

SAVING
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Burundi Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2020

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

WFP Burundi successfully transitioned to its new Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020). The Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) strives to address multifaceted challenges and gaps in ending hunger and was informed by the country portfolio evaluation and consultations with Government, donors and stakeholders.

WFP jointly with partners reached 109 percent of planned beneficiaries during the sudden influx of Congolese refugees fleeing conflict from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), increasing their appropriate food consumption [1] by eight percent between August and November 2018.

Voluntary repatriated Burundian refugees from Tanzania were assisted upon arrival in Burundi with a three-month food package. For effective reintegration and social cohesion, host communities were provided food assistance during lean seasons.

WFP strengthened advocacy efforts on nutrition, particularly on stunting. A mission by Her Royal Highness Princess Sarah Zeid of Jordan in May contributed to a high-level national dialogue, resulting in advocacy campaigns against stunting led by the Second Vice-President and the First Lady. In addition, extra funds were secured to undertake nutrition related assessments, including the Fill the Nutrient Gap and Cost of Hunger in Africa study (COHA) jointly with Government.

A comprehensive strategic document to tackle malnutrition was developed with the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) business network, UN agencies and WFP. As a result, joint planning with UN agencies and other actors (UNICEF, FAO, World Bank and FIDA) were strengthened and established. WFP, UNICEF and the Government are developing the second generation of a multi-sectoral plan for food and nutrition security (2019-2023).

WFP expanded its school feeding programme, reaching 30 percent more children in 800 schools. Through South-South and triangular cooperation in collaboration with the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, WFP and the Government developed a national school feeding policy to transform school feeding into a nationally owned programme. The policy was validated by the Council of Ministers in November 2018.

WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding programme supported smallholder farmers by linking them to markets and strengthening their capacities in post-harvest losses management. WFP injected over USD 2 million into the local economy with purchases from these farmers.

WFP also supported the private sector to produce quality and safety standards meeting fortified maize flour and UHT milk. The agency conducted a supply chain

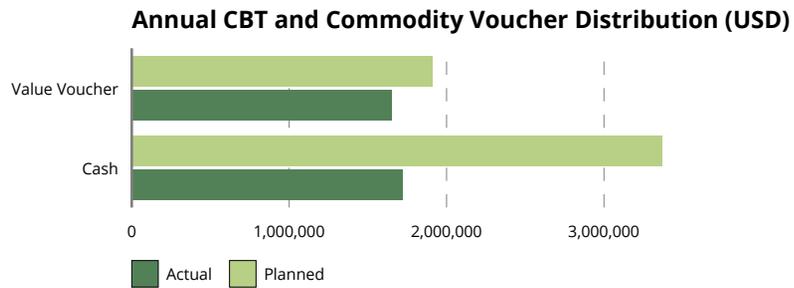
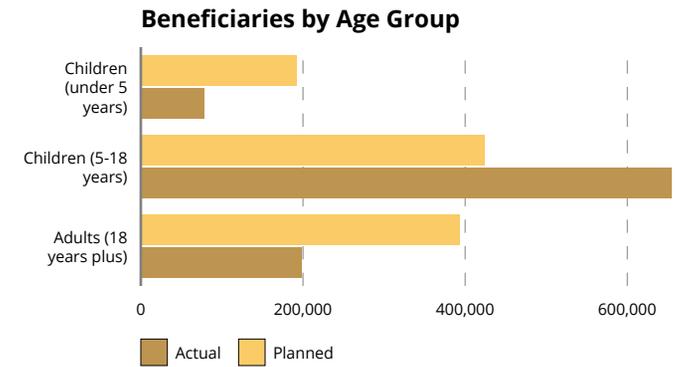
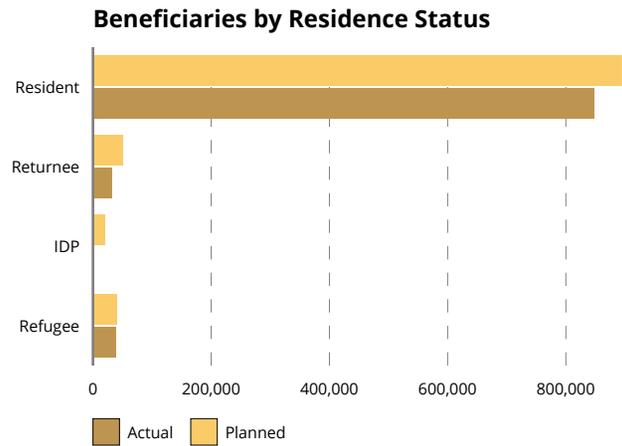
milk assessment on hygiene conditions along the value chain. WFP purchased and delivered micronutrients to a miller (MINOLACS) for maize meal fortification to mitigate in-country shortages. Consequently, WFP was able to procure 1,940 mt of fortified maize flour and 137 mt of UHT milk.

In line with WFP's commitment to localization as part of the Grand Bargain, WFP and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continued to implement a joint capacity strengthening initiative to empower the Burundi Red Cross Society.

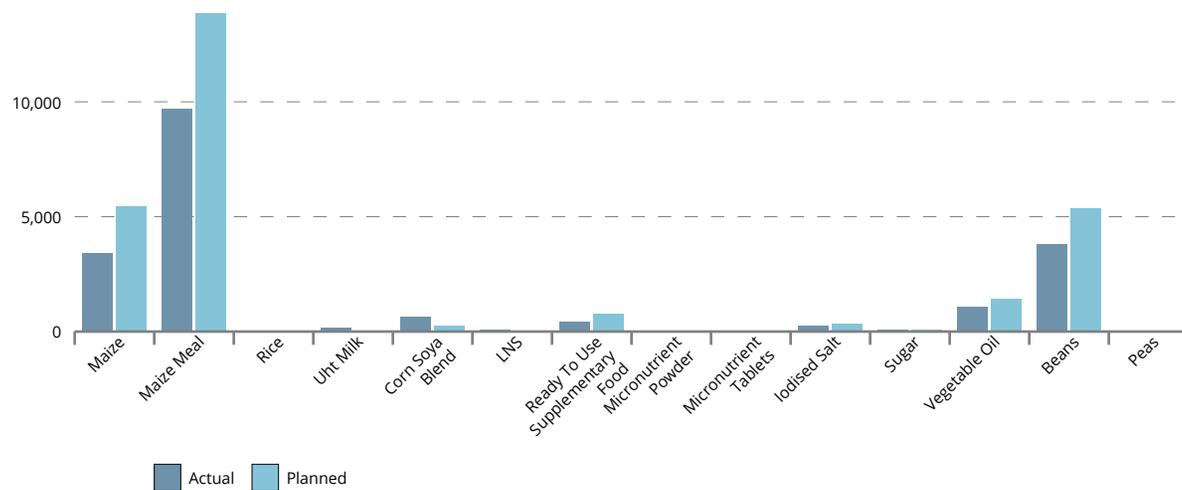
WFP provided common supply services to external partners, including fuel and the procurement and delivery of nutrition inputs and took the lead in supplying logistical support in preparedness efforts for a potential expansion of the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak from DRC to Burundi.

930,450
total beneficiaries
in 2018

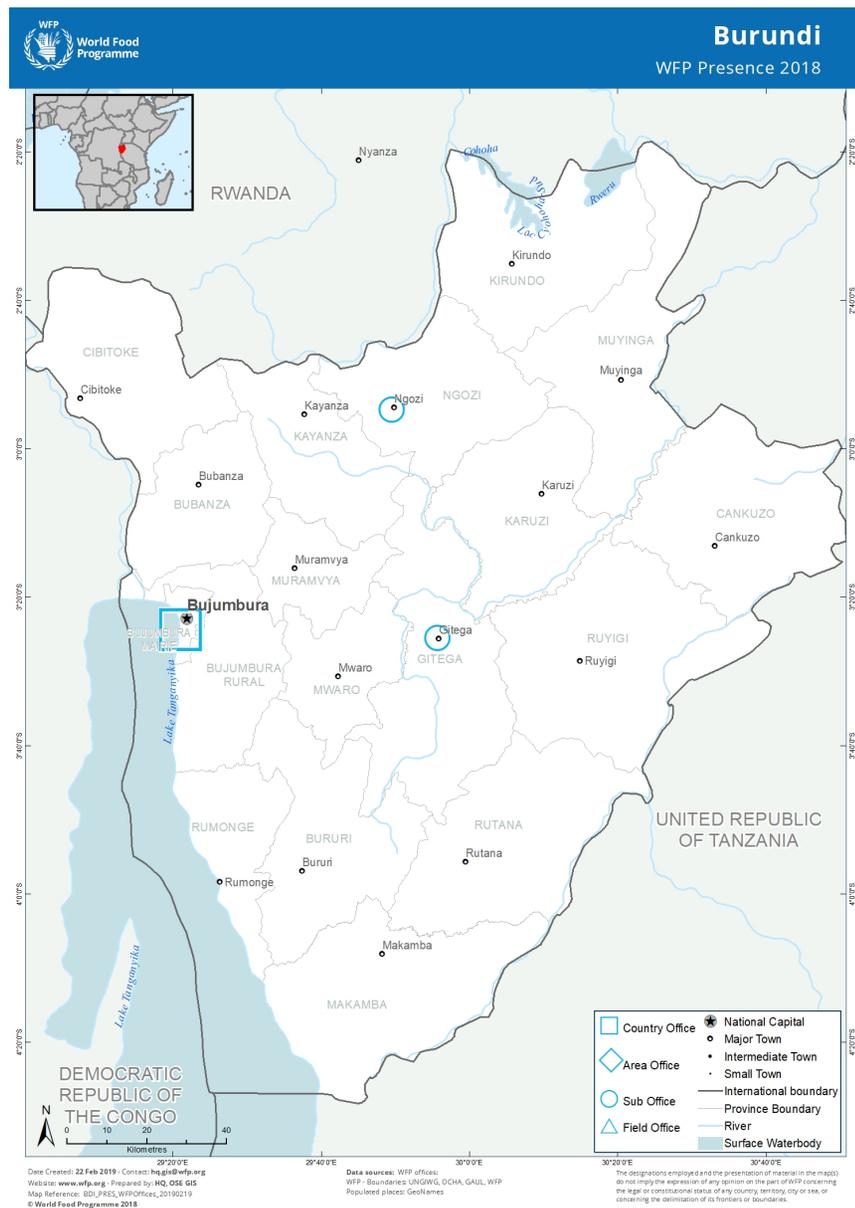
52% female 48% male



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world with over 65 percent of its population living under the national poverty line of USD 1.90 per day. The country is the 9th most food insecure country in the world.

Over 90 percent of the population are dependent on agriculture as their main source of income, although the country suffers from low productivity. Burundi is the second most densely populated country in Africa with about 470 inhabitants per square km.[1] The growing population constantly increases the demand for land, and the poorest and most vulnerable populations, which are mainly women, generally depend on marginal lands.

Overall food security in the country improved slightly with the July 2018 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) noting a reduction by 20 percent of the population in crisis and emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) compared to the same period in 2017, owing to a good performance of the last two agricultural seasons. However, food insecurity persisted especially in areas seriously hit by March-April climatic shocks (flooding and landslides), particularly Rumonge and Bujumbura provinces. In December 2018, 1.7 million people were food insecure.

Burundi is the country most affected by stunting in the world with a national prevalence of 56 percent.[2] The prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-59 months is at 61 percent, exceeding the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 40 percent. Increasing anaemia among women in reproductive age was also alarming, with it growing from 18.5 to 39 percent between 2010 and 2017.

HIV/AIDS remains a challenge in Burundi. Although the national prevalence rate is low (0.9 percent) [3], higher rates are recorded in urban areas (Bujumbura: 2.6 percent, Gitega: 2.3 percent) with women more affected than men (1.2 percent for women, and 0.6 percent for men). Thirty-one percent of households affected by HIV are food insecure with five percent classified as severe food insecure, limiting the effect of anti-retroviral treatment.

The National Social Protection Policy approved in 2015 has not yet been fully implemented. Social protection interventions are largely insufficient to cater for the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population hosted in social institutions, which are managed by charity organizations or hospitals offering psycho-social support, vocational training or medical treatment.

Government efforts to ensure long-term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity challenges are translated into relevant national policies, including Burundi's National Development Plan 2018-2027, Burundi's Vision 2025 and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The Government also adheres to international initiatives including the SUN business network.

Despite notable improvements in the security situation in the country, more than 345,000 Burundians still live in exile in neighbouring countries as of December 2018.[4] Additionally, an estimated 140,000 Burundians are internally displaced, with 76 percent forced to move by natural disasters.

Since September 2017 and by December 2018, 55,000 Burundian refugees have voluntarily returned.[5] According to UNHCR, 116,000 Burundian refugees are expected to return to Burundi in 2019.[6]

The country hosts approximately 45,000 refugees in five camps, who rely on WFP to cover their basic and nutritional needs. All but 2 percent of the refugees are from DRC. A new influx is predicted for 2019 [7] as the security situation in eastern DRC is still volatile.

An economic recession continues to afflict the country because of several reasons, including a fragile political environment and lack of direct budget support from donors due to the prevailing socio-political context.

Burundi's preparedness for emergencies and crises is extremely low. It lacks the capacity to cope with severe shocks such as droughts, epidemics and floods, which often claim lives and undermine livelihoods. Sharing its border with DRC, Burundi was classified at 'very high risk' of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak spreading from DRC. WFP has supported Government in preparedness measures through logistical support.

Primary education suffers from a lack of infrastructures and teachers. Widespread food insecurity results in dropouts of 7.5 percent, the national average in 2017, and low completion rates (69.8 percent).[8]

To support Government priorities, WFP implements a number of interventions set out in the ICSP. WFP's country strategy is aligned with national food and nutrition security policies and tools, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2012-2018. The alignment was further refined in 2018 when WFP contributed and/or co-led working groups on five out of six pillars of the 2018-2021 UNDAF.

WFP's co-leadership of the national social protection working group with the Government is part of WFP's strategy for longer-term support to the Government.

WFP's operations in Burundi fall under the crisis response, resilience-building and root causes focus areas, in line with the key objectives of providing relief to crisis-affected populations, ensuring access to food for food-insecure households, combating malnutrition and supporting communities to improve their livelihoods.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP Burundi received an unprecedented resourcing level of 97 percent of the USD 45.8 million requirement for 2018 (including carryover resources from previous closed projects), because of continuous engagement with the donor community to support WFP's cost-efficient response.

The contributions allowed WFP to provide food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable food insecure populations, while also supporting the government's priorities of addressing malnutrition and transforming food systems. WFP reached over 900,000 people across the country with over 19,000 mt of food and nutrition assistance.

However, earmarking of received resources prevented equitable allocation of funds among activities. Flexible multilateral funding representing 9 percent of contributions received and averted pipeline breaks for humanitarian and the school feeding activities. Previously confirmed predictable multi-year funding, representing 28 percent of contributions, allowed for strategic planning and implementation of the school feeding and nutrition activities.

Under Strategic outcome 1, WFP's crisis response towards affected populations including refugees, IDPs and returnees received 42 percent of the total resources available. WFP prioritized resources and reached more than planned beneficiaries, improving their food consumption. Implementing planned operations faced a delay as resources for this outcome were only received in June. WFP was still able to achieve 51.5 percent of its outcome indicator targets and to make progress to targets for 24.2 percent of outcome indicators.

WFP implemented a cost-efficiency and effectiveness analysis of in-kind versus cash-based transfers in refugee camps. This revealed a marginal (6.2 against 5.9) higher cost-effectiveness score for vouchers compared to in-kind food assistance. This finding will be taken into consideration in future resource planning.

Funding received under Strategic outcome 2 accounted for 33 percent of available resources, with 21 percent going to school feeding programme and 12 percent to assets creation and livelihoods. WFP Burundi tracked 11 outcome indicators, and of these 27 percent met their targets. Regarding output indicators, 31 percent achieved their year targets while 53 percent demonstrated good progress towards targets. Due to late availability of resources, assets creation activities were delayed.

In the school feeding programme, a feasibility study was conducted to determine potential introduction of CBT, linking smallholder farmers and schools to foster local food markets and economy. The assessment will continue in 2019 and the outcome will inform the decision on the transfer modality.

Some 17 percent of available resources was spent under Strategic outcome 3 focusing on improving nutrition of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. With this funding, WFP was able to achieve 62.5 percent of its outcome indicator targets and make progress towards a further 25 percent. In other words, 87.5 percent of the outcome indicator targets have improved with respect to their baseline values.

Limited funding available for Strategic outcome 4 resulted in limited support provided to smallholder farmers, thus hindering achievement of targets.

Resources allocated towards the capacity strengthening initiative of the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) enabled progress to be made towards enhancing the capacity of BRC to ensure those investments are sustainable in the long term.

Using the Global Commodity Management Facility in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania in combination with local procurement allowed WFP to cut transport costs and lead times for delivery of food assistance to beneficiaries. WFP with the Government, World Bank and development partners also explored the Lake Tanganyika trade corridor as alternative supply chain corridor between Southern and Eastern Africa, with the Port of Bujumbura as a central transit hub. This revitalization will allow a reduction of transport costs of 20 percent and a reduction of lead-time by more than 8 weeks for international purchases.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Crisis affected populations including refugees in camps, internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food needs all year round

This Strategic Outcome targets Congolese refugees hosted in camps and in transit centres in Burundi, IDPs, Burundian refugees returning from neighboring countries, host communities and other severely food-insecure households. WFP reached 231,535 beneficiaries (120,398 women and girls, and 111,137 boys) with 8,530 mt of food, and USD 1.8 million in cash-based transfers (CBTs).

WFP, in partnership with the Government, UN agencies and local and international NGOs, worked to meet food needs of these vulnerable populations. Activities focused on the provision of unconditional in-kind and/or cash-based transfers to these vulnerable people, and capacity strengthening of government and local humanitarian partners on early warning systems and food security assessments and analysis.

Assistance for refugees was prioritized, as they depend entirely on humanitarian support. This was done through using a combination of in-kind and cash-based transfers in camps and in-kind transfers in transit centers. WFP collaborated under a tripartite agreement with UNHCR and CARITAS Burundi. UNHCR worked with ONPRA, the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, for the protection of refugees and management of refugee camps and provided Non-Food Items (NFIs). While CARITAS Burundi was responsible for food distribution to refugees in camps and transit centres, the Burundi Red Cross distributed food to asylum seekers going through Cishemere transit centre. WFP Burundi was also responsible for food distribution monitoring.

In partnership with UNHCR and other partners in refugee camps, WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit completed the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in December 2018. This will form the basis for a Joint WFP-UNHCR Plan of Action (JPA) for refugee response in the country for the next two years. Preliminary findings of the JAM indicate significant improvements in food security since the 2014 JAM. Cash transfers, food fairs and the supplementation of the ration with SuperCereal impacted positively the quality of life, food security, ration diversification, diet diversity and nutritional status of refugees. However, the suspension of CBTs from August 2017 to June 2018 and exclusion of SuperCereal from April 2018, due to resource constraints, reduced the food basket caloric value from 2,120 kcal to 1,932 kcal. According to Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) implemented in July in refugee camps, the proportion of households consuming sufficient and good quality food [1] recorded a significant decrease of 22.4 percent between December 2017 and July 2018. Female headed households were the most affected (26.3 percent decrease

against 17.7 percent for male-headed ones). With the resumption of the CBTs in July, refugees' food consumption improved: the PDM implemented in November showed an eight percent increase in average food consumption score, and a slight increase in dietary diversity. The increase in food consumption score was more significant for households headed by women (12 percent) than for male-headed ones. The proportion of households regularly consuming micronutrients, particularly proteins and vitamin A increased and the dietary diversity in women of reproductive age also increased. Consumption of hem-iron was reduced because of very limited availability of cash for fresh food. CBTs were interrupted again in November as the country office was in the process of contracting a new cooperating partner.

Food-insecure populations assisted were identified by the Integrated Food Security Phases Classification (IPC), mainly in areas hosting IDPs and returnees. Most of the IDPs assisted under this strategic outcome had been displaced by torrential rains and landslides which destroyed their crops and homes. Returnees assisted mainly came from Tanzania. In partnership with CARITAS Burundi, WFP provided returnees cooked ration in transit centres and a three-month return food package to help them reintegrate within their community.

However, UNHCR and WFP monitoring reports (PDM) had shown that the three-month food package provided to returnees lasted only two to four weeks given the pressure to share the ration with host community members who lived in severe food insecurity, highlighting the cruciality to support the host community for an effective reintegration and improved social cohesion, particularly during the lean seasons.

The most vulnerable among host communities and other food-insecure populations were prioritized using criteria which include landless households without other income sources, people with disabilities, elderly, orphans, old people without assistance, child and women-headed households. Beneficiary identification used a community participatory approach and beneficiary lists were publicly validated. Food assistance provided consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt. This activity was implemented in cooperation with the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) which has an established experience in emergency food distributions. BRC's staff took care of targeting, beneficiary registration and lists validation, organized and implemented food distributions and reported back to WFP.

Food assistance provided to IDPs, returnees, host communities and other food-insecure people reached more beneficiaries than planned (187,892 out of 150,000 planned, with 97,704 women and 90,188 men). Due to limited resources, 73 percent of the planned tonnage (5,000 mt of food against 6,885 planned) were

distributed; host communities and other food-insecure populations received half-rations in April. Nonetheless, this assistance was instrumental for meeting basic food needs of the assisted vulnerable people. The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) implemented in December 2018 showed an increase by two percent of households consuming sufficient and adequate food between August and December. Harmful coping mechanisms adopted to face food-insecurity decreased in the same proportion, and the number of households regularly consuming micronutrients, particularly vitamin A, increased. Consumption of proteins also improved as well as dietary diversity in women of reproductive age.

For capacity strengthening, WFP's VAM-unit supported the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and other Food Security Sector Partners complete 15 rounds of food security monitoring (FSMS & mVAM) in addition to facilitating 12 training sessions to more than 200 partners on food security assessments and analysis. More than 20 thematic maps were produced and shared with partners. WFP helped strengthen the national early warning system by expanding its food price and community-based monitoring system to cover 65 markets in 67 communes. The information was used by the National IPC Technical Committee to produce two Integrated Food Security Phase Classifications reports which delineate people and areas in need of assistance.

Strategic Outcome 02

Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round

This Strategic Outcome targeted vulnerable food insecure communities capable of engaging in productive asset creation and livelihood diversification, as well as schoolchildren in food insecure areas.

Gitega province was selected for productive asset creation and livelihood diversification, based on the 2017 seasonal livelihoods programming and the prevailing food and nutrition insecurity. The migration to the ICSP and partner contracting process delayed the activities until September. World Vision International focused on resilience building through the creation of assets (FFA) in Bugendana, Gishubi, and Mutaho communes, and on undernutrition prevention in Itaba, Makebuko, Buraza, Nyarusange and Ryansoro communes, using cash-based transfers (CBT).

The undernutrition prevention activity not initially planned was implemented later to leverage the available resources. Households with pregnant and lactating women and/or children aged 6-59 months participated in social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) and nutrition education sessions. Sensitization focussed on the importance of eating a balanced meal, cooking demonstrations, using the household's produce to feed the family instead of selling it, etc. WFP

with its partner conducted active screening of acute malnutrition and provided conditional cash transfers to households with cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) to encourage them to seek for treatment, implement essential nutrition actions and enroll in village saving and loan associations.

Although the planned activities started with delay, they recorded satisfying results, reaching 97,400 beneficiaries (with 49,674 women and 47,726 men) against 37,500 planned. In total, USD 1.5 million were transferred to beneficiaries under both activities. This success was achieved due to the efficiency of cooperating partner in programme implementation.

Assets creation activities focused on the establishment of kitchen gardens, household composters, toilets, hand washing stations, feeder roads and Village Savings and Loans Associations. These activities allowed targeted households to cultivate 133 ha of vegetable gardens and produce 113,405 m³ of compost as fertilizer for their land. According to monitoring reports, some households used the cash transfers to buy agricultural inputs and to start small animal husbandry. By end of December 3,896 of the project participants benefitted from the community savings and loans associations using some of the cash transfers they had received. Over 80 percent of the participants bought health insurance cards delivered by the Ministry of Health, giving their family members access to health care. The improved toilets built, and hand-washing stations installed improved hygiene in beneficiary households and in the community as a whole.[1]

With support from WFP headquarters, the Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS) technology to monitor the long-term and large-scale landscape impact of its FFA was launched and enabled the visualization of forest planted in 2017. In addition, WFP staff benefited from a regional food-assistance-for-assets workshop held in Burundi in August which included training on the FFA guidelines and tools aligned with the new corporate result framework, skills which the staff have adopted in their daily work.

As part of regional capacity strengthening, the country office hosted two staff from South Sudan and Uganda under an exchange programme for FFA experiential learning.

WFP also worked with communities and local NGOs (Burundi Red Cross, Action Batwa and OBEN-*Observatoire pour l'Environnement et la Nature*) for the production and distribution of community fuel efficient stoves as FFAs in Cibitoke, Bujumbura and Gitega provinces.[2]

Working with its partners including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Welthungerhilfe and the Bubanza Diocesan Development Office, WFP continued to safeguard the nutrition and learning capacities of schoolchildren and promote retention in schools located in seven

out of eighteen provinces (Cibitoke, Bujumbura, Bubanza, Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi and Gitega) through a Home-Grown School Feeding programme. These provinces were targeted based on the high level of food and nutrition insecurity, low enrolment, retention and completion rates (northern and central Burundi) and the potential of food production (areas in the west). The ration provided to schoolchildren consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The programme reached 602,350 pre- and primary schoolchildren (299,368 girls and 302,982 boys) with approximately 8990 tons of food. In 2018, the homegrown school feeding programme was extended to more schools, increasing the assisted schoolchildren by 30 percent. The enrolment rate also increased, adding to the 29 percent recorded in assisted schools in 2017.

As a solution to the lack of firewood in its school feeding programme and to protect environment, 560 fuel efficient stoves were constructed in 163 schools, in partnership with Burundi Quality Stoves (BQS) and Association Villageoise d'Entraide et de Developpement Communautaire (AVEDEC) on a contractual basis. In addition, to address the lack of water and improve hygiene in some schools, WFP used the services of local contractors to install 120 water tanks in 120 schools for rain water harvesting. This water was mainly used for hand-washing and helped ensure meals were prepared every school day as planned. To improve cooking conditions, 578 kitchen shelters were constructed in 578 assisted schools.

To maximize effectiveness of these intervention, a complementary package of essential interventions such as nutrition and health education and school gardens was provided. WFP, in collaboration with UNFPA and World Vision, also implemented a family planning and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and under-nutrition prevention programmes in the assisted schools. UNFPA took advantage of established mixed gender youth clubs to promote gender equality, family planning and to sensitize against GBV using SBCC strategies.

Designed to increase the school feeding programme ownership by local authorities, the country office and the Centre of Excellence against Hunger successfully supported the development of a national school feeding policy, endorsed by the Council of Ministers in November 2018. It also started working with the Government to integrate safety nets in the National Social Protection Policy.

WFP jointly with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), also continued the capacity strengthening of the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) in the use of cash in emergencies, logistics and supply chain, and to reinforce its early warning systems, particularly, to support the development of its organisational capacities to effectively prepare and respond to emergencies and support sustainable development goals 2 and 17 in Burundi.[3]

Strategic Outcome 03

Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in the targeted provinces and communes have improved nutritional status throughout the year.

This Strategic Outcome's aim is to improve the nutrition status by focusing on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), prevention of stunting, and prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, targeting children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls and PLWs and other nutritionally vulnerable populations. In collaboration with the Government, NGOs and the private sector, WFP reached some 140,240 people (86,528 women and girls, and 53,712 boys).

The MAM treatment was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Health through its decentralized structures in the provinces of Cankuzo, Kirundo, Ngozi and Rutana. These provinces were targeted based on a prevalence of global acute malnutrition higher than or equal to ten percent, or between five and nine percent with aggravating factors. While moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months were given a daily ration of 100g of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF), PLWs received 250g of SuperCereal daily. The nutrition support provided was crucial for improving the nutrition status of the beneficiaries. The MAM treatment intervention covered a higher number of beneficiaries than initially planned (109 percent) due to returnees, movement of internally displaced persons and admissions of beneficiaries from other catchment areas. In addition, the recovery rate of the MAM treatment surpassed the set target, while the mortality rate approached zero in the targeted provinces.

The stunting prevention programme was implemented in partnership with World Vision International and the Ministry of Health and targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLWs in Gitega province. Gitega was targeted based on its high prevalence of stunting and food insecurity, donor interest, as well as WFP operational presence. Children received specialized nutritious foods (plumpy doz), while PLWs received locally fortified maize flour, oil and sugar. The proportion of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) [1] remained below WFP global target. However, this proportion increased by five percent which can be attributed to the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF), cash and SBCC to promote good infant and young child feeding practices. Although a delay in resource availability resulted in a limited coverage, adherence to the stunting prevention programme among the targeted population improved significantly, and even exceeding the corporate target, while the programme coverage recorded only a slight improvement. Minimum Diet Diversity for Women (MDD-W) [2] remained below the corporate target and a decrease was observed between baseline and follow-up. This decrease is likely due to seasonal variation as the data collection for follow-up was conducted in November which is the peak of the lean season, whereas baseline data was

collected during the harvest season in July.

Both MAM treatment and stunting prevention programmes used SBCC on maternal and child nutrition, ante and postnatal care, hygiene and cooking demonstrations. In addition, lead mothers were tasked with implementing nutrition sensitization campaigns after their training. Fewer men were exposed to the SBCC messaging and training on nutrition as beneficiaries are primarily PLWs and children.

For an integrated response to malnutrition and for increased effectiveness, WFP strategically combined CBT for MAM treatment and stunting prevention activities in the same areas of Buraza, Nyarusange, Ryansoro, Itaba and Makebuko communities in Gitega. While PLWs and children aged 6-23 months received specialized nutritious foods for stunting prevention, households with cases of MAM were given cash to empower them to implement essential nutrition actions at household level to restore the nutritional status of the affected family members, while preventing the others from falling into undernutrition.

The micronutrient deficiencies prevention activities which targeted children aged 6-23 months were implemented in Bubanza and Bujumbura in partnership with the NGO *Groupe de Volontariat Civil* (GVC). WFP supported the production and distribution of fortified maize flour, and the distribution of micronutrient powders (MNPs). Despite intensified sensitization on importance of MNPs at community level, low MNPs coverage was achieved due to low acceptability among beneficiaries. To address this, the country office sought greater involvement of the Ministry of Health in enhancing community sensitization

WFP also supported the production of fortified maize flour by strengthening the capacity of WFP's contracted miller, MINOLACS, on fortification and quality control systems enhancement, in addition to the provision of imported premix used in the fortification process. In 2018, 1,940 mt of fortified maize flour produced was distributed in WFP's nutrition and school feeding programmes.

WFP and the Ministry of Health through the *Programme National Intégré pour l'Alimentation et la Nutrition* (PRONIANUT) signed a collaboration agreement on nutrition activities for the period from April to December 2018. In this, PRONIANUT committed to produce and disseminate implementation guidelines of the presidential decree on food fortification, organize quarterly joint supervision visits with the Provincial Health Offices, Health District Offices and WFP in the intervention provinces, organize training for health care providers, health promotion technicians and community health workers. The agreement also included support for the development of the 2019-2023 Nutrition Sector Strategic Plan, which will be validated in 2019. The agreement also forms the basis for the medium-term hand over of some of the nutrition activities to the Government.

As part of its support to the Multisectoral Platform for Food Security and Nutrition (PMSAN), WFP provided technical and financial support to the SUN Secretariat to organize a workshop aimed at the establishment of the Burundian Private Sector Network for Nutrition. The creation of this Network was supported by WFP as it offers a valuable framework for collaboration with the private sector and as part of WFP's efforts to strengthen synergies around the fight against malnutrition in Burundi.

WFP launched the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) and the Cost of Hunger Analysis (COHA) in the country and secured the commitment of the ministry of finance in leading the process at national level with the coordination of the SUN secretariat. WFP will also collaborate with the Government in the execution of a joint food security and nutrition survey at national level (JANFSA). These surveys will give the Government and partners up-to-date information on nutrition and food security indicators at national level, which will guide future programming of nutrition interventions.

Strategic Outcome 04

Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020

This Strategic Outcome targeted food-insecure smallholder farming households and particularly women farmers, farmers' organizations and cooperatives. Its activities focused on enhancing access to markets and capacity strengthening on 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.

The activity reached 34,296 members of cooperatives (17,095 women and 17,201 men) mainly located 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.

WFP worked with local and international NGOs and sister UN agencies to promote increased productivity and access to markets for smallholder farmers. WFP sought to link the school feeding programme to local food purchases, thus providing steady demand for smallholders' production, thereby stabilizing incomes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock oversaw the identification, coaching and monitoring of the cooperatives. Welthungerhilfe, Help Chanel Burundi, the

Bubanza Diocesan Development Office 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; Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO) connected cooperatives to microfinance institutions while ZOA and Réseau Burundi 2000 Plus distributed equipment for post-harvest losses management.

WFP provided 40,000 post-harvest hermetic bags and silos, and 10,000 drying tarpaulins in addition to training sessions on the proper equipment utilization for the representatives of the cooperatives to ensure that the smallholder farmers produce meets the international standards, boosting food production and smallholders' incomes.[1] Through this support, farmers become effective actors in the agricultural market and suppliers for WFP. WFP was able to directly purchase 2,290 mt of food commodities from over 450 smallholder farmers members of these cooperatives. The cash received by the smallholder farmer households has enabled them to recover from poverty to self-reliance, cater for their families and invest in improved housing and other assets.

WFP also used this activity to empower women by promoting their increased participation in the project. Not only half of the members of cooperatives were women, but also, the latter represented 55 percent in the cooperative management committees. They also kept 55 percent proportion in the treasurer positions, revealing the trust that the members have in women as custodians of finances.

A mid-term review of the project conducted in 2018 recommended, amongst others, an increase in the number of smallholder farmers beneficiaries to include households located in the neighbourhood of assisted schools. It is worth noting, however, that those households need to be members of supported cooperatives in order to guarantee good quality products.

Strategic Outcome 05

Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP leveraged its role as the leader of logistics, communication and information technology, by providing common services such as fuel, storage, transport and supply chain-related capacity development. This service provision supports the activities of humanitarian and development actors and represents the first step in a gradual hand-over of logistics responsibilities to government authorities and civil society organizations.

Under the Global Fund programme to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF), a tripartite agreement was signed between WFP, UNDP and Burundi Red Cross (BRC). 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 and BRC is responsible for distribution of the food commodities. From August to December 2018, WFP procured and delivered 162 mt of food to 161 care sites in 18 provinces comprised of health centers and care centers for PLHIV in urban areas. Fortified Maize Meal, Beans, vegetable oil and Super Cereal Plus were delivered for 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.

A similar service delivery agreement was concluded with World Vision and resulted in the purchase and delivery of 83 mt of nutrition inputs for World Vision's nutrition programme.

In addition, due to recurrent fuel shortages in the country, WFP took the responsibility to establish a strategic fuel reserve that could be accessed by humanitarian and development partners at competitive rates. Thus, 12 international NGOs, UN agencies and the World Bank sourced 26,543 liters of fuel from this reserve in 2018.

As the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) threatens to spread to Burundi from DRC, WFP took the lead in the revitalization of the logistics sector, as a preparedness plan against a probable outbreak. The country office hired an EVD logistic specialist who is installing the necessary logistic facilities for prevention and treatment at entry points identified along the border with DRC and Rwanda. The facilities installed include shelters for screening, isolation and treatment. WFP has also secured storage space (480 m²) and logistic transport capacity (one five-metric-ton truck leased from Kampala regional fleet) for partners.

WFP also started working with the Government of Burundi and other development partners to revitalize the Integrated Lake Tanganyika Transport Corridor between Southern and Eastern Africa.[1]

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender disparities affect households' food security. Culturally, men are the heads of household. The gendered division of labor relegates most household tasks to women, such as caring for children and other family members, doing housework, and obtaining wood and water. In households headed by men, women are not responsible for financial agricultural production. Men, in turn, traditionally are involved with production-related activities that are meant to yield a financial profit, including cash crops. Men are more likely to engage in commerce and carpentry or to become a salaried employee. Money earned by men sometimes does not reach other household members.

As part of women's empowerment, WFP directly targeted women to participate in supplying goods and services. However, progress has been slow due to low economic capacity of women traders to meet WFP quantities and standards. Efforts to increase their level of competitiveness continue as capacity strengthening and as of December 2018, two out of four millers earmarked for contracts with WFP on the food fortification initiative were women; there was one woman transporter contracted, and there were four women retailers for the Cash-Based Transfers.

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 to ensure they capture sex and age disaggregated data, and the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men and other vulnerable groups including the elderly, child-headed households and people living with disabilities. The March Food Security Monitoring System results concluded that food insecurity was 1.8 times higher for households headed by women. This finding informed the targeting criteria for targeted food distributions implemented under the ICSP which encouraged women to take part in WFP activities and register for household food assistance entitlements. It was also recommended to consider the vulnerability of persons with specific needs. According to the November Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), 36 percent of households assisted under unconditional resource transfer for vulnerable populations were headed by women and were prioritized during programme implementation.

The November PDM assessed the effect of food assistance and sought to know who, in the household, decided on food assistance utilization. Overall, women were in control of in-kind food assistance while for activities with cash transfers, the decision over the use of cash was taken by both men and women.

WFP also contributes to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) reduction by working with UNFPA and World Vision to implement a GBV prevention and family planning

programme which also targets chronic malnutrition causes (dietary diversity and hygiene practices) in schools.

In addition, WFP's Agricultural Markets Initiative focuses on women's involvement to ensure they benefit fully from the project. As such, smallholder farmers organized in cooperatives, with half of the members being women, benefited from access to agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and the potential market created by WFP's direct procurement.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP ensured safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries through a number of measures mainstreamed in all its operations.

At the design phase, beneficiaries were involved in the planning of distribution timelines and location of distribution sites to ensure access to the sites for all targeted beneficiaries. Then, for every distribution, WFP worked with the local administration to ensure a continued presence of government police at distribution sites. In addition, distributions were organized and implemented in such a way to allow the beneficiaries enough time to reach their homes before night fall. For nutrition interventions and sometimes for general food distributions, WFP pre-dispatched the food to health centres and cooperating partner's warehouses for distribution to the beneficiaries, in order to minimize delays in delivery. Most vulnerable people including the elderly, people with disabilities, households headed by women were prioritized. For interventions involving cash-based transfers, sustained sensitization on the importance of the woman receiving the household entitlement averted gender-based violence. As an example, the July 2018 Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) showed that in 83 percent households in refugee camps, women collected the household entitlement, and the December 2018 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) did not report any case of gender-based violence related to WFP food assistance in households of assisted refugees. Overall, no protection concerns linked with the provision of assistance by WFP were reported in 2018.

Preliminary findings of the November 2018 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), identified a good social cohesion among refugees and host communities. Host communities stated that the arrival of refugees in their provinces brought an overall positive change. This was largely aided by projects that impact positively on the host community such as access to health care, access to water, access to markets and access to income through food assistance for assets projects. The two most prominent sources of negativity/hostility between the two groups from the point of view of the host communities were with regards to the refugee



camps' impacts on the accelerating natural environment degradation (deforestation, soil erosion/landslides, damaged crops) and perceived rising market prices that some informants were attributing to rising demands caused by refugees.

From the perspective of refugees, the relationship between the two populations was also mostly positive. Refugees sell and buy food from the host community and at times are also given food, firewood and charcoal, despite the overall poverty in the surrounding areas of the camps. Some refugees and host community members are engaged in business together, are involved in saving schemes together, or have inter-married. One of the main negative aspects to the relationship for refugees however was personal security when leaving the camps, especially for single women and new arrivals.

One of the recommendations formulated was for WFP and UNHCR to develop a joint livelihoods strategy based on a comprehensive refugee and host community capacity and market study, to determine which sectors and target groups have potential to provide tangible economic opportunities for refugees and host communities.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Accountability to the people we serve meant the provision to targeted beneficiaries of right and sufficient information on the food assistance programme, community participation at all levels of programming and availability and effective use by beneficiaries of means of conveying feedback on the programme. The feedback would then inform adjustment of intervention in order to better serve the beneficiaries.

In Gitega, the assets creation and livelihoods activities started with the review and updating of the multi-sectoral operational plans through the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).[1] Proper sensitization about the project started with beneficiary targeting whereby communities were informed about eligibility criteria and entitlements, dates and distribution sites. Targeting involved local administration and community representatives and culminated with a public validation of the list of selected beneficiaries to ensure impartial access to assistance. Cash distributions were preceded by an information session on the distribution set-up and the existing communication channels to convey complaints and how they would be resolved.

In refugee camps, WFP strengthened its complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) to improve programme effectiveness and accountability to assisted refugees. This, by supplementing the existing inter-agency help desks with a centralized hotline and complaints database management system, with reporting and visualization tools, allowing WFP to manage, respond, record, compile and report all complaints and feedbacks emanating from the nearly 43,000 refugees in five camps throughout the month. The strengthened CFM became operational in April 2018. Beneficiaries called directly a WFP staff manning the hotline, who recorded them in the SUGAR database. The complaint was then transferred to a cooperating partner help desk staff at the distribution site, who tried to find a solution to the complaint. The main complaints recorded were about missing beneficiaries' names on distribution lists and quantities of food deemed less than the quantities due. The first complaint was regularly resolved by the UNHCR by updating lists before each fair, and for the second, retailers had to calibrate their scales before each distribution.

For data protection, the WFP and/or cooperating partner's staff handling CFM data are required to sign the Oath of Confidentiality that binds them to hold secret all information known to them due to their responsibility during and after their contracts. The data collected using smartphones are not stored in the device but are transferred immediately to the WFP central firewalled server.

Targeted general food distributions mostly used a help desk installed at the distribution site and managed by a cooperating partner's staff who received the complaints. The latter were resolved on site, through the food distribution committees and were often about missing beneficiary names, and registered beneficiaries who sent somebody else to collect the entitlement. No case of staff misconduct towards the beneficiaries was reported in 2018.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The current environmental situation in the country shows three key problems: depleted and degraded soils, depleted forestry resources and human-induced environmental degradation. Several causes exist, the predominant cause being the demographic growth that entails pressure on natural resources, including deforestation to meet energy demands.

The high population density in addition to inefficient use of firewood makes firewood increasingly scarce. Around 86 percent of households in Burundi use the traditional three-stone fire method and 7 percent use a mud stove. This adds considerable pressure on the natural resource base and has contributed to the country's dramatic 40.5 percent loss in forest cover between 1990 and 2010 [1],



increasing Burundi's vulnerability to climate change and land degradation.

Overall, 96 percent of all energy needs in Burundi are met by traditional biomass, composed of 70.8 percent of fire wood, 18.35 percent of agricultural residues, 5.82 percent of charcoal and 0.978 percent of bagasse.

Firewood is also used in WFP's school feeding programme. To mitigate the negative environmental impact of firewood collection, WFP initiated a four-year (2016-2019) Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) project promoting fuel-efficient stoves and sustainable natural resource investments. The project strives to provide household fuel-efficient stoves to community members and build institutional fuel-efficient stoves in each of WFP-assisted schools, next to support to briquette production and reforestation. The construction of community stoves is carried out by trained community members and is coupled with training and education programmes with beneficiaries on gender, health, nutrition, fuel-efficient cooking and sustainable firewood collection practices.

As per a study conducted in 2017, each household saves around 4.2mt (47 percent) of firewood, a potential saving of USD 40-50 per year. According to International Lifeline Fund, the household fuel efficient stove offers 29 percent thermal efficiency and 47 percent fuel savings and each stove reduces CO2 emissions by 2.74 tons annually. Institutional fuel-efficient cookstoves can save up to 75 percent of fuel compared to traditional stoves.

From 2016 to 2018, 80,000 household fuel-efficient stoves were built and distributed to 35,600 households in Gitega, Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura provinces, and 939 institutional fuel-efficient stoves were constructed in 277 schools. Approximately 62 percent of school children benefit from school meals cooked on improved institutional cookstoves. The plan is to reach 100 percent of assisted schools and 50,000 households by the end of 2019.

Fuel briquettes made from kitchen waste (peels, rinds, husks, etc.) also have had a positive impact on local waste management and public health. Women particularly commended the household fuel-efficient stove as homes are no longer smoky, and they have more time to look after their children since they spend less time collecting firewood.

To complement, WFP is supporting community reforestation and tree seedling planting. In this regard, 300 ha of forest were planted in Bubanza province and can be visualized through AIMS.

A midterm review of the project conducted in 2018 proposed to support the development of a legal framework for SAFE activities, which is being considered by the country office.

Story Worth Telling

Strengthening the capacity of local first responders - Burundi Red Cross

Achievements in 2018

In 2018, WFP and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continued implementation of a joint capacity strengthening initiative for the Burundi Red Cross Society (BRC). The overall objective of this initiative was to invest in the human and institutional capacity of the BRC in critical emergency preparedness and response-related areas.

The WFP-IFRC initiative, launched in 2017, has achieved important milestones in strengthening BRC capacities in cash-based transfers (CBT), logistics and supply chain, and community-based early warning systems.

At the end of 2018, considerable progress had been achieved in CBT preparedness, considered one of the programmatic priority areas for effective emergency response in Burundi. The modality has recently gained strong momentum in Burundi and BRC is willing to deliver cash in emergencies. WFP, IFRC and the Belgian Red Cross worked in close collaboration to support BRC in assessing its organizational capacities for cash, in defining likely scenarios for the new modality and identifying the preferred transfer mechanism. In addition, 50 staff benefitted from two trainings on cash transfers, while other BRC staff took part in market analysis in the field conducted by WFP. The national society also set up an internal working group and nominated a national cash focal point.

WFP, IFRC and the Belgian Red Cross have pooled their resources to hire an international cash expert. The person works jointly with the national cash focal point to mainstream cash requirements into BRC's tools and systems. Through this initiative, standard operating procedures for cash distribution are being finalized, and WFP intends to have a real-life simulation exercise to test and reinforce BRC's capacity to deliver cash in emergencies.

Capacity strengthening in logistics and supply chain was implemented by WFP and IFRC through providing support to operationalize BRCS' national warehouse and regional logistics hub for emergency response in Gitega province. The premises, which will serve as BRC's central hub in emergencies, now have the basic security and pre-positioning equipment needed for it to function. Key staff from the country's 18 provinces have benefited from training on food commodities and warehouse management.

In addition, WFP conducted an evaluation of early warning systems in Burundi, focusing on the role and capacities of the BRC in the national system. Reinforcing BRC's early warning capabilities is also at the core of its strategic plan for the coming years. This evaluation identified priorities for BRC in terms of staff, equipment and procedures, and will strengthen its capacity to ensure that it

becomes a more reliable actor in early warning.

In addition to building programmatic capacities, IFRC and WFP supported the organizational development of the BRC to ensure investments are institutionalized and preparedness and response capacities are sustainable.

Key achievements in organizational development include the formulation of a one-year plan for the development of the BRC's organizational capacities. WFP and IFRC supported BRC in identifying priorities in resource mobilization, financial management, human resources and other organizational priorities. More than 60 key staff from headquarters (Bujumbura) and the provinces benefited from training in administrative management and leadership, leading to visible improvements particularly in provinces. Next steps focus on implementing other priorities identified in the one-year (2019) plan, including a system to enable BRC to maximize the use of resources across projects.

Looking beyond the progress made in strengthening BRC capacities, the initiative helped further define WFP's global approach to capacity strengthening of civil society.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Hugh Rutherford
Children at a primary school in Burundi enjoy their mid-morning milk provided by WFP.
[1] Food Consumption Score

Context and operations

- [1] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burundi/overview>; last update November 27, 2018
- [2] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2016/2017)
- [3] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2016/2017)
- [4] UNHCR Operational Portal/Refugees Situations/Burundi situation
- [5] UNHCR Monitoring Report, Dec 2018
- [6] Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2019-2020-UNHCR
- [7] 2019-2020 DRC Regional Refugee Response Plan - UNHCR
- [8] The Global Economy.com: Burundi: Primary school completion rate

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Food Consumption Score

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The main food security indicators for FFA did not meet the set targets for the following reasons: although activities started in September, distribution of cash only started in November during the peak of the lean season and the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) which served to measure the effect of the assistance was implemented in the same month of November. It was still very early to witness a change in the lives of beneficiaries as a result of the assistance.
- [2] For detailed information on impact of this intervention, refer to the "Environment" section in this report. The 300 ha of forest were planned to be planted in 2017 but due to unpredicted constraints, the work was completed in 2018.
- [3] For details, refer to the "Story Worth Telling" of this report.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] This indicator measures the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The "minimum acceptable diet" indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups.
- [2] Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women indicator measures individual dietary intake and nutrient adequacy of women of reproductive age.

Strategic outcome 04



[1] The trend in the reduction of post-harvest losses could not be measured for unavailability of data.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Short timeframe and insufficient capacity did not allow measuring output and outcome indicators which were all new in 2018. WFP Burundi plans to measure them in 2019.

Progress towards gender equality

The process of analysis of the gender and age marker of activities based on the monitoring process (GaM-M) is ongoing and will be completed in 2019.

Accountability to affected populations

[1] The SLP is a consultative process that brings together communities, government, and partners to design multi-year, multi-sectorial plans using seasonal and gender lenses; while the CBPP is a “from the bottom up” tool that ensures communities have a strong voice and will lead in setting priorities.

Environment

[1] [FAO (2005 & 2010), Global Forest Resources Assessment]

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	483,840	445,128	92.0%
	female	524,160	485,322	92.6%
	total	1,008,000	930,450	92.3%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	182,448	85,547	46.9%
	female	210,672	112,676	53.5%
	total	393,120	198,223	50.4%
Children (5-18 years)	male	204,624	322,568	157.6%
	female	218,736	331,492	151.5%
	total	423,360	654,060	154.5%
Children (under 5 years)	male	96,768	37,013	38.2%
	female	94,752	41,154	43.4%
	total	191,520	78,167	40.8%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	40,320	38,148	94.6%
IDP	20,160	0	-
Returnee	50,400	32,566	64.6%
Resident	897,120	848,569	94.6%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis affected populations including refugees in camps, internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food needs all year round			
Maize	4,860	3,388	69.7%
Maize Meal	2,592	2,504	96.6%
Corn Soya Blend	0	41	-
Iodised Salt	104	109	105.0%
Vegetable Oil	518	537	103.8%
Beans	2,484	1,952	78.6%
Peas	0	0	-
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round			
Maize	594	0	-
Maize Meal	9,906	6,425	64.9%
Rice	0	17	-
Uht Milk	0	137	-
Iodised Salt	208	133	63.8%
Vegetable Oil	707	445	62.9%
Beans	2,850	1,830	64.2%
Peas	0	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in the targeted provinces and communes have improved nutritional status throughout the year.			
Maize Meal	1,361	742	54.5%
Corn Soya Blend	225	587	260.9%
LNS	0	58	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	752	398	52.9%
Micronutrient Powder	10	3	26.4%
Micronutrient Tablets	2	0	-
Sugar	85	46	54.5%
Vegetable Oil	170	93	54.5%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis affected populations including refugees in camps, internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food needs all year round			
Cash	0	190,903	-
Value Voucher	1,908,000	1,648,982	86.4%
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round			
Cash	3,369,000	1,533,250	45.5%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected populations including refugees in camps, internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food needs all year round				
Output C: "Crisis-affected people benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms"				
Act 03. Provide capacity strengthening to Government and humanitarian partners on early warning systems, emergency food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring				
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	12.0	24.0	200.0
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type (technical workshops, meetings at national and sub-national level)	activity	15.0	12.0	80.0
Number of people trained	individual	50.0	240.0	480.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round				
Output A: Food insecure people in targeted areas receive food and/or cash-based assistance to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.				
Act 04. Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling				
Number of institution stoves distributed	non-food item	420.0	1680.0	400.0
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	non-food item	234000.0	195000.0	83.3
Output A: School-aged children in targeted areas receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrollment				
Act 05. Provide home grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions to formulate a national home grown school meals policy and social protection programmes				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	20.0	11.0	55.0
Number of people assisted with alternative fuels (e.g. wood, briquettes, ethanol)	individual	74000.0	72100.0	97.4
Output C: Community members benefit from enhanced capacities and knowledge to reduce risk and improve their resilience				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 04. Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling				
Number of community groups engaging in savings and micro credit activities	individual	1066.0	932.0	87.4
Output C: School-aged children benefit from increased Government capacity to develop a national HGSP policy and social protection programme in order to improve their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 05. Provide home grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions to formulate a national home grown school meals policy and social protection programmes				
Number of capacity development activities provided for advocacy on School Feeding.	activity	15.0	21.0	140.0
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1.0	2.0	200.0
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	3500.0	3082.0	88.1
Output D: Food insecure people in targeted areas benefit from the construction or restoration of household or community productive assets in order to improve their food security and nutrition;				
Act 04. Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling				
Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	-	300.0	0.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	120.0	1557.0	1,297.5
Number of family gardens established	garden	44730.0	47368.0	105.9
Number of latrines constructed	Number	44730.0	34675.0	77.5
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	160014.0	113405.27	70.9
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in the targeted provinces and communes have improved nutritional status throughout the year.				
Output A: Moderately acute malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods as well as a set of appropriate social behaviour change communication (SBCC) interventions to improve their nutritional status				
Act 06. Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	147.0	147.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output C: Nutritionally vulnerable population benefit from improved Government and private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national food fortification policy and strategy.				
Act 06. Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy				
Number of capacity development activities provided for the expansion of School Feeding and food diversification.	activity	30.0	25.0	83.3
Number of people trained in IYCF/MIYCN	Number	600.0	637.0	106.2
Output E: Children 6-23 months, adolescent girls and PLW/G receive appropriate and sufficient amount of food and/or CBT, including specialized nutritious foods and SBCC interventions to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs				
Act 06. Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	10000.0	788.0	7.9
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	30000.0	26569.0	88.6
Output E: Moderately acute malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods as well as a set of appropriate social behaviour change communication (SBCC) interventions to improve their nutritional status				
Act 06. Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	26950.0	11221.0	41.6
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	35550.0	60707.0	170.8
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	31750.0	60707.0	191.2
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	30750.0	11221.0	36.5
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020				
Output C: Through targeted farmers' organizations and cooperatives, smallholder farmers, particularly women, benefit from improved post-harvest handling equipment to improve their productivity and food security (SDG 5)				
Act 07. Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification				
Number of people trained	individual	200.0	334.0	167.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output F: Targeted smallholder farmers, including women farmers, benefit from increased access to markets, including through HGSM, in order to enhance their food and nutrition security (SDG 5)				
Act 07. Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification				
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	286.0	456.0	159.4

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected populations including refugees in camps, internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food needs all year round								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	13.70	12.80	≤16.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	12.80	11.60	≤14.00	≤10.00	
			overall	13.40	12.10	≤15.00	≤10.00	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	14.00	14.00	≤14.00	≤11.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	13.60	13.60	≤13.00	≤11.00	
			overall	13.80	13.80	≤13.00	≤11.00	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	4.50	5.10	≥4.70	≥5	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	4.30	4.70	≥4.50	≥5	
			overall	4.40	4.90	≥4.60	≥5	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	4.20	4.50	≥4.50	≥5	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3.90	4.20	≥4	≥5	
			overall	4.40	4.40	≥4.30	≥5	
Outcome Indicator: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
BDI Government	EPA: Provide capacity strengthening to Government and humanitarian partners on early warning systems, emergency food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.20	-	>2.50	>4	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	0	2	>0	>3	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	1	>0	>3	
			overall	0	1	>0	>3	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	3	2	≥2	≥5	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0	≥1	≥5	
			overall	2	2	≥2	≥5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	63.00	50.00	≥65.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	58.00	42.00	≥60.00	≥70.00	
			overall	62.00	48.00	≥63.00	≥70.00	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	67.00	65.00	≥70.00	≥72.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	55.00	60.00	≥65.00	≥67.00	
			overall	61.00	63.00	≥68.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	17.00	44.00	≥20.00	≥22.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	25.00	51.00	≥28.00	≥30.00	
			overall	19.00	46.00	≥22.00	≥24.00	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	11.00	17.00	≥19.00	≥20.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	11.00	20.00	≥22.00	≥20.00	
			overall	11.00	18.00	≥20.00	≥20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	58.00	37.00	≤60.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	70.00	61.00	≤63.00	<50.00	
			overall	61.00	46.00	≤61.00	<50.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	60.00	68.00	≤66.00	≤50.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	71.00	76.00	≤74.00	≤50.00	
			overall	65.00	70.00	≤68.00	≤50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	6	5	<5	<5	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	6	11.00	<5	<5	
			overall	6	6	<5	<5	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	6	3	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	7	2	<2	<2	
			overall	6	3	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	23.00	1	<20.00	<16.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	11.00	2	<8	<6	
			overall	20.00	2	<17.00	<15.00	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	17.00	5	≤5	<4	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	21.00	6	≤6	<5	
			overall	19.00	5	≤5	<4	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	42.00	61.00	≥60.00	≥60.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	30.00	38.00	≥72.00	≥72.00	
			overall	39.00	53.00	≥63.00	≥66.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	36.00	30.00	≥32.00	≥35.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	29.00	24.00	≥26.00	≥29.00	
			overall	33.00	28.00	≥30.00	≥33.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	31.00	45.00	≥32.00	≥45.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	36.00	47.00	≥37.00	≥35.00	
			overall	32.00	46.00	≥35.00	≥40.00	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	27.00	32.00	≥35.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	38.00	37.00	≥39.00	≥44.00	
			overall	32.00	34.00	≥37.00	≥41.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	61.00	45.00	≥63.00	≥65.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	64.00	47.00	≥66.00	≥65.00	
			overall	62.00	46.00	≥64.00	≥65.00	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	72.00	78.00	≥80.00	≥84.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	68.00	74.00	≥76.00	≥80.00	
			overall	70.00	77.00	≥78.00	≥82.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	66.30	71.00	≥68.00	≥71.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	65.00	63.00	≥66.00	≥68.00	
			overall	65.98	68.00	≥67.00	≥70.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	72.00	73.00	≥75.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	57.00	69.00	≥60.00	≥65.00	
			overall	64.00	72.00	≥68.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	24.86	24.00	≤24.00	≤23.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	28.33	24.00	≤28.00	≤26.00	
			overall	25.72	24.00	≤25.00	≤25.00	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	20.00	21.00	≤18.00	≤15.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	28.00	25.00	≤26.00	≤25.00	
			overall	24.00	22.00	≤22.00	≤22.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	8.84	5	≤8	≤6	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	6.67	13.00	≤6	≤6	
			overall	8.30	8	≤8	≤6	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	8	5	≤7	≤5	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	15.00	7	≤14.00	≤10.00	
			overall	12.00	6	≤10.00	≤8	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	64.40	45.50	≤60.00	≤55.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	75.00	50.00	≤70.00	≤65.00	
			overall	67.10	47.10	≤65.00	≤60.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	60.40	25.40	≤55.00	≤50.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	50.50	26.20	≤50.00	≤50.00	
			overall	55.80	26.00	≤50.00	≤50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	URT: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	14.00	16.00	≥18.00	≥25.00	
Refugees camps	URT: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	11.00	19.00	≥15.00	≥20.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	12.18	12.50	≤12.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	13.80	13.50	≤13.00	≤10.00	
			overall	12.99	13.10	≤12.50	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	4.70	5	≥5	≥6	Base Value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	4.30	4.70	≥5	≥6	
			overall	4.50	4.90	≥5	≥6	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
WFP_Assisted Schools	SMP: Provide home grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions to formulate a national home grown school meals policy and social protection programmes	Food	male	2.90	4	≥6	>6	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3.20	2	≥6	>6	
			overall	3	3	≥6	>6	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	62.48	48.00	≥70.00	≥75.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	48.49	27.00	≥55.00	≥67.00	
			overall	59.56	40.00	≥64.00	≥71.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	25.35	41.00	≤20.00	≤15.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	31.82	54.00	≤25.00	≤20.00	
			overall	26.70	46.00	≤23.00	≤18.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	12.18	11.00	≤10.00	≤8	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	19.70	19.00	≤15.00	≤13.00	
			overall	13.74	14.00	≤13.00	≤11.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	51.70	49.00	≤50.00	≤50.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	71.40	59.00	≤65.00	≤50.00	
			overall	55.80	52.00	≤57.50	≤50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	12.00	23.00	≥17.00	≥22.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	16.00	22.00	≥20.00	≥23.00	
			overall	13.00	23.00	≥18.00	≥23.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	19.00	14.00	≤17.00	≤13.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	15.00	17.00	≤14.00	≤12.00	
			overall	18.00	15.00	≤16.00	≤12.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	54.00	34.00	≤52.00	≤50.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	54.00	42.00	≤52.00	≤50.00	
			overall	54.00	36.00	≤52.00	≤50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	15.00	19.00	≤14.00	≤15.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	15.00	19.00	≤14.00	≤15.00	
			overall	15.00	26.00	≤14.00	≤15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	13.60	12.00	=50.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
FFA/Resilience	ACL: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	78.00	≥75.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
WFP_Assisted Schools	SMP: Provide home grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions to formulate a national home grown school meals policy and social protection programmes	Food	male	90.00	93.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	90.00	93.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	90.00	93.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in the targeted provinces and communes have improved nutritional status throughout the year.								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
MAM_TTT/Child ren	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	2	2	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	2	2	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	2	2	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
MAM_TTT/Child ren	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	0.10	0.10	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0.10	0.10	<3	<3	
			overall	0.10	0.10	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
MAM_TTT/Child ren	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	5	3	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	5	3	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	5	3	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
MAM_TTT/Child ren	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	94.80	94.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	94.80	94.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	94.80	94.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Women of reproductive age (15-49)	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.40	23.00	≥20.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Children aged 6-23 months	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	10.30	13.90	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	9.20	13.90	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	9.70	13.90	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Children aged 6-23 months	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	21.00	59.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	23.00	68.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	22.00	59.50	>70.00	>70.00	
MAM_TTT/Children	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	80.00	174.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	80.00	174.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	80.00	174.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Children aged 6-23 months	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	Food	male	66.00	93.40	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	68.00	100.00	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	67.00	93.60	>66.00	>66.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020								
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Smallholders farmers	SMS: Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	13.00	37.00	≥50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Smallholders farmers	SMS: Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification	Capacity Strengthening	male	15.00	11.00	≥15.00	≥20.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	15.00	14.00	≥15.00	≥20.00	
			overall	15.00	12.50	≥15.00	≥20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Smallholders farmers	SMS: Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.00	12.00	≥15.00	≥15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Smallholders farmers	SMS: Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2832817.00	1681557.00	≥4812804.96	≥7700487.94	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Smallholders farmers	SMS: Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2943.00	2290.00	≥5000.00	≥8000.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and PLW	Food	NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy".	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	28.60	28.60	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Children aged 6-23 months	Food	NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy".	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	57.00	70.20	≥60.00	≥60.00	
FFA/Resilience	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 "Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling "	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	54.20	-	≥45.00	≥40.00	
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	Food	URT: 2 "Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees"	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	25.20	≥45.00	≥45.00	
Refugees camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1 "Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps"	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	26.70	32.74	≥30.00	≥30.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and PLW	Food	NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy".	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.40	69.00	≤5	≤5	
Children aged 6-23 months	Food	NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy".	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3	3.20	≤0	≤0	
FFA/Resilience	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 "Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling "	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7.70	-	≤5	<5	
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	Food	URT: 2 "Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees"	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	18.00	8.40	≤5	≤5	
Refugees camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1 "Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps"	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	8.02	≤0	≤0	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and PLW	Food	NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy".	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	69.00	2.40	≥55.00	≥55.00	
Children aged 6-23 months	Food	NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy".	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.00	26.60	≥40.00	≥40.00	
FFA/Resilience	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 "Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling "	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	38.10	-	≥50.00	≥55.00	
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	Food	URT: 2 "Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees"	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	52.00	66.40	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Refugees camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1 "Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps"	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	73.30	59.24	≥70.00	≥70.00	

Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and PLW	Food	NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy".	male	1	1	=1	=1	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	1	1	=1	=1	
			overall	1	1	=1	=1	
FFA/Resilience	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 "Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling "	male	0	1	=2	=2	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	1	=2	=2	
			overall	0	1	=2	=2	
Host community, IDPs, Returnees	Food	URT: 2 "Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees"	male	0	1	=1	=1	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	1	=1	=1	
			overall	0	1	=1	=1	
Refugees camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1 "Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps"	male	3	2	=3	=3	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3	2	=3	=3	
			overall	3	2	=3	=3	
Smallholders farmers	Capacity Strengthening	SMS: 7 "Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification"	male	1	1	=1	=1	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	1	1	=1	=1	
			overall	1	1	=1	=1	
WFP_Assisted Schools	Food	SMP: 5 "Provide home grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions to formulate a national home grown school meals policy and social protection programmes"	male	1	1	=1	=1	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	1	1	=1	=1	
			overall	1	1	=1	=1	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Activities implemented by WFP	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: 4 "Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling ", NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy". , SMP: 5 "Provide home grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions to formulate a national home grown school meals policy and social protection programmes" , SMS: 7 "Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification" , URT: 1 "Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps", URT: 2 "Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based ass	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Refugees camps	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1 "Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps"	male	41.10	51.70	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	38.70	47.20	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	40.00	50.40	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
All beneficiaries of WFP Assistance	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: 4 "Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling " , NPA: 6 " Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy". , SMP: 5 "Provide home grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions to formulate a national home grown school meals policy and social protection programmes" , SMS: 7 "Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification" , URT: 1 "Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps", URT: 2 "Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based ass	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	17.00	17.00	≥17.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Children at a primary school in Burundi enjoy their mid-morning milk provided by WFP.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/burundi>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis affected populations including refugees in camps, internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food needs all year round	Provide capacity strengthening to Government and humanitarian partners on early warning systems, emergency food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring	564,125	547,559	0	547,559	266,957	280,602
		Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	6,422,960	8,470,324	0	8,470,324	6,984,865	1,485,459
		Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	6,271,532	8,316,749	0	8,316,749	6,117,841	2,198,908
		Non Activity Specific	0	60,965	0	60,965	0	60,965

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Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round	Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	3,686,544	3,033,128	0	3,033,128	2,494,254	538,874
		Provide home grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions to formulate a national home grown school meals policy and social protection programmes	13,901,706	15,178,792	0	15,178,792	6,275,641	8,903,151
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,846,867	35,607,517	0	35,607,517	22,139,558	13,467,959

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in the targeted provinces and communes have improved nutritional status throughout the year.	Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	5,962,010	8,282,344	0	8,282,344	5,880,226	2,402,118
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,428	0	2,428	0	2,428
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,962,010	8,284,772	0	8,284,772	5,880,226	2,404,545
3	Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020	Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification	892,414	744,143	0	744,143	61,894	682,249
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			892,414	744,143	0	744,143	61,894	682,249

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round	Provide external services to Government, humanitarian and development partners	1,200,643	845,111	0	845,111	328,437	516,674
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,200,643	845,111	0	845,111	328,437	516,674
Total Direct Operational Cost			38,901,935	45,481,542	0	45,481,542	28,410,114	17,071,428
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,448,316	4,526,924	0	4,526,924	2,455,972	2,070,952
Total Direct Costs			42,350,251	50,008,466	0	50,008,466	30,866,086	19,142,380
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,752,766	2,951,965		2,951,965	2,951,965	0
Grand Total			45,103,017	52,960,431	0	52,960,431	33,818,051	19,142,380

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Burundi	45,103,017	41,017,261	33,818,051
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			