266	237,540	482,806	105.0%	105.0%	105.0%
Total participants	238,760	231,240	470,000	251,554	243,630	495,184	105.4%	105.4%	105.4%
Total beneficiaries	238,760	231,240	470,000	251,554	243,630	495,184	105.4%	105.4%	105.4%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	10,160	9,840	20,000	19,386	20,018	39,404	190.8%	203.4%	197.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	15,000	15,000	-	11,344	11,344	-	75.6%	75.6%
Total beneficiaries	10,160	24,840	35,000	19,431	31,407	50,838	191.3%	126.4%	145.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	=20.00	17.00	12.00	-
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=8215760.00	-	-	-
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=10000.00	-	-	-
Enrolment rate / Female				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	=6.00	5.07	29.00	3.15

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment rate / Male				
WFP_ASSISTED SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=6.00	5.45	29.00	2.90
Enrolment rate / Overall				
WFP_ASSISTED SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=6.00	5.30	29.00	3.02
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=10.00	8.00	-	8.50
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=10.00	8.20	-	9.50
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=10.00	8.10	-	9.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	0.00	-	23.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	0.00	-	21.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	0.00	-	22.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥66.00	0.00	-	68.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥66.00	0.00	-	66.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥66.00	0.00	-	67.00
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
SR4 Food systems are sustainable				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=16.00	19.50	19.00	-
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=15.00	18.50	16.20	-
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=16.00	19.00	17.60	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	4.80	5.26	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	5.01	5.11	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	4.96	5.12	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>85.00	22.00	41.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>85.00	35.00	49.00	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>85.00	32.00	48.00	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<10.00	54.00	52.00	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<10.00	46.00	35.00	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<10.00	48.00	36.00	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	24.00	7.00	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	19.00	16.00	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	20.00	16.00	-
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<3.00	4.00	9.16	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<3.00	3.42	10.00	-
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<3.00	3.71	9.58	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	100	100	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	507	507	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	286	286	100.0%
Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	286	286	100.0%
Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	farmer	14,500	8,800	60.7%
Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	286	286	100.0%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	8,502	8,502	100.0%
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	44	44	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	28,339	28,339	100.0%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	19,837	19,837	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	>60.00	60.00	-	70.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	≤15.00	0.00	-	0.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	≤5.00	10.00	-	0.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	≥80.00	90.00	-	100.00
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	60.00	78.00	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=30.00	7.00	30.00	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=10.00	2.00	3.00	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=60.00	91.00	67.00	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, School meal activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=80.00	40.00	-	60.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, School meal activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=80.00	40.00	-	60.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, School meal activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=80.00	40.00	-	60.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, School meal activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, School meal activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS, School meal activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	>80.00	-	-	80.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	>80.00	-	-	10.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	>80.00	-	-	70.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>STUNTING PREVENTION SITES , Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	100.00
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=90.00	79.00	88.00	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=90.00	79.00	90.00	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=90.00	79.00	89.00	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=100.00	99.70	100.00	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=100.00	99.70	100.00	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2016.10, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=100.00	99.70	100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans - Mixed	-	400

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	144
		Total	-	544