

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Burundi Interim Country Strategic Plan, Revision 03

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	1st April 2018 to 31st Dec 2020	No change	No change
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,277,840	250,000	2,527,840
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>176 539 738</b>	<b>19 283 410</b>	<b>195 823 148</b>
Transfer	129 313 469	13 657 322	142 970 792
Implementation	23 872 015	2 998 410	26 870 425
Direct Support Costs	12 579 528	1 450 755	14 030 284
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>165 765 012</b>	<b>18 106 488</b>	<b>183 871 500</b>
Indirect Support Costs	10 774 726	1 176 922	11 951 648

#### Burundi Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), Revision 03

### 1. RATIONALE

1. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The virus has affected countries globally obliging governments to introduce travel restrictions, border closures, reduced commercial aviation and shipping operations and 14-days mandatory quarantine. These have impacted WFP operations from the movement of staff to the availability of essential needs such as food.
2. Between March 31<sup>st</sup> and April 18<sup>th</sup>, the Ministry of Health in Burundi announced a total of six confirmed cases of COVID-19 with one death on April 12<sup>th</sup>. A COVID-19 outbreak in Burundi could further affect WFP's operations. The prospects of road blockages may prevent farmers from accessing markets to buy and sell commodities, school feeding and nutrition programmes will be requiring adaptations and could be disrupted due to access restriction to school and health facilities, the hold-up or halting of food delivery, and international shipping (of food and non-food commodities) could be disrupted. As part of the risk analysis, all districts in Burundi are likely to be affected.
3. The COVID 19 crisis comes against a backdrop of excessive rains, floods, and landslides, recorded since October 2019 and likely to continue until May 2020. These have severely impacted the production ad harvest of pulses and cereals. According to the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) market price monitoring, the ENAB<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Enquête Nationale Agricole du Burundi, February 2020

FSMS<sup>2</sup> and pending the finalization of the Integrated Phase Classification, several provinces have recorded production deficits compared to last year.

4. About 1.8 million people are estimated to be food insecure. Provinces most affected include Ngozi (33 percent), Karuzi (31 percent), Ruyigi (42 percent), Bururi (30 percent) and Mwaro (22 percent). The main underlying factors of food insecurity include climate-related shocks, insecurity and forced displacements of people, low income of vulnerable people and the scarcity and degradation of arable land. In addition, at a time (post-harvest) when food prices should be at their lowest, access to food is hampered by the increase in the price of maize and beans by 48 percent and 17 percent respectively, as compared to 2019.
5. The COVID-19 outbreak with its corollary of border closures and restriction of movement will have serious consequences on the availability of food and essential items on markets. Currently, the borders with Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are closed, except for the Kobero border with Tanzania, which is witnessing heavy congestion of trucks. The COVID-19 outbreak will affect livelihoods in terms of job losses, reduced income and purchasing power, hence limiting access to food and essential services. Burundi urban landscape is characterized by a large proportion of the population (56 percent) living in slum areas, and with high prevalence of poverty. The informal sector employment accounts for 89 percent of the non-agricultural employment and usually characterized by unskilled workers. If COVID-19 spreads, the urban poor would be more affected by potential containment measures. Containment measures could cause income loss and decrease of purchasing power also among daily agricultural workers. About 80 percent of households in Burundi are smallholder farmers and many rely on the temporary economic migration to complete their poor income.
6. The upcoming general elections (foreseen on May 20<sup>th</sup>) and the post-electoral period are also likely to bring further complexity and possible tensions, which could greatly limit access to food and nutrition security and gravely affect the livelihoods of the people affected by COVID -19.
7. This emergency budget revision to the ICSP is required to prevent and mitigate the programmatic and logistics constraints related to COVID-19. WFP needs to maintain and scale-up its life-saving food assistance activities, by including an additional 250,000 people<sup>3</sup> directly or indirectly impacted by COVID 19 under Strategic Outcome one (SO1). WFP will also ensure that all actors in Burundi have access to adequate transport and storage capacity and to sufficient stock of required supplies and commodities through an increase of its budget under Strategic Outcome five (SO5).

## 2. CHANGES

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<sup>2</sup> Food Security and Monitoring System, March 2020

<sup>3</sup> The target population includes the most vulnerable groups of people classified as severity three of the HNO, but not targeted under the HRP. These people would likely become in need of humanitarian assistance following any event negatively impacting their livelihoods,

### ***Strategic orientation***

8. This budget revision does not propose changes to the strategic orientation of the ICSP.

### ***Strategic outcomes***

9. Building on its on-going experience in support of the Ministry of Public Health, especially on emergency preparedness on pandemics and other shocks, WFP is ready to sustain the scaling up of capacity of the Government of Burundi and that of the humanitarian community to fill the logistics gaps and facilitate reliable access to transport, storage, fuel and other on-demand services. In addition, as the lead in the Logistics Sector, WFP will improve emergency logistics capacity in the country by reinforcing logistics coordination with all partners. Ultimately, vulnerable and affected populations will benefit through timely provision of life-saving food and medical supplies.
10. WFP will also support the government and humanitarian partners with emergency telecommunication service provision.
11. WFP will prioritize and continue its food assistance to refugees under activity 1 and will provide repatriation packages to returnees from Tanzania, under activity 2. The rations will remain the same but special operating procedures will be put in place, through the cooperating partners, to mitigate risks of contamination.
12. Under activity 2, WFP is also consulting with the government, the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) and other partners to explore and identify alternative modalities of intervention given the evolving circumstances. The objective of the interventions would be to assist the most vulnerable households in the provinces most affected by food and nutrition insecurity<sup>4</sup>.
13. WFP in potential collaboration with the Burundian Red Cross (BRC) and other partners, and based on the identification of high-risk individuals (eg. elderly, those with underlying chronic illnesses, including people living with HIV and TB, etc.) is exploring the possibilities of providing assistance packages which will include food, and possibly non-food items, to limit their movement, avoid mass gatherings and mitigate the risk of infection.
14. As the number of cases escalates, the movement of people will likely be restricted in affected areas, and households will be constrained from purchasing food or having access to livelihoods. Through targeted food assistance, WFP and partners can help mitigate the risk of food insecurity in a context of confinement.
15. Under activity 5, WFP is currently assisting about 600,000 children through the school feeding programme. If schools remain open despite COVID-19 spread, the provision of school meals will continue as it constitutes one of Burundi's largest safety net. To ensure safe and secure preparation, distribution and consumption of the school meals, COVID-19 preventive measures have been integrated in the school feeding standard operating procedures (SOPs). Communication and sensitization materials have also been made available to partners and schools, along with hygiene materials. Should the schools close, WFP, the Ministry of Education and partners are exploring the

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<sup>4</sup> According to FSMS (February 2020), the following provinces are most affected by food security: **Ngozi** (33%), **Karuzi** (31%), **Ruyigi** (42%), **Bururi** (30%), **Mwaro** (22%).

possibility of providing take home rations in food insecure provinces which could be accompanied by emergency take-home rations for parents (under activity 2).

16. To implement the solutions described and to remain flexible and adapt to a fast-changing context, WFP should have stocks readily available, to provide immediate assistance to 250,000 people for a period of 3 months (May to July 2020). Implementation guidelines will be developed to ensure prevention and control of infection during the distribution of food assistance.
17. Transfer modalities under activity 2 will not change, including both in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT). While for the time being the Government of Burundi is not planning to put in place any confinement measures, WFP is exploring the options for interventions in urban areas using food transfers and, where possible, cash-based transfers.
18. Based on the on-going partnership with the Burundi Red Cross (BRC), whereby WFP is providing support to improve its organisational development particularly in early warning, cash-based transfers and logistics, WFP envisages strengthening this partnership in the context of the COVID-19 preparedness and response at community level. Field Level Agreements with cooperating partners and Memoranda of Understanding with the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education are being revised to include protective equipment and communication tools to be able to protect staff and beneficiaries receiving food assistance.
19. A UN inter-agency working group is actively supporting the government and has elaborated a COVID Strategic Response Plan which is aligned to the Government's COVID contingency plan, and articulated around 9 pillars: Coordination, Communication, Surveillance, Entry points, Laboratory, IPC, Case Management, Logistics Support and COUSP (Operational Centre for Emergencies of Public Health).
20. The Supply Chain unit in the country office is understaffed and needs to urgently scale-up its workforce to be able to meet the increased needs for supply chain service provision to the government and partners. This budget revision will increase the number of supply chain staff at the country office, sub-offices and in the new logistics hubs.
21. In a global context of the disruption of supply chain operations and services, the additional specific challenges in Burundi need to be urgently addressed to be able to respond adequately to the COVID-19 crisis. Burundi is a landlocked, mountainous country, highly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters, including floods during the rainy season, leading to landslides and increasing road deterioration and to the rising of the Lake Tanganyika that lead to access constraints. To prevent and mitigate these constraints, WFP will ensure all the actors have access to transport and to sufficient stock of their required supplies and commodities across the country.
22. WFP will assess the storage and local markets capacity across the country and will support the government in the strengthening and rehabilitation of its storage facilities. WFP will increase storage capacity by setting up two forward logistics hubs in Muyinga and Makamba Provinces, and extend its own logistics platforms in Bujumbura, Gitega and Ngozi Provinces. These five logistics hubs will cover the 18 provinces and will facilitate pre-positioning of food, equipment and medical supplies, reducing the risk of delays in deliveries especially during the rainy season.

23. Transport across the country will be facilitated through the five planned logistics hubs which will significantly reduce transportation distances and save time as the five logistics hubs will cover the 18 provinces and any field locations which will be accessible within two hours. WFP will scale-up the provision of transport services in order to meet its increased transport needs to pre-position food, the government's needs to transport medical items and the humanitarian community needs to facilitate the movement of incoming cargo.
24. WFP may also provide support to the government and humanitarian partners in setting up screening and isolation units at health facilities to improve the management of pandemics. It will also work with national and regional partners to pre-position some fuel reserves that could support the humanitarian community if the country faces shortages.
25. Should the Government decide to enforce movement restrictions with containment measures, this would affect the capacity of WFP and its partners to respond and would increase the demand for WFP to facilitate internet connectivity and to enable telecommuting along with teleconferencing services augmentation. WFP plans to provide the government with internet connectivity to maintain basic services, support telecommuting and enhance data collection and analysis capacity by providing the treatment centres and medical districts offices with connected mobile devices – tablets and smartphones. Teleconferencing services will be extended to the government and partners.
26. WFP will strengthen monitoring of food prices and markets through mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) to follow up on the economic impact of COVID-19 and elections and to guide the targeting of specific pockets of food insecurity.
27. WFP staff and partners will continue to monitor ongoing activities provided that the government does not enforce lock-down. To minimize risk of contamination, WFP updated its SOPs and strengthened the capacity of staff and partners through training on COVID-19 protection measures, the distribution of initial protective equipment and the amendment of FLAs. If the COVID-19 outbreak spreads, field monitoring visits will be reduced to prioritized activities (activity 1 and 2) to minimize the risks of exposure of WFP and partners staff. WFP is currently discussing with the UNHCR and the World Bank to collaborate on remote monitoring of food security and nutrition at household level for refugees and local population respectively.
28. Reports from the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) indicate that the public is misinformed on COVID-19. The majority of the issues raised are related to COVID-19 means of transmissions, local beliefs on cures and protection measures. To prevent the misinformation and learn about the communities' perceptions and preferences, WFP will adapt its CFM questionnaire and SOPs to integrate standardized COVID-19 related information. The CFM monthly bulletin will report on COVID-19 questions and concerns and as of May, CFM calls will be recorded in SUGAR. WFP will also strengthen its support to the BRC hot line.

29. A programme integrity assessment was conducted in February 2020, its recommendations are being implemented to ensure confidentiality and to protect beneficiaries.
30. WFP will train the Ministry of Health and the CAMEBU (MoH medical depot) staff on warehouse management including on tracking modalities and support with the RITA (Relief Items Tracking Application). According to a recent gap assessment, RITA may be implemented to track the emergency stock of non-food items held by MOH at CAMEBU. Once the crisis is over, WFP will continue to reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Health in its storage management by training more people and co-managing the storage facilities that would have been rehabilitated or created during the COVID response period.
31. WFP will conduct periodic risk assessments and communicate regular progress towards implementing risk mitigation actions to its key stakeholders. The main operational risks identified include ensuring an adapted intervention in a context of high risk of infection while ensuring an effective response to deteriorating socio-economic conditions. Mitigation measures include the implementation of SOPs, training of staff and partners on the prevention of COVID-19 infection and dissemination of awareness messages to beneficiaries.
32. Supply chain disruptions and pipeline shortages are anticipated during the crisis. These will be mitigated through the prepositioning of contingency stocks (food and non-food items), redesigned protocols for supply chain as well as beneficiary interactions. Border restrictions have been erratic with strong measures implemented (14-day quarantine for any transporters, police escorts, closure of borders such as DRC and Rwanda at the end of March) and then alleviated. WFP will closely monitor the evolution of restrictions and will keep advocating for open and fluid trade flows across borders. Burundi may also face shortages of some essential commodities due to delays/closure at the borders and high global demand. WFP will prioritize local procurement if possible and ensure pre-positioning of stocks. Burundi may also face fuel shortages due to the ongoing socio-economic crisis. WFP will pre-position a fuel contingency stock after identifying the needs for WFP's operations and partners.
33. In the context of a global pandemic where every country office needs additional funding, the country office will face the strategic risk of not being perceived as a priority for funding and therefore be forced to scale down some activities. The country office in coordination with the Regional Bureau will present a clear strategy and prioritization of activities and will continue to advocate for funding.
34. WFP will continue to ensure its interventions are designed with a protection and gender focus to avoid unintentional consequences which may jeopardize the safety and dignity of beneficiaries. WFP will follow UN security restrictions, liaise with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and ensure it complies with minimum operational security stands (MOSS) and minimum-security telecommunications standards (MIST). WFP will take every precaution to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as fraud and corruption and other wrongdoing in accordance with established policies.

35. Protective equipment such as masks and gloves can constitute an environmental challenge and a health hazard if not disposed appropriately. WFP will include a clause on waste management in the FLAs with cooperating partners to ensure adherence to the corporate environmental standards. WFP will also explore the possibility to support cooperatives to produce cloth masks for its interventions, according to recommended specifications.

### ***Beneficiary analysis***

**TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY**

Strategic Outcome	Activity <sup>12</sup>	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1 Food/Cash	Current	11,565	10,980	11,205	11,250	45,000
		Increase	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	11,565	10,980	11,205	11,250	45,000
	2 Food	Current	192,292	183,390	186,968	187,350	750,000
		Increase/decrease	64,098	61,130	62,322	62,450	250,000
		Revised	256,390	244,520	249,290	249,800	1,000,000
	2 Cash	Current	7,692	7,336	7,478	7,494	30,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	7,692	7,336	7,478	7,494	30,000
2	4 Food	Current	3,205	3,057	3,116	3,123	12,500
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	3,205	3,057	3,116	3,123	12,500
	4 Cash	Current	25,639	24,452	24,929	24,980	100,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	25,639	24,452	24,929	24,980	100,000
	5 Food	Current	0	0	338,560	341,280	679,840
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised total	0	0	338,560	341,280	679,840
	5 Cash	Current	0	0	9,960	10,040	20,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised total	0	0	9,960	10,040	20,000
3	6 Food	Current	158,500	0	247,633	234,365	640,500
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	158,500	0	247,633	234,365	640,500
<b>TOTAL (without overlap)</b>		Current	398,866	229,238	829,862	819,875	2,277,840
		Increase/decrease	64,098	61,130	62,323	62,450	250,000
		Revised	462,964	290,368	892,185	882,325	2,527,840

## *Transfers*

There are no changes in the transfer modalities and rations.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	65 008	26 957 604	4 050	1 476 290	69 058	28 433 893
Pulses	19 206	13 188 763	1 350	855 905	20 556	14 044 668
Oil and Fats	4 431	3 818 456	281	243 844	4 712	4 062 300
Mixed and blended foods	12 672	16 267 624	0	0	12 672	16 267 624
Other	2 605	2 204 405	56	6 188	2 661	2 210 592
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>103 922</b>	<b>62 436 851</b>	<b>5 738</b>	<b>2 582 226</b>	<b>109 659</b>	<b>65 019 077</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		16 737 000		0		16 737 000
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>103 922</b>	<b>79 173 851</b>	<b>5 738</b>	<b>2 582 226</b>	<b>109 659</b>	<b>81 756 077</b>

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

36. Budget Revision 3 increased the budget by USD 19.3 million that is attributed to 83 percent increase of tonnage under activity 2 translating to USD 5.2 Million and USD 11.4 million increase under activity 8 Capacity Strengthening and Service Delivery as the country office prepares for COVID-19 support and assistance. The Direct Support Costs (DSC) has subsequently increased by USD 1.5 Million and Indirect Support Costs (ISC) by USD 1.2 Million.
37. Due to the nature of this budget revision affecting only activity 2 and 8; DSC and activity 2 staff salaries costs have been consolidated and placed under planning element named ‘staff other costs’ instead of using single entry method under ‘WFP Staff salary cost list’ as the split to all activities is not feasible. Activity 8 staff however have been planned under ‘WFP Staff salary cost list’ single entry method on the template as the staff are 100 percent charged under this activity during the surge period. Implementation plan revision exercise is expected immediately after this Budget Revision; hence staff cost will be aligned to the specific planning element.

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Resilience Building	
Transfer	4 744 562	0	0	0	8 912 760	<b>13 657 322</b>
Implementation	481 350	0	0	0	2 517 060	<b>2 998 410</b>
Direct support costs						<b>1 450 755</b>
Subtotal						<b>18 106 488</b>
Indirect support costs						<b>1 176 922</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>19 283 410</b>

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Resilience Building	
Transfer	46 330 776	57 707 302	23 619 187	2 066 250	13 247 278	<b>142 970 792</b>
Implementation	5 890 721	10 024 049	6 426 031	1 007 442	3 522 183	<b>26 870 425</b>
Direct support costs	4 328 024	5 582 697	2 460 513	253 868	1 405 182	<b>14 030 284</b>
Subtotal	56 549 520	73 314 048	32 505 731	3 327 560	18 174 642	<b>183 871 500</b>
Indirect support costs	3 675 719	4 765 413	2 112 872	216 291	1 181 352	<b>11 951 648</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60 225 239</b>	<b>78 079 461</b>	<b>34 618 603</b>	<b>3 543 851</b>	<b>19 355 994</b>	<b>195 823 148</b>

## Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

- No changes to the LoS