

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

Burundi interim country strategic plan, revision 02

Gender and age marker code: |2A

Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW			
	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1st April 2018 to 31st Dec 2020	No change	1st April 2018 to 31st Dec 2020
Beneficiaries	1,903,840	374,000	2,197,840
Total Cost (USD)	\$162,621,569	\$13,918,169	\$176,539,738
Transfer	\$117,795,231	\$11,518,238	\$129,313,469
Implementation	\$22,321,550	\$1,550,465	\$23,872,015
Direct Support Costs	\$12,579,528	\$0	\$12,579,528
Sub-total	\$152,696,308	\$13,068,703	\$165,765,012
Indirect Support Costs	\$9,925,260	\$849,466	\$10,774,726

1. RATIONALE

1. Burundi remains the country with the highest levels of chronic malnutrition (54 percent) in the world which has not changed significantly in the last 30 years. It is also one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 185 out of 189 on the human development index (HDI). Over 65 percent of the population live under the national poverty line of USD1.90 per day and 90 percent of the population are dependent on agriculture as their main source of income with limited access to land due to high population density. The country has the lowest levels of land productivity in the region. Some of the reasons contributing to the high levels of chronic malnutrition include: abject poverty, food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, poor access to clean water, high prevalence of diseases, limited access to quality health services, poor hygiene and sanitation practices, early and un-spaced pregnancies and gender inequality in access to and control over resources.
2. In April 2019, WFP in partnership with UNICEF, supported a high-level advocacy event in Washington in the margins of the World Bank's Spring Meeting. Following this event, the Government of Burundi, the World Bank and some donor countries including the Netherlands, Switzerland and the USA, publicly recognized the gravity of the situation and committed to scaling up nutrition response in Burundi. This has created a momentum where WFP Burundi can position itself as key stakeholder in nutrition.
3. The latest assessment on food security and nutrition, conducted jointly with the Government of Burundi and UNICEF (JANFSA) indicates high prevalence of chronic malnutrition at 54 percent while the current food assistance provided in the northern

province of Kirundo has showed a constant increase in food assistance beneficiaries in 2018. In addition, failure of the 2019 “A season”¹ harvest has resulted in food insecurity in most of the vulnerable households that were already in a fragile situation.

4. The 2018 refugee influx from Democratic Republic of Congo has resulted in an increase in the number of refugees in the existing four refugee camps and has accelerated the opening of a fifth camp. The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by WFP and UNHCR in the camps has revealed an increase in malnutrition amongst the refugees.
5. WFP Burundi Country office successfully launched its first Interim Strategic Country Plan (ISCP 2018-2020) on April 1st, 2018. After one year of implementation, the context has evolved. Regular monitoring and recent assessments have showed that technical adjustments in the ICSP are needed to deliver on our commitment toward Zero Hunger.
6. This first budget revision aims to adjust beneficiaries’ numbers, change transfer modalities and the composition of the food baskets. There are no changes to the strategic outcomes and duration of the ICSP. The budget revision increases the overall budget by USD 13.9 million, which is under the Regional Director’s approval authority.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

7. There is no change in strategic orientation of the ICSP.

Strategic outcomes

8. There are no changes to the content of the Strategic Outcomes. Substantive changes in the activities are detailed below.

Activity 1: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in the camps

9. Under the current ISCP, the Congolese refugees in camps receive a 1,932 kcal-daily ration through in-kind food transfers. However, findings from the joint WFP/UNHCR assessment mission (JAM) conducted in December 2018 indicate that there was an overall reduction in the food consumption scores and the dietary diversity scores over the last two years in the refugee households. In addition, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children had increased in three out of four camps (Bwagiriza, Kinama, Kavumu). This deterioration could be caused by funding constraints (experienced in 2017 and 2018) which led to the suspension of cash-based transfers and exclusion of SuperCereal from the refugee general distribution rations, which reduced the daily caloric value to 1,932 kcal from 2,120 kcal.
10. To address this situation, WFP will re-introduce SuperCereal in the refugee’s food basket for households with nutritionally vulnerable household members such as

¹ September 2018 – January 2019

pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-59 months, persons with special needs, those suffering from chronic illness and elderly.

11. Given the 2018 refugee influx, which led to an increase in the number of refugees and subsequent opening of a fifth camp, this budget revision proposes to increase the number of beneficiaries from 40,000 to 45,000 reflecting the increased caseload for 2019.

Activity 2: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local population, IDPs and returnees

12. Under the current ICSP, WFP Burundi provides food assistance to severely food insecure households among the local population, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees to address immediate food and nutrition needs and restore households' food and nutrition security through in-kind transfers. The post distribution monitoring conducted by UNHCR and WFP showed that in-kind food assistance can put returnees at risk when they return to their villages, creating additional tensions with the host community. The returnees are often forced to share the food assistance with the host communities to integrate the villages. The post distribution monitoring results also showed that households adopted negative coping mechanisms such as selling the food for transport.

To ensure that returnees benefit fully from the food assistance and to promote a greater financial inclusion, WFP intends to change the transfer modality and assist returnees through joint cash-based transfers (CBT) with UNHCR and IOM, using mobile money to deliver assistance. This modality is expected to be more secure and accommodating to the needs and realities of the targeted population. Also, in accordance with the Common Joint Statement², recently published on cash, this change will also show that agencies are determined to harmonize the scale-up of their cash-based interventions, while avoiding parallel delivery systems for the same targeted population. This budget revision proposes to increase the number of beneficiaries for this activity by 330,000, of which 15,000 will be assisted through CBTs in 2019 and 2020.

Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to Government and local humanitarian partners on early warning systems, food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring.

13. No changes required.

Activity 4: Provide conditional food and or cash-based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling.

1. Under the current ISCP, vulnerable households engaging in asset creation activities receive both in-kind transfers and CBTs. Since the start of the ICSP, WFP has secured funding to assist food insecure households enrolled in asset creation through CBTs. This modality gives the beneficiaries flexibility for procuring diversified food and offers various benefits for local development (village savings and loan associations, greater financial inclusion, and investment). In addition, past years' funding trends

² Statement of the Principals of OCHA, UNHCR, WFP AND UNICEF on cash assistance, 5 December 2018

show stronger donor interest in CBT modality for asset creation activities in Burundi. In view of this, this budget revision proposes to remove in-kind transfer modality and ensure all beneficiaries within this activity receive cash-based transfers. The moving of beneficiaries under CBT reflects planning for all of 2019.

Activity 5: Provide Home Grown school meals to school-aged children and support national institutions on the formulation of a national home-grown school meal policy and social protection programmes.

2. Within this activity, this budget revision proposes changes to the food basket, changes to the transfer modality and increase in capacity strengthening.
3. In 2017, WFP launched an innovative pilot to provide UHT milk to school canteens thanks to a European Union donation. This initiative is built on a public-private partnership between IFAD, WFP and a private business Modern Dairy of Burundi (MDB), where WFP has been providing support to MDB to improve the quality of its product, increase production and gain standards to reach regional and sub-regional markets. In 2017 and 2018, 40,000 school children received milk twice a week, which is a source of animal protein in the food basket. The Government of Burundi has committed to funding this project. This budget revision proposes to introduce UHT milk to the food basket, which will be provided to about 40,000 school children (part of the 600,000 planned).
4. This budget revision will reduce the number of children who were to benefit from the provision of direct cash transfers to schools from 40,000 to 20,000 children. The remaining 20,000 children will receive in-kind transfers. This reduction of the CBT portion is explained by the fact that WFP has not managed to start school feeding implementation under CBT modality, mainly because of the depreciation of the local currency, which has contributed to lower unit costs in the Burundi Franc compared to the unit cost WFP was paying in USD value.
5. The capacity strengthening modality in this activity will increase, given the need to support the Government in developing a school feeding programme and build the capacity of the National School Meals Directorate. WFP received a request from the Government to cost the programme and develop the operation plan. These two activities will be conducted in collaboration with the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil. In addition, WFP plans to gradually introduce CBTs in the school feeding programme. The introduction of CBTs will require intensive efforts to build the National Directorate and Provincial Divisions' capacities in the areas of procurement, quality control and food safety, food management and monitoring. Once trained, these entities will train school head masters and parents teacher associations members. To facilitate monitoring and implementation of the school feeding programme, WFP is also working with headquarters to develop an application which will contribute to reduce staff workload on collecting and entering data in COMET. The pilot will start in September 2019 with 15 schools. Target schools will receive a tablet to monitor food stocks, student's attendance and consumption.

Activity 6: Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and PLW/G, and support the implementation of a national fortification policy and strategy.

6. Assessments and regular monitoring have showed that malnutrition remains critical in Burundi. Preliminary results of the Joint Assessment for Food Security and Nutrition (JANFSA) conducted in December 2018 show that Global Acute Malnutrition is still a concern with 22 out of 46 districts above the “poor” level of 5 percent (with the highest at 7.6 percent) combined with a number of aggravating factors such as poor IYCF practices, poor hygiene and sanitation practices, low access to health and high levels of food insecurity. Progress in stunting prevention has been made, however, the rates remain alarming with four provinces above 60 percent and the national rate decreasing from 56 percent to 54 percent in 2018.
7. Considering these numbers and the momentum created at the Washington event, WFP intends to increase the number of children and pregnant and lactating woman receiving nutrition assistance, while continuing to invest in longer term solutions. For instance, WFP will play a leading role in facilitating the implementation of the national food fortification strategy and the operationalization of the national fortification strategy at national, provincial and local level. WFP will also continue strong social behaviour change and communication (SBCC) at health centre level and will implement care group approach using the lead mothers at community level where programmes are implemented. Thanks to the one-year awareness raising campaign conducted by WFP and its partners, parents are now aware that chronic malnutrition can be prevented. This willingness to protect women and children from malnutrition was observed through increased caseloads and admissions in nutrition treatment centres.
8. Under the prevention component, this budget revision proposes to increase the number of children aged 6-23 months from 22,000 to 40,000 per year and the number of pregnant and lactating women from 21,000 to 40,000 per year. Similarly, under the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition component, the number of children aged 6-59 months will increase from 55,000 to 75,000 per year while the number of pregnant and lactating women will increase from 7,500 to 25,000 per year.
9. The current ration consisting of fortified maize milled, sugar and oil, will be replaced Super Cereal plus to enhance the nutrient profile of the ration and comply with WFP standards.
10. This budget revision will reduce the number of children aged 6-23 months receiving micro-nutrient powders (MNPs) by half and stop the distribution of MNPs to adolescents. MNPs will be distributed to children as a complementary measure while WFP supports the Government in strengthening the local food fortification as a more sustainable approach. A decree on food fortification and the 2016-2020 strategic plan was published in 2015. WFP has strongly supported this process and continues to promote food fortification at national and local levels, strengthening millers, advocating to the private sector through the SUN business network and through a workshop organized jointly with BASF³. Adolescents will benefit from fortified maize meal (MML) along with nutrition sensitive activities under the school feeding programme.

³ Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik

This shift also supports government direction that has included nutrition in the national policy on school canteen.

Activity 7: Provide technical support on post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building (SBCC will be used to empower small holder farmers to improve post-harvest management and enhanced food diversification) to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations/cooperatives

11. No changes required

Activity 8: Provide external services to Government, humanitarian and development partners.

12. As leader of the logistics and information and communication technology working groups, WFP will continue to extend supply chain and information technology support to United Nations agencies, NGOs, Government counterparts and other humanitarian & development actors.

13. WFP will continue to use its expertise and capacity to support partners in securing a reliable supply chain for health and nutritional products; leverage its food commodity management knowledge to reduce post-harvest losses and other waste thereby building farmers' capacity of to improve food safety and quality; provide expert support to local authorities in infrastructure construction especially maintenance of secondary roads and bridges; provide service provision in the procurement of equipment for reducing post-harvest losses; provision of fuel under service provision and support traders and retailers to enhance supply chain efficiencies to the benefit of broader populations.

14. WFP continues to leverage its unique logistics capacities and expertise to provide efficient and effective coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, In 2018, WFP increased supply chain support services in emergency preparedness for a potential Ebola outbreak from Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The current budget revision will reflect these preparedness activities as well as an increase in the ongoing logistics service provision to partners in health programmes such as nutrition implements procurement and delivery to HIV projects, mosquito bed net campaign for malaria prevention and construction of health structures. The budget revision will also integrate the coordination for the Tanganyika Lake Corridor with a view to increasing the capacity and utilisation of the corridor for both Burundi and the neighbouring countries as well as upgrade of the WFP fuel infrastructure for the support of service provision.

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY							
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	1	Current	10,400	9,600	10,000	10,000	40,000

		Increase/decrease	1,300	1,200	1,250	1,250	5,000
		Revised	11,700	10,800	11,250	11,250	45,000
	2	Current	117,000	108,000	112,500	112,500	450,000
		Increase/decrease	85,800	79,200	82,500	82,500	330,000
		Revised	202,800	187,200	195,000	195,000	780,000
2	4	Current	29,250	27,000	28,125	28,125	112,500
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	29,250	27,000	28,125	28,125	112,500
	5	Current	69,984	69,984	278,536	281,336	699,840
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised total	69,984	69,984	278,536	281,336	699,840
3	6	Current	156,390	144,360	150,375	150,375	601,500
		Increase/decrease	10,140	9,360	9,750	9,750	39,000
		Revised	166,530	153,720	160,125	160,125	640,500
TOTAL <i>(without overlap)</i>		Current	383,024	358,944	579,536	582,336	1,903,840
		Increase/decrease	97,240	89,760	93,500	93,500	374,000
		Revised	480,264	448,704	673,036	675,836	2,277,840

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)[1] or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY

Strategic outcome	1				2				3				
Activity	1(URT1)		2(URT2)		4(ACL1)		5(SMP1)		6(NPA1)				
Beneficiary type	FOOD	CBT	FOOD	CBT	FOOD	CBT	FOOD	CBT	FOOD (MAM children under five)	FOOD(MAM children under two)	FOOD(MAM children under two)	FOOD (MAM /P&L women)	CBT
Modality (indicate food or CBT)													
Cereals	360		360				150						
Pulses	120		120				40						
Oil	25		25				10						
Salt	5		5				3						
Sugar													
Supercereal	25												
Supercereal Plus												250	
micronutrient powder											1		
LNS-large Quantity (P.Sup)									100				
LNS-Medium Quantity (P.Do2)										50			
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)													
% kcal from protein													
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day; use average as needed)		0.53		0.53		0.53		0.3					
Number of feeding days per year	300	60	90	90		132	160	160	90	180	360	180	

Transfers

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE						
Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase/Decrease		Revised Budget	
	Total (MT)	Total (USD)	Total (MT)	Total (USD)	Total (MT)	Total (USD)
CEREALS	71,344	\$29,198,058	-6,336	\$2,240,454	65,008	\$26,957,604
DAIRY			1,440	\$1,670,400	1,440	\$1,670,400
MISCELLANEOUS	1,528	\$1,057,952	-363	-\$523,947	1,165	\$534,005
MIXED AND BLENDED	3,355	\$6,682,780	9,317	\$9,584,844	12,672	\$16,267,624
OILS & FATS	5,144	\$4,707,232	-713	-\$888,775	4,431	\$3,818,456
PULSES	19,518	\$13,842,511	-312	-\$653,748	19,206	\$13,188,763
Total (FOOD)	100,889	\$55,488,532	3,033	\$6,948,319	103,922	\$62,436,851
CBT TRANSFER VALUE		17,451,000		-\$714,000		\$16,737,000
TOTAL (Food and CBT value - USD)	100,889	\$72,939,532	3,033	\$6,234,319	103,922	\$79,173,851

3. COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
WFP Strategic Results/ SDG Targets	SR 01	SR 01	SR 02	SR 03	SR 08	TOTAL
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	Strategic Outcome 5	
Focus Area	01 CRISIS RESPONSE	02 RESILIENCE BUILDING	02 RESILIENCE BUILDING	03 ROOT CAUSES	02 RESILIENCE BUILDING	
Transfer	2,419,366	-1,219,712	9,514,383	0	804,202	
Implementation	35,131	532,349	176,401	0	806,583	1,550,465
Direct Support Costs						0
Sub-total						13,068,703
Indirect Support Costs						849,466
TOTAL						13,918,169

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)						
WFP Strategic Results/ SDG Targets	SR 01	SR 01	SR 02	SR 03	SR 08	TOTAL
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	Strategic Outcome 5	
Focus Area	01 - CRISIS RESPONSE	02 - RESILIENCE BUILDING	02 - RESILIENCE BUILDING	03 - ROOT CAUSES	02 - RESILIENCE BUILDING	
Transfer	\$41,586,213	\$57,707,301	\$23,619,187	\$2,066,250	\$4,334,518	\$129,313,469
Implementation	\$5,409,370	\$10,024,049	\$6,426,031	\$1,007,442	\$1,005,123	\$23,872,015
Direct Support Costs	\$3,873,309	\$5,567,452	\$2,453,221	\$253,221	\$432,324	\$12,579,528
Sub-total	\$50,868,892	\$73,298,803	\$32,498,439	\$3,326,913	\$5,771,965	\$165,765,012
Indirect Support Costs	\$3,306,478	\$4,764,422	\$2,112,399	\$216,249	\$375,178	\$10,774,726
TOTAL	\$54,175,370	\$78,063,225	\$34,610,837	\$3,543,163	\$6,147,143	\$176,539,738

APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Erika Joergensen
Regional Director, WFP

Date: ___/___/___

Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight (only the costs are revised)

Country Strategic Plan Excl. DSC/ISC: \$153,185,484 DSC: \$ 12,579,528 ISC: \$10,774,726 Total Country Strategic Plan : \$\$176,539,738				
(SDG2) Support countries to achieve zero hunger \$147,845,843				WFP Strategic Goal 2 (SDG17) Partner to support implementation of the SDGs \$5,339,640
WFP Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food \$114,726,934	WFP Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition \$30,045,217	WFP Strategic Objective 3 Achieve food security \$3,073,692	WFP Strategic Objective 5 Partner for SDG results \$5,339,640	
WFP Strategic Result 1 (SDG Target 2.1) Everyone has access to food	WFP Strategic Result 2 (SDG Target 2.2) No one suffers from malnutrition	WFP Strategic Result 3 (SDG Target 2.3) Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	WFP Strategic Result 8 (SDG Target 17.16) Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs.	
Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Root causes	Resilience building
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 \$46,995,583	Strategic Outcome 02 Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round \$67,731,351	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. \$30,045,217	Strategic Outcome 04 Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020 \$3,073,692	Strategic Outcome 05 Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round \$5339,640
Provide capacity strengthening to Government and humanitarian partners on early warning systems, emergency food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring \$2,049,141; Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps \$24,143,018 Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees \$20,843,425	Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling \$12,673,111 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 \$55,058,240	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 \$30,045,217	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 \$3,073,692;	Provide external services to Government, humanitarian and development partners \$5,339,640

Annex 2: Increase by year and by strategic outcome

	2018	2019	2020	Total:
Strategic Outcome 1	\$0	\$1,126,735	\$1,327,761	\$2,454,496
Strategic Outcome 2	\$0	-\$424,166	-\$263,196	-\$687,362
Strategic Outcome 3	\$0	\$4,644,414	\$5,046,371	\$9,690,784
Strategic Outcome 4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Strategic Outcome 5	\$0	\$1,339,545	\$271,240	\$1,610,785
DSC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
INDIRECT SUPPORT COST	\$0	\$434,624	\$414,841	\$849,466
Total	\$0	\$7,121,152	\$6,797,017	\$13,918,169