

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Burundi Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP supported the food and nutrition needs of 1.07 million vulnerable people throughout Burundi, out of 1.3 million planned. Despite funding challenges, particularly for the CBT modality, WFP provided essential daily food assistance to the refugees in camps and a three-month assistance package to Burundian returnees as they arrived back in-country from neighbouring countries.

Cooperation with local authorities to advance the Home-grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme gained momentum as the First Lady of Burundi chose to champion the programme and the Government further increased its contribution towards the programme from USD 2 million to USD 2.5 million. However, due to the withdrawal of some donors, the programme faced resource constraints which compelled WFP to reduce the number of assisted children from 602,168 in the early months of 2020 to 412,000 from September onward. Despite the reduced funding, the HGSF programme remained active throughout 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government of Burundi identified the HGSF programme as the largest and most important safety net for vulnerable people in Burundi and has placed nutrition at the top of its agenda. In addition to strengthening social protection through school feeding as a critical safety net, WFP supported the Government's priority of establishing a social registry.[1]

An early engagement with the new administration established after the May general elections was key for positioning WFP and ensuring new key decision-makers understood all areas of WFP's work in-country. This fostered trust and identified concrete areas of collaboration between WFP and the Government. While WFP continued its assistance to the Congolese refugees, following the elections there was an influx of Burundian returnees from September requiring WFP to significantly scale-up support.

While treatment of moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6 to 59 months continued in four provinces, WFP adopted an integrated approach to tackle the root causes of chronic malnutrition by involving grassroot communities through the "care group" approach and through social and behaviour change communication. The fight against malnutrition was further enhanced through WFP's support to the strengthening of the milk value chain and the promotion of milk consumption by vulnerable communities in general, by providing milk and fish to school children through the HGSF programme. WFP provided 602,000 school children with milk, cereals, pulses, vitamin A fortified vegetable oil and fish. These efforts, coupled with WFP's promotion of locally fortified food, the fight against micronutrient deficiencies and other multisectoral nutrition interventions initiated by other stakeholders play a crucial role in improving the nutrition situation in-country. Results of the November Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey showed a decrease of four percent in the chronic malnutrition rate in Burundi over three years.[2] While the fight against malnutrition remains Burundi's main challenge, this is a remarkable achievement considering only a two percent reduction was achieved over the eight years between 2008 and 2016.[4]

Resilience-building activities implemented in Karusi and Gitega equipped targeted households with kitchen gardens, small livestock, soil with improved fertility, improved toilets and contributed to enhancing the overall food security of beneficiaries. A key lesson learned from programme implementation is that in order to enhance effectiveness and resilience sustainability, longer project periods and linkages with nutrition interventions need to be considered in areas with heightened vulnerability and food insecurity.

To promote the use of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) [4] in programmatic planning, WFP provided capacity strengthening to the Government and partners on this approach for building community resilience. WFP's support to the Government and the humanitarian community in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic enhanced the capacities of WFP partners.

Within the framework of the Government's COVID-19 response plan, WFP contributed to strengthening the COVID-19 screening and testing infrastructure and the transport and storage capacities of the national pharmaceutical warehouse. WFP's Global Air Service facilitated humanitarian flights in and out of Burundi, allowing for transportation of humanitarian staff amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, important milestones have been met on the Lake Tanganyika Corridor Revitalization initiative,[5] with the organization and implementation of the Corridor Competitiveness Analysis, the recruitment of a port captain and the organization of a pilot shipment.



# 1,087,199

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 119,482 (51% Female, 49% Male)

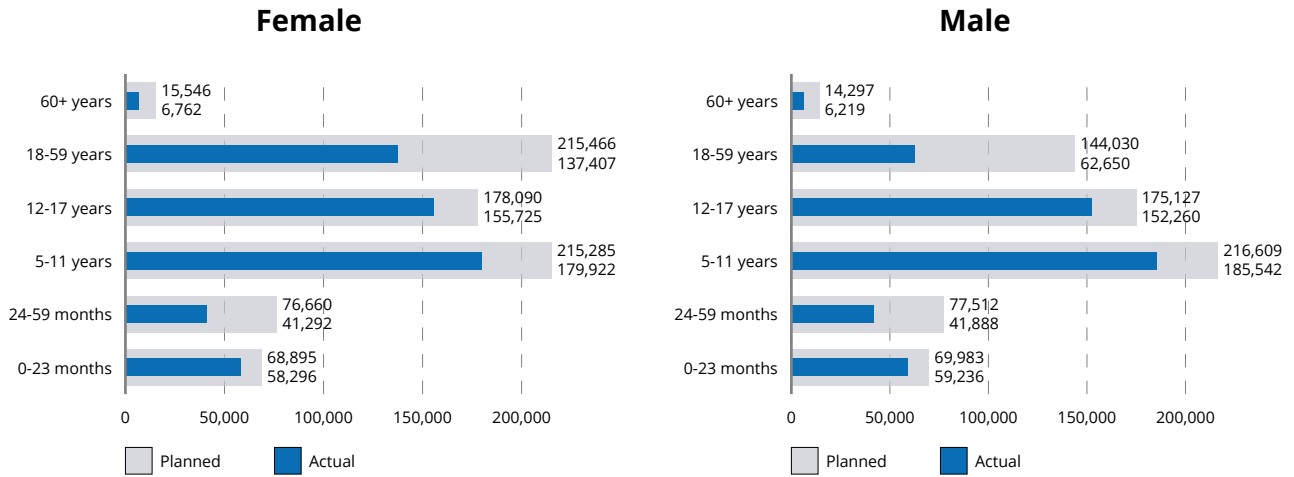


53% female

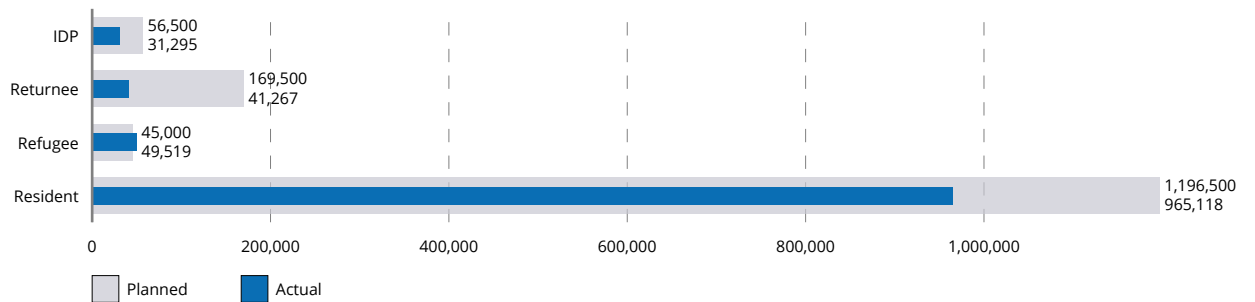


47% male

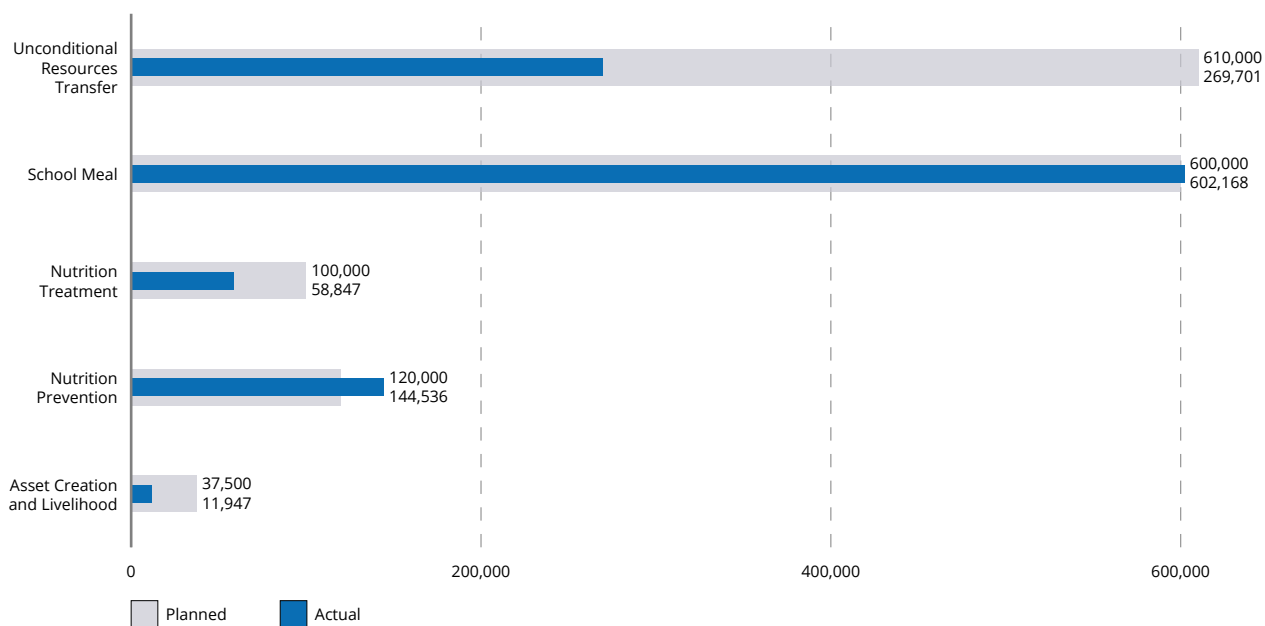
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



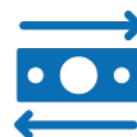
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

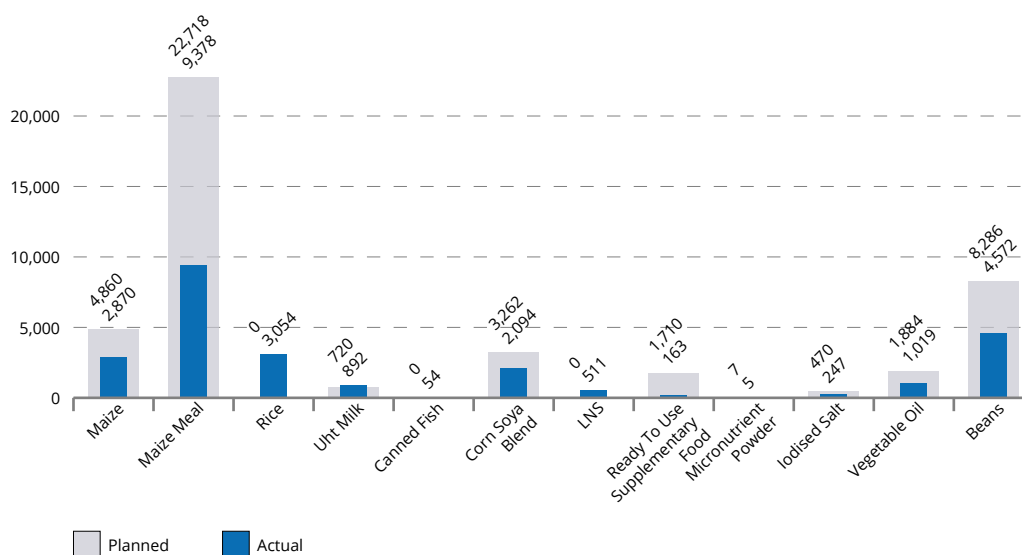


**24,858 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2020  
of 43,918 mt total planned

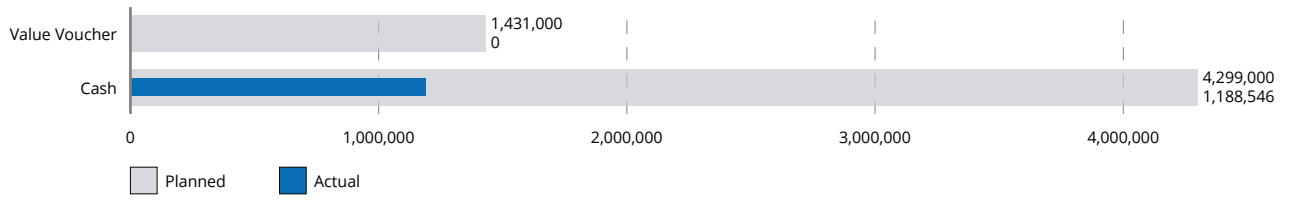


**US\$ 1,188,546**  
total actual cash transferred in 2020  
of \$US 5,730,000 total planned

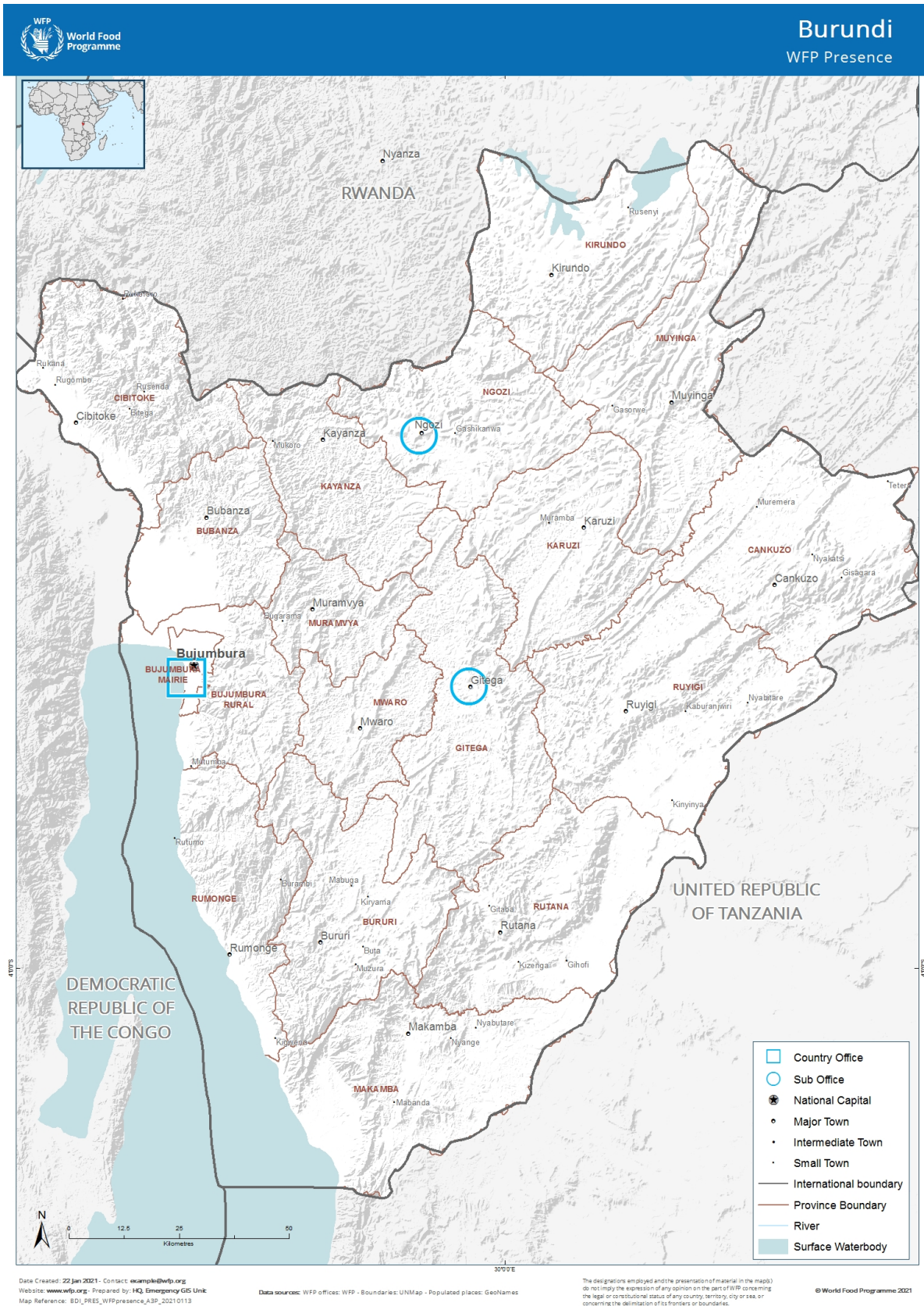
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Burundi is a landlocked country with 12.3 million people and a yearly population growth rate of 3.2 percent. The country ranks 185 out of 189 countries in the 2019 Human Development Index, and over 65 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line of USD 1.90 per day. The food security and nutrition situation in Burundi remains worrying, with 44 percent of Burundians classified as food insecure and a prevalence of chronic malnutrition of 52 percent, the second highest in the world.[1] Gender disparities continue to affect household food security. The gendered division of labour relegates most household tasks to women, while men, traditionally, are involved with

production-related activities that are more financially productive.

In 2015, a socio-economic crisis linked to political developments resulted in donors suspending direct budget support, leading to a 50 percent decrease in the national budget. The successful general elections in May and the subsequent political developments, including the removal of Burundi from the UN Security Council agenda fostered improved cooperation with the international community.

The humanitarian situation in Burundi remains worrying because of an increasing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to recurrent climate shocks, poverty, poor localized agricultural performance and cessation of cross-border trade as a result of COVID-19 containment measures. Between January and April, flooding caused by heavy rains drove thousands of people out of their homes in west Burundi. In addition, Burundi hosts 80,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, 50,000 of whom are in camps and are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. Following a peaceful electoral process and the establishment of a new administration, an influx of Burundian returnees from neighbouring countries led to a surge in food insecurity as a result of increased competition over scarce resources.

According to 2020 Spectrum modeling, Burundi's HIV prevalence is 0.7 percent. The most affected age group is 40-49 years old among both men and women (3.0 percent). Tuberculosis (TB) affects all segments of the population. TB incidence was estimated at 12,000 (range: 8,000-18,000) in 2018, including HIV-coinfected populations, with a rate of 111 per 100,000 population.

WFP implemented the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018-2020 in line with national policies and with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as WFP's overarching goals. Working towards SDG 2 and in line with the implementation of Burundi's National Development Plan, WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 focused on meeting the basic food requirements of refugees hosted in camps, returnees and other food-insecure people through unconditional cash and food transfers. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP strengthened community resilience through asset creation, improved educational outcomes and supported the Government in establishing a social registry. Strategic Outcome 3 helped to combat malnutrition by coordinating efforts with the Government and partners, while Strategic Outcome 4 addressed the root causes of food insecurity by improving the incomes of food-insecure farming households.

Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 5 supported humanitarian and development actors' activities by ensuring their access to effective supply chain management, logistics and information technologies.

In November, the WFP Executive Board approved the fourth Budget Revision to the ICSP 2018-2020. This revision extends the ICSP until December 2021 and adds Strategic Outcome 6 on capacity strengthening for the Government and partners.

## **COVID-19 Response**

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Burundi in March, the Government has implemented critical interventions to contain the pandemic's spread. The country took early decisions to close the borders, including the international airport, and implemented a national contingency plan. By July, Burundi had implemented a "test, trace and treat" strategy through individual and mass testing campaigns for suspected patients.

WFP's response strategy was twofold: ensure continuity of operations and support the implementation of the Government's response plan. WFP ensured staff, partners and beneficiaries' safety while prioritizing essential activities by adapting distribution procedures from as early as April. Therefore, the impact of COVID-19 on WFP operations was limited: assistance continued, including to refugees, IDPs, vulnerable households, school children (the Government allowed schools to remain open). Regarding nutrition, the prevalence of COVID-19 and subsequent restrictions on movement and the shunning of gatherings among beneficiaries, resulted in decreased visits to health centers. Some activities related to the smallholder farmers' capacity strengthening had to be postponed.

WFP initiated specific measures to avoid the spread of the virus: cooperating partners packaged the food entitlements per family size. To avoid any overcrowding, only one family could enter the distribution site at a time to collect their entitlements. The use of contactless SCOPE cards, the installation of hygiene equipment at distribution sites and schools, the enforcement of social distancing and an intensive sensitization campaign, particularly in schools, refugee camps and transit centers for returnees were the main mitigation measures implemented. To reduce face-to-face interviews with beneficiaries, WFP opted for remote data collection during the June post-distribution monitoring in the refugee camps.





Budget revision four was introduced to expand life-saving food assistance to people most affected by COVID-19 and to sustain the Government's capacity to scale-up their response. Taking measures against the spread of COVID -19, WFP supported the establishment of screening and isolation units for the Government and humanitarian partners to improve their health facilities. To support the humanitarian response in Burundi, WFP and its aviation partner operated weekly humanitarian flights,[2] while WFP also prepositioned food in refugee camps for two months (May and June) in case of a lockdown and in preparation for the elections. To ensure the continuity of activities and avoid gatherings, WFP staff worked remotely, attending the office on a rotational basis.

WFP strengthened the capacities of the Government to respond through the provision of ambulances, provision of technical support for quarantine processes at the airport, capacity strengthening in stock management, transport planning, storage assessments and optimization for the national pharmaceutical warehouse (CAMEBU).[3] The UN Country Team approved the relaunch of the Logistics Sector in April, playing an important role in logistics coordination, information management and sharing among the different stakeholders supporting the COVID-19 response.

## Risk Management

In 2020, WFP faced major risks including operational disruptions due to COVID-19 pandemic, heightened risks related to health, safety and security of its staff, partners and beneficiaries, food price volatilities and deterioration of security conditions linked to the general elections in the country. Most of the major risks were identified during the annual performance planning and following the declaration of COVID-19 as a pandemic across the world, the risk registry was updated to include the risks linked to the pandemic.

Mitigation measures undertaken included redesigned protocols for interactions with beneficiaries, remote monitoring, prepositioning of contingency stocks, setting up of a business continuity plan, review of programme criticality, logistical support to the Government and logistics sector in setting up a prevention plan against COVID-19, facilitating activities of the humanitarian community with the introduction and management of humanitarian flights.

A Risk Management Working Group chaired by the Deputy Country Director coordinated the management of risks including the review of the risk register and arising mitigation strategies. A risk management focal point coordinated the updating of the minimum and advanced preparedness actions by the staff.

The May 2020 elections had received great attention and preparedness from WFP and its partners as they were assessed as a major risk. Eventually, they were largely peaceful. The preparedness measures that WFP took allowed for continuity of essential activities despite the challenges caused particularly by the COVID 19 context.

# Partnerships

WFP partnered with a wide range of actors, leveraging their expertise and working in synergy to effectively support the Government to achieve its objectives and strategies. WFP partnership building was based not only on shared goals but on the partners' alignment with government plans and priorities. Partners included government donors, international financial institutions, non-governmental and private sector organizations. The objective was to harness varied expertise and resources to address food insecurity and malnutrition challenges.

Following the 2015 socio-political crisis which resulted in a reduction of donors' cooperation with Burundi, the country became a "forgotten crisis" [1], resulting in a particularly challenging funding context. WFP sought to strengthen relations with traditional donors and expand its donor base by engaging new donors, both public and private. This was done through sustained advocacy with local donor representatives and targeted donor markets putting forth the humanitarian, peacebuilding and development triple nexus. These efforts resulted in annual and predictable multi-year funding allocated for emergency response and resilience-building activities which supported half of the annual requirements. However, some of this funding was earmarked, which affected the implementation of less funded activities.

Trilateral engagements with the World Bank and the Government resulted in a three-year 2018-2020 partnership supporting education through school feeding. Preliminary work completed in 2020 expands the partnership to 2022 and plans to implement an energy project in assisted schools. WFP also engaged the African Development Bank to foster a relationship geared to advance its position as a development partner and is liaising with the financial institution for possible partnering on food fortification, assets creation and livelihood support.

WFP's partnership with the Government was of paramount importance for the successful implementation of the ICSP. The introduction of innovative milk distribution in supported schools and the related strengthening of the milk value chain prompted the Government to increase its annual contribution to home-grown school feeding by eight percent. WFP's Goodwill Ambassador, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarah Zeid of Jordan, visited WFP operations in September. The visit was a success in positioning WFP as a critical partner of the Government and raising awareness on food security and nutrition challenges. The visit successfully enhanced relations with Burundi's First Lady, regarding her commitment to sponsor the national home-grown school feeding programme and champion the nutrition cause.

To broaden its donor base, WFP attracted support of the foreign private sector and civil society. The Kerry Group provided a three-year (2020-2023) funding to support the strengthening of the milk value chain in Burundi.[2] Japan Association for WFP (JAWFP) announced funding for the school feeding programme which was affected by funding shortfalls. Furthermore, the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation gave clear indications to fund WFP operations in 2021 through their "forgotten crises" initiative. This was the first time several foreign private sector and civil society organizations showed interest and pledged support for WFP work in Burundi.

Operationally, a strong partnership with local and international NGOs, international financial institutions and UN agencies allowed substantial field operations and results. In this regard, WFP promoted complementary partnerships with common goals and forged on a win-win principle.[3] Through partnership with UNAIDS, WFP benefitted from the 2020 UBRAF Regional Allocation and the 2020 UBRAF Country Envelope. Under the Global Fund's funding to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, WFP as sub-recipient to UNDP delivered nutritional commodities to health centers, supporting the HIV/TB programme. WFP also worked in synergy with IFAD on milk value chain strengthening, and partnered with UNICEF to develop a joint programme on food security and nutrition and hygiene strengthening in schools assisted under school feeding. As a member of the UNCT, WFP participated in the preparations for reporting on year one of the UNDAF 2019-2023.

In terms of emergency preparedness and the COVID-19 pandemic context, WFP worked with UN agencies, NGOs and Government to provide them with adequate services and strengthen their capacities. WFP established a partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross, which sought to strengthen the early warning capacity of the Burundi Red Cross for effective design of forecast based financing in Burundi.

The WFP-led Logistic Sector Group allowed a better coordinated logistics service and information management and sharing in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP was resourced at 61 percent against the 2018-2021 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), with the available resources covering 72 percent of the 2020 annual funding requirements. Confirmed contributions accounted for 54 percent, with 22 percent being carryover resources and 15 percent being a multi-year funding. Timely contributions from donors were crucial in enabling WFP to undertake successful programming and provide impactful crisis response to the most food insecure populations across Burundi. This ensured timely procurement of commodities from regional markets, including the Global Commodity Management Facility at favourable prices thereby reducing lead time, prevent funding shortages and facilitate continued assistance. The predictability of multi-year funding allowed for proactive planning and programming for 2021.

The corporate advance financing mechanism was used at the beginning of the year to avert pipeline breaks and support specific preparedness activities in Burundi in response to the deteriorating security environment prevailing at that period. Earmarked contributions at activity level accounted for 45 percent of total contributions. This strict earmarking meant that some resilience building programmes such as asset creation were underfunded, and this negatively impacted the implementation of the operations. Flexible funding accounted for only nine percent of the total received contributions and allowed to avert funding shortage in times of resource constraints. WFP continued to augment its donor funding strategy to attract new partnerships and diversify funding streams, advocating for an increase in flexible contributions to support the implementation of the ICSP.

WFP carried out two budget revisions. Approved in May, budget revision three augmented support to an additional 250,000 people impacted either directly or indirectly by the COVID-19 pandemic under Strategic Outcome 1. Under Strategic Outcome 5, the budget revision sought to enhance emergency logistics capacity in the country by reinforcing logistics coordination with all partners to ensure vulnerable and affected populations benefit through timely provision of life-saving food and medical supplies. Budget revision four was approved in November to extend the ICSP until December 2021 as stakeholder consultations on a new country strategic plan (CSP) were not possible given the socio-political context linked to the 2020 general elections and the COVID-19 pandemic. The new budget revision added a new Strategic Outcome 6 which aims to ensure Government and partners' supply chain capacities are strengthened in order to improve assistance to vulnerable populations under Sustainable Development Goal 17 and the introduction of a new activity for mandated services under Strategic Outcome 5 to enable the humanitarian community to respond to crisis in a timely manner.

Strategic Outcome 1 was resourced at 96 percent against the need-based plan. WFP used the funds to continue to provide food assistance to refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected populations and enhance its emergency preparedness efforts. Strategic Outcome 2 was resourced up to 83 percent of the needs-based plan and supported food-insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling, climate change adaptation and the Home-grown School Feeding approach. Due to funding constraints, WFP resorted to reducing the number of assisted schoolchildren since September.

Strategic Outcome 3 was resourced at 58 percent of the needs-based plan. With available resources, WFP distributed only 41 percent of planned nutritious foods due to funding shortages, border closures and safety concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Strategic Outcome 4 was resourced at 42 percent of the needs-based plan. Due to the COVID-19, some activities were put on hold while others were delayed. Strategic Outcome 5 was resourced at 23 percent and allowed WFP to provide Government, humanitarian and development partners with on-demand supply chain and logistics services. WFP carried over 41 percent of available funding to 2021 that will allow WFP to provide timely assistance in early 2021.

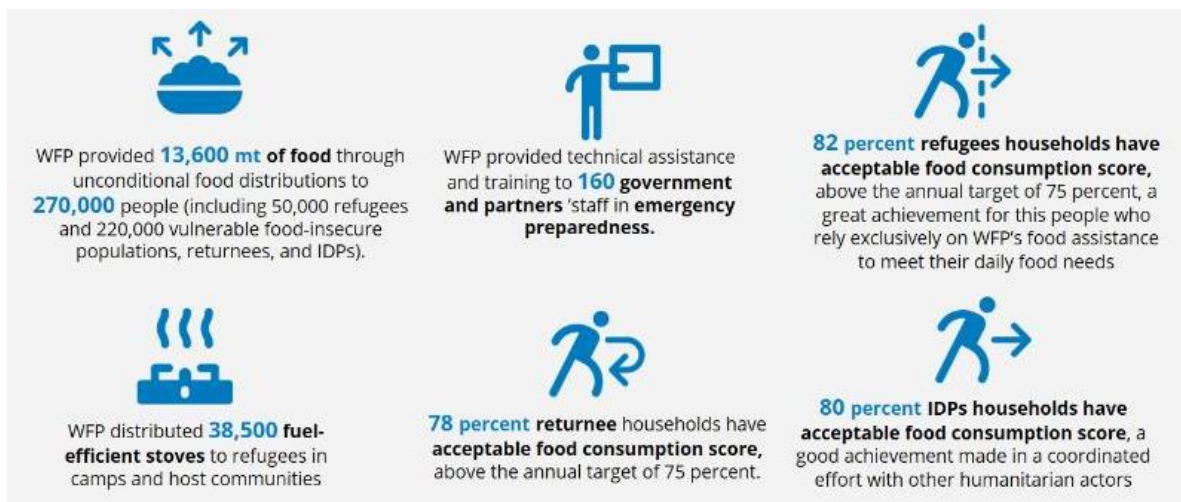
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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	 22,410,502	 12,469,992	 21,482,562	 14,309,628
02: Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round including through social protection systems	 25,355,484	 14,597,408	 22,971,010	 11,144,355
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.	 12,127,915	 8,515,506	 7,021,919	 5,407,918
04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020	 1,075,124	 598,023	 453,236	 124,130
05: Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round	 12,975,934	 1,201,887	 3,020,957	 1,415,628
<b>Total:</b>	 73,944,959	 37,382,816	 54,949,684	 32,401,659

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# 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



WFP support to crisis response involved distributing unconditional in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT) to Congolese refugees in camps, Burundian returnees from neighbouring countries, internally displaced people (IDPs) and other food-insecure populations. Crisis-affected communities benefited from enhanced nationally owned mechanisms for food security surveillance and analysis, early warning and response systems. These activities were fully in line with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on Zero Hunger.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 was funded at 96 percent of its annual budget. Food assistance for refugees under Activity 1 received 89 percent of the required funding. As refugees entirely rely on WFP food assistance to meet their daily food needs, the 11 percent funding gap negatively impacted the operation and, in addition to the daily ration provided, WFP was only able to distribute Super Cereal for three months (January - March) and provide cash to purchase fresh food for four months (between July and December). Although food assistance provision to returnees, IDPs and other food-insecure populations under Activity 2 was funded up to 86 percent, food-insecure populations were only assisted during the October lean season as the electoral context (general elections had been scheduled for May) did not allow the implementation of general food distributions initially planned during the March lean season. As a result, only returnees and IDPs were assisted. Emergency preparedness under Activity 3 was funded at 95 percent of its annual funding requirement.

Under Activity 1, WFP supported 50,000 Congolese refugees, half of whom were women and girls hosted in camps. Under Activity 2, WFP provided assistance to 74,100 men, women, boys, and girls affected by food insecurity linked to the October lean season and to over 35,000 Burundian returnees and 32,000 IDPs affected by excessive rains and flooding in western Burundi between January and April.

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and the subsequent closure of borders, from April onward the movement of refugees into the country came to a halt. On the contrary, following the establishment of a new administration after the May general elections, the influx of Burundian returnees doubled from September onward.

Remote post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in June showed a marginal increase in the proportion of households consuming adequate food [1] between December 2019 and June 2020. The reintroduction of CBT for fresh food in refugee camps in July contributed to further improvement in food consumption as evidenced by WFP's December Food Security Outcomes Monitoring (FSOM) survey which showed an increase in the proportion of households consuming adequate food between June and December. The increase was greater for households headed by women compared to those headed by men. As was reflected in focus group discussions during the process monitoring, this can largely be attributed to the fact that women used the cash to buy food while men used a proportion of it to buy other goods, including alcohol. Between June and December, the consumption of key macro and micronutrient rich food improved with the cash distribution for fresh foods which resulted in an increase of four, 12 and 47 percentage points for the consumption of iron, vitamin A and protein respectively. The reintroduction of CBT in

the camps was a key achievement, meeting the strong recommendation from the 2018 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and 2019 Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. However, the transferred amount was lower than what had been planned because of resource constraints.

Food assistance provided to Burundian returnees consisted of a cooked ration at transit centres, and a three-month return food package to help them reintegrate into their communities. This assistance was crucial to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. The December FSOM conducted in an area of high returns three months after their reintegration into the community showed that most of beneficiaries consumed adequate food. However food consumption was notably higher for men than for women because men have easier access to additional livelihood sources, including daily labour opportunities.

WFP food assistance successfully met the food needs of IDPs hosted in various displacement sites in Gatumba and Bujumbura districts. PDM conducted in August showed that the majority of these displaced households consumed enough and adequate food. The CBT planned under the activity of food assistance provision to returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable populations could not be implemented due to lack of funding. While food security indicators for food-insecure populations assisted during the October lean season could not be measured as the distributions were only carried out in the last months of the year. WFP anticipates that the assistance provided was adequate to meet beneficiary food needs through to the end of the year.[2]

In terms of capacity strengthening under Activity 3, WFP, with effective participation from the Government, reorganized the food security sectoral group. While 2019 incurred some challenges to agree on the results of food security and nutrition surveys and analyses, in particular between the Government and partners, joint efforts in 2020 made it possible to harmonize approaches and allowed the resumption of food security reporting. These included the Food Security Phase Classification, Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and market analyses. In line with the localization of aid agenda and its engagement with the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) over the past two years, WFP initiated the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) approach for the first time in Burundi.[3]

As the leader of the social protection working group, WFP supported the Burundian Ministry of Solidarity to identify and target vulnerable populations, including on the expansion of a social registry [4] for Burundi which is the number one priority of the social protection strategy. The support consisted of the technical advice in assessing the type of registry needed and conceptualizing the social protection registry, and was provided in cooperation with other key partners including the World Bank and UNICEF.

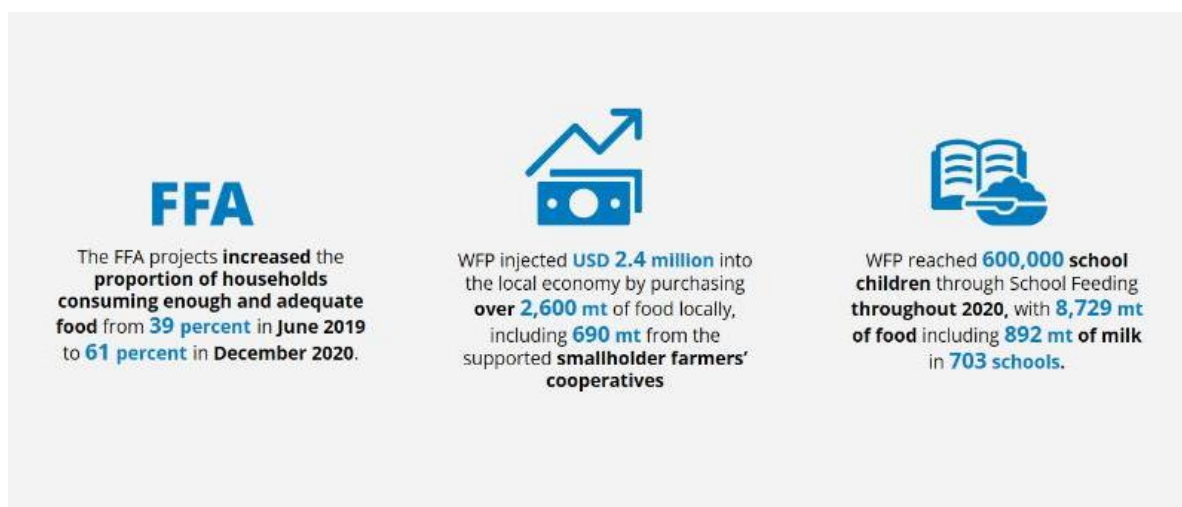
A strong and active partnership was crucial for the effective and efficient provision of food assistance planned under SO1. Through a tripartite agreement between WFP, UNHCR and CARITAS, WFP provided in-kind food in refugee camps. CARITAS managed the food stocks, distributed the food, monitored it and reported to WFP, while UNHCR worked with the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA) to manage refugee camps, and WFP collaborated with ONPRA for the management of the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism. For the distribution of cash to refugees, WFP collaborated with ECOBANK while CARITAS-Burundi was responsible for distributing food to returnees in transit centers. BRC partnered with WFP for onsite distributions of food to IDPs and food-insecure people affected by the impact of the lean season and COVID-19.

While overall, operations implemented under SO1 achieved commendable results, more funding is needed in 2021 to provide both SuperCereal and cash for fresh food to the refugees. These are crucial in ensuring a healthy diet for a population solely reliant on WFP assistance. Moreover, funding is needed to introduce moderate malnutrition treatment for Tuberculosis patients and People living with HIV in the camps as recommended by JAM and FNG analysis. Finally, reintegration activities will need to be strengthened in areas of high returns, as return movements are expected to continue in 2021.

WFP made efforts to mainstream gender in the activities implemented under SO1 as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code 3 scored under assistance to refugees and under assistance to returnees, IDPs and other food-insecure populations. In both activities, women accounted for over 80 percent of household representatives collecting in-kind or cash during the distributions. Distributions were accompanied by awareness raising sessions on the need for consultations while determining the use of the distributed package. This resulted in the majority of both men and women in a household jointly deciding how utilize the cash received to buy fresh foods in refugee camps (December FSOM). However, emergency preparedness scored a Gender and Age marked code 1, which could be explained by the nature of activities (capacity building) and the absence of Tier 1 beneficiaries. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the Gender and Protection Adviser recruited in December will provide essential technical guidance necessary to improve gender mainstreaming across WFP's operations in 2021.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	3
Provide capacity strengthening to government and humanitarian partners with regard to early warning systems, emergency food security assessments and analysis and food security and market monitoring	1
Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees.	3

## Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round including through social protection systems



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported food-insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling, climate change adaptation and the Home-grown School Feeding (HGSF) approach. Through increased sequencing and integration of resilience and social protection, smallholders agricultural market support, nutrition-sensitive approaches and school feeding, WFP helped to prevent and alleviate acute food insecurity and reduced vulnerability to shocks and seasonal food shortages.

Under the productive assets and livelihood diversification, WFP implemented three household and community resilience-building projects: i) a Household Resilience-Building project in Gitega and Karusi provinces, ii) a Joint FAO/UNICEF/UNFPA/WFP Community Resilience-Building project in Bubanza, Ruyigi and Cankuzo provinces, and iii) an Adaptation to Climate Change in Humanitarian Situations in Sub-Saharan Africa Project. Under household resilience building, target beneficiaries received cash-based transfers (CBT) to implement their household development plans which focused on agreed asset creation and income-generating activities such as small livestock breeding that helped to diversify their livelihoods and increase sources of household income. Due to COVID-19, and in an effort to minimize the risk to beneficiaries, WFP changed the approach from community development to household development activities.[1] WFP provided capacity strengthening to the Government and partners on the Three-Pronged Approach [2] to promote its use in programmatic planning for community resilience building. Under the adaptation to climate change, WFP supported the production and distribution of household fuel-efficient stoves and the construction of institutional fuel-efficient stoves in schools assisted under the HGSF programme.

The HGSF programme is the largest safety net in the country and the Government of Burundi has identified it as a national priority. In addition to providing meals to school children, WFP supported national institutions to formulate a national HGSF policy and is jointly developing a 15-year plan for progressive handover. To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 among school children, WFP supported a sensitization campaign using posters and promoted hygiene through the installation of hand washing stations and the provision of soap. WFP procurement of local smallholder farm produce for the HGSF integrated the smallholder agricultural market support and the HGSF programme, helped smallholder farmers improve their produce, increase their market and subsequently improved the living conditions of these supported communities through increased incomes.

Strategic Outcome 2 secured 83 percent of its annual funding requirements. School feeding took 79 percent of the total amount representing 56 percent of its annual funding requirements. The Burundi Government allocated USD 2.5 million to WFP-supported school feeding activities. Resources available for resilience building accounted for 66 percent of the activity's annual needs-based plan. With the available resources, 11,947 households received up to USD 675,000 under resilience building and 38,500 fuel-efficient stoves were distributed to refugees and host communities under climate change adaptation activity.

Burundi did not close schools in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and school feeding continued to attract children to supported schools: WFP reached 602,168 school children (49.87 percent boys and 50.13 percent girls) of 600,000 planned, with 8,729 mt of food including 892 mt of milk. Due to funding constraints, WFP reduced the number of



assisted school children from September onward and was unable to implement the CBT planned under the school feeding programme to connect smallholder farmers to schools.[3]

Despite the high enrolment, the dropout rate remained above the target for both girls and boys. This was due to lack of funds and suppliers' withdrawal from supplying the schools because of an increase in prices. Nonetheless, WFP used available resources efficiently to maximize nutrition and learning results. WFP worked to address deficiencies in animal protein and micro-nutrient deficiencies by providing locally produced UHT milk in assisted schools in Gitega and Ngozi, and including fish in the food basket in Kirundo, Muyinga, Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura. Fruit, fresh vegetables and fish were added to the food basket to improve the nutritional quality of meals, thus enabling each child to receive an average of 610 kcal each school day, accounting for 34 percent of the daily required caloric intake. In an effort to create more efficiencies, WFP has digitalized the management of the school feeding programme through School Connect [4] in 83 schools and will scale-up this digitalization in 2021 to reach all schools enrolled in the programme.

A complementary package of essential interventions including nutrition, hygiene, health and family planning education, safe cooking options and school gardening were provided to promote nutrition, hygiene, COVID-19 prevention and climate adaptation. To contribute towards reducing gender-based violence, early pregnancy and early marriage, WFP in partnership with cooperating partners (Welthungerhilfe, World Vision International, Caritas-BDD Bubanza) and sister UN agencies (UNICEF & UNFPA), conducted sensitization through mixed-gender youth clubs established in 278 primary schools, through which WFP was able to reach approximately 35,000 school children, of which 17,545 were girls and 17,455 were boys. WFP supported a mapping exercise aiming to understand legislation, policies, programmes and interventions in place for adolescents across Burundi, in order to identify interventions which can be launched or strengthened to maximize impact. To address cooking energy needs and adaptation to climate change, WFP equipped schools with 130 institutional cooking stoves and 51 kitchen shelters to the value of USD 304,020.

Under the assets creation and livelihoods activity, WFP integrated multiple types of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities complemented by government and other partners' interventions. All interventions were informed by the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) and other assessments. Although the FAO/UNICEF/UNFPA/WFP joint resilience-building project in Bubanza, Ruyigi and Cankuzo provinces was postponed due to COVID-19, it is anticipated that effective implementation will commence in 2021. WFP distributed cash to recipients of seeds provided by FAO to ensure they were planted and not sold as a coping mechanism.

The project implemented in Karusi and Gitega was a second phase project capitalizing on the gains achieved with the first phase completed in December 2019. In the context of COVID-19, FFA activities were adapted and adjusted to create household assets, augmenting and consolidating household assets created in 2019, including a handwashing point at the entrance of each household to reduce the risk of COVID-19. Cognisant of unique household needs, each household was innovatively facilitated to develop a household development plan.[5] Social and behavioural change communication using pre-recorded messages disseminated by the cooperating partner through a loudspeaker, reached thousands of resilience-building activities participants.

The FFA projects increased the proportion of households consuming enough and adequate food from 39 percent in June 2019 to 61 percent in December 2020 as was evidenced by the December Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). However, an earlier FSOM conducted in August after the resumption of the second phase of the project showed a considerable decrease in the proportion of the households consuming enough and adequate food.[6] The first six-month phase could not efficiently build the resilience of all the targeted households due to the high vulnerability to food insecurity in the area. In addition, the August FSOM was conducted before the distribution of cash to beneficiaries. After the distribution of a two-month cash entitlement in December, the proportion of the households consuming enough, and adequate food increased from 23 percent in August to 61 percent in December as was shown by the December FSOM.

Strong partnerships with the Government, NGOs and sister UN agencies were instrumental in implementing the school feeding programme and FFA activities. Welthungerhilfe collaborated with WFP on implementing the school feeding programme in Kirundo province; the Bubanza Diocesan Development Office partnered with WFP for the implementation of the HGSF programme in Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura provinces, and World Vision International cooperated with WFP for the implementation of a resilience-building project in Gitega and Karusi provinces. The construction of institutional fuel-efficient stoves and kitchen shelters in schools was carried out by local contractors while the construction and distribution of household fuel stoves was done in partnership with World Vision International.

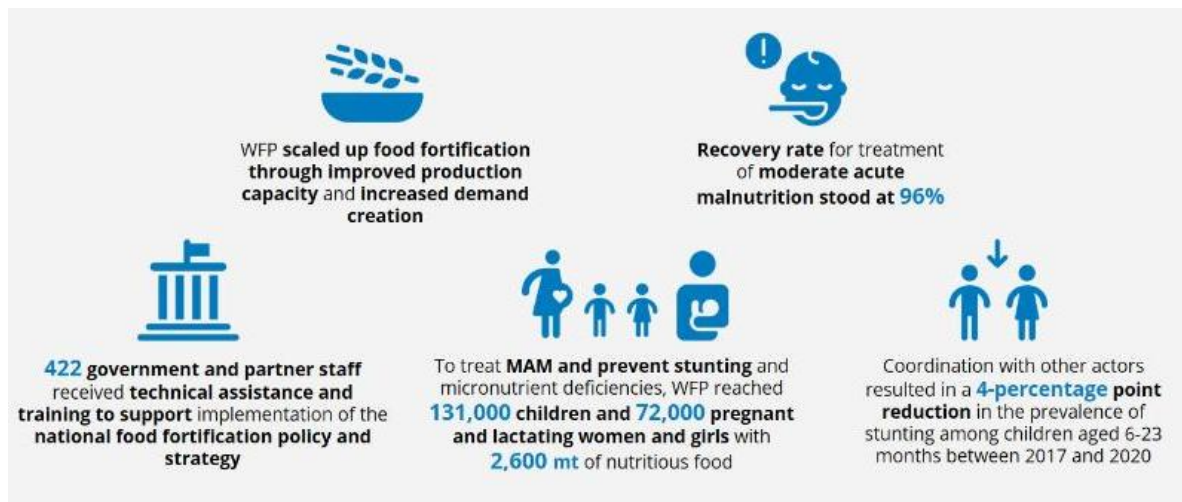
WFP ensured gender and age were integrated into the implementation of school feeding and resilience-building activities, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring codes 4 achieved for both resilience building and school feeding activities. [7]



**WFP Gender and Age Marker**

<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide home-grown school meals to school aged children and support national institutions in formulating a national HGSM policy and social protection programmes	4
Provide conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to food-insecure households through productive asset creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling activities	4

**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.**



Strategic Outcome 3 aimed to support the Government to address nutrition challenges in Burundi through greater integration of interventions and synergies. It focused on interventions that addressed chronic and acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

WFP implemented a programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in Ngozi, Kirundo, Cankuzo and Rutana provinces. Moderately malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months received a daily ration of 100g of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for three months while pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) received 250g of SuperCereal Plus daily for six months. For the prevention of stunting in Kirundo province, children aged 6 to 23 months received a daily ration of 50g of RUSF while PLWG received 200g of SuperCereal Plus. The distribution of nutritious foods was coupled with promotion of key nutrition, health and hygiene behaviours among the PLWG and households with children aged 6 to 23 months, through Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC). Beneficiary households organized in Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) which had been provided with financial support in the preceding phase of the project, received technical coaching to improve the efficiency of their joint initiatives.

The micronutrient deficiencies prevention activities for children aged 6 to 23 months supported the production and distribution of fortified maize flour and the distribution of micronutrient powders (MNPs). Over 4mt of MNPs were distributed to over 43,000 children aged 6 to 23 months in Bubanza and Bujumbura provinces.

WFP contributed to Burundi's programme for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) through support provided for the development of the Facilitator's Guide for training on the Integrated Package of Essential Nutrition Services for the nutritional care of PLHIV, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. In addition, WFP provided training to health care providers and health mediators in Bujumbura, Gitega and Kirundo provinces.

Strategic Outcome 3 was 58 percent resourced compared with 75 percent received in 2019. With available resources, WFP distributed only 41 percent of nutritious foods planned for various reasons. Firstly, there was a funding shortage which resulted in the lack of SuperCereal Plus due to the border closures implemented to control the spread of COVID-19. Secondly, there was a major decrease in the number of beneficiaries visiting health facilities stemming from a widespread fear of contracting COVID-19 and from pre-election safety concerns. MAM treatment alone reached 55 percent of planned beneficiaries; a 7 percentage-point decrease compared to those reached in 2019. The total number of beneficiaries reached, including those reached through SBCC, was only 73 percent of planned, compared to 85 percent of planned reached in 2019.

An evaluation of the MAM treatment programme was finalized in 2020 and although the evaluation found the programme still relevant, coherent with other nutrition-specific interventions and commended the inclusion of men as recipients of awareness-raising messages, it also pinned down irregular monitoring and supervision, and lack of close

coordination with nutrition sectors during the planning and implementation phases. The evaluation recommended, amongst others, capacity strengthening for government authorities in planning, implementation and coordination; regular joint supervision in order to strengthen the capacities of the health center officials and Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) managers; the development and implementation of joint programmes to optimize long-term outcomes and prevent malnutrition. WFP will seek to implement these recommendations in 2021.

Nutritional assistance provided under Strategic Outcome 3 improved the nutritional status of the beneficiaries: Under the MAM treatment programme, the proportion of beneficiaries who recovered increased slightly compared to 2019 and the recovery rate was kept above the annual target, while the mortality rate approached zero in all the four provinces. The slight increase in the non-response rate can be attributed to the failure by many beneficiaries to attend health facilities fearing potential exposure to COVID-19 and or potential unrest during the pre-election period.

Despite these successes, high levels of stunting persist, and the limited resources received for the prevention programme meant that WFP could only reach 46,000 children aged 6 to 23 months and 55,000 PLWG. This prompted WFP to capitalize on gains achieved the previous year in Kirundo province where most beneficiaries were already organized into VSLAs. The care-group approach, which is a community-based strategy for improving nutrition through SBCC continued to be used, reaching over 25,000 beneficiaries. SBCC was intensified, using WhatsApp messaging and radio programmes for the first time to reach maximum audience.

Although the proportion of eligible people who participated in the programme surpassed the plan, the proportion of targeted people who participated in an adequate number of distributions did not reach the corporate target. The reasons are twofold: the programme was supposed to be implemented during lean periods (March-May and September-November) but the attendance was too low during the first lean season due to COVID-19 restrictions on movement, the fear of gatherings and the pre-election context. Nevertheless, the programme positively impacted those who effectively participated. The proportion of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) slightly increased. The "minimum acceptable diet" indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity of children aged 6 to 23 months. Likewise, the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W), which measures the individual dietary intake and nutrient adequacy of women of reproductive age increased.

Preliminary results of the November SMART nutritional survey revealed an increase by 1.6 points of the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in Burundi with 16 of 18 provinces reporting a GAM prevalence between five and nine percent. One commune in Ruyigi province has the highest prevalence (10.9 percent) in the country due to the protracted food insecurity in the area following spells of drought. However, chronic malnutrition has decreased by four percent (even if 17 out of 18 provinces have chronic malnutrition prevalence rates above 30 percent, classifying these provinces as 'critical' according to 2018 World Health Organisation (WHO) & UNICEF standards (SMART 2020).

Scaling-up food fortification through improved production capacity, increased demand creation and setting up quality measures was a key success for WFP during 2020. Activities included strengthening the capacity of local millers for local cassava and maize flour fortification and for government technical agencies including the *Centre National de Technologie Alimentaire* and *Bureau Burundais de Normalisation* for technical support and quality control. Despite these achievements, delays recorded in supplying premix for food fortification, call for the private sector's involvement in importation and distribution.

Cooperation with other stakeholders in the nutrition sector was key for the successful implementation of nutrition interventions. In addition to strengthening existing partnerships with Ministry of Public Health (through the *Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition*, *Bureau Provincial de Santé* and *Bureau de District Sanitaire*), UNICEF, CARITAS-Burundi, Concern Worldwide, *Groupe de Volontariat Civil*, the increased involvement of the SUN Business Network (SBN) was another achievement as they created a platform for private sector partners to jointly work with the Government to promote their business opportunities in the nutrition sector. The partnership with the Population Media Center enabled WFP to increase the coverage of SBCC, whose messaging was channeled through a radio drama regularly aired on 11 local radio channels covering the whole country.

Nutrition was integrated as a cross-cutting activity across School Feeding and Resilience Building programmes, providing complementarity to WFP's activities. The integrated approach implemented in Kirundo province for stunting prevention has proven to be effective and efficient through the results achieved in 2020 (overall reduction of chronic malnutrition rate from 56 to 52 percent- 2020 SMART).

As evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code 4 achieved for the nutrition activities, WFP strived to streamline gender and age-related considerations throughout its programming under Strategic Outcome 3.[1]

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide specialized nutritious foods in combination with SBCC activities to children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women and girls and support the implementation of a national food fortification policy and strategy	4

## Strategic outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020



Strategic Outcome 4 aimed to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers (both men and women) with a view to promoting increased agricultural production, generating a marketable surplus, facilitating smallholder farmers' access to markets and thus increasing their income.

Activities consisted of capacity strengthening towards the improvement of commodity management, agricultural planning using the integrated farm planning approach - PIP [1], production cost calculation, financial and administrative management of cooperatives and the provision of equipment for post-harvest losses management. Capacity strengthening also extended to enhancing the milk value chain in Burundi to increase the production of milk to supply the school canteens and improve the dietary intake of school children with regular animal protein intake.

The PIP approach emphasized land quality and building farmers' stewardship capacities: The approach improves land fertility and motivates people by employing a dynamic process of vision building, planning, learning and action, and generates an ever-increasing number of proud farmers who are intrinsically motivated to invest in their farms.

For efficiency, WFP is working with its partner, AUXFIN, to introduce agricultural digitalization consisting of the use of the Universal Method of Value Access (UMVA) allowing smallholder farmers to share information on their stocks with their clients and implement their own trading transactions.

Strategic Outcome 4 was funded at 42 percent of annual funding requirements. Most of the available funding came from multi-year commitments by WFP donors. With the prevalence of COVID-19, some activities were put on hold, while others were delayed: the enrolment of new cooperatives in the project could not continue and capacity-strengthening on the PIP was suspended because it required public gatherings. Only capacity strengthening allowing the implementation of COVID-19 preventive measures continued. Thus, 7,585 households received post-harvest loss reduction equipment including airtight bags, silos and grain drying tarpaulins. A study on post-harvest losses carried out among the beneficiaries showed that the capacity strengthening on post-harvest loss management reduced losses from 9.4 percent to less than 1 percent. Households headed by women recorded less losses than those headed by men (0.23 percent and 0.50 percent respectively), confirming the belief rooted in Burundian culture that women pay more attention to safeguarding household property than men.

In addition, 23,231 members (11,253 women) of the 114 supported cooperatives received capacity strengthening on commodity management, agricultural planning, production cost calculation, and cooperatives' financial and administrative management. The milk value chain capacity building component supported 926 farmers, 9 milk collectors and 19 community animal health workers. Two sessions of capacity strengthening on the PIP approach were conducted for WFP and cooperating partner staff involved in the implementation of the approach. All these capacity strengthening activities were implemented while adhering to COVID-19 prevention measures including social distancing and the wearing of face masks.

The quantity of food commodities purchased locally from smallholder farmers in 2020 was less than in 2019 due to soaring commodity prices. Indeed, due to abundant rains, the drying of the smallholder farmers' produce took too much time and, by the time it was ready for sale, prices had soared well above the prices agreed upon in the contracts, pushing cooperatives to decline WFP price offers. To meet the demand for its supported schools and other programmes, WFP turned to other local suppliers. In total, WFP purchased 2,606 mt of food locally, including 690 mt from the cooperatives, injecting USD 2.4 million into the local economy. Commodities purchased included rice, beans and milk and the value of the commodities purchased from smallholder farmers accounted for 25 percent of the total local purchase value.

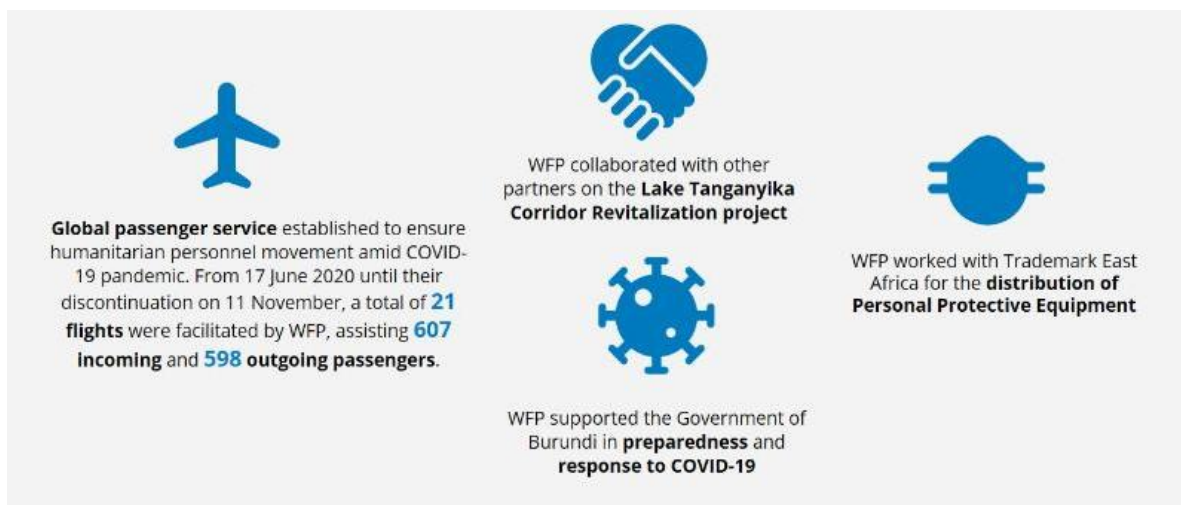
To achieve these results, WFP partnered with the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, which oversaw the cooperatives' identification, coaching, and monitoring. The Diocesan Development Office of Bubanza implemented activities in the North West provinces (Bubanza, Cibitoke, Bujumbura) while WeltHungerHilfe and World Vision International operated in the northern provinces of Kirundo and Muyinga in partnership with WFP. The Food and Agriculture Organisation and the International Fertiliser Development Centre (IFDC) facilitated access to fertilizers and selected seeds. The International Fund for Agricultural Development set up a community solidarity chain to distribute cows, organize smallholder farmers in cooperatives, and install milk collection centres. The NGO Vétérinaire Sans Frontières Belgique provided technical capacity and trained beneficiaries involved in the milk value chain.

The main lesson learned from the implementation of this programme is that the food procurement process should be simplified to shorten the period from the launch of tenders and the food collection in order to mitigate the risk linked with the fluctuation of the local currency and food prices. In 2021, WFP plans to facilitate direct transactions between the smallholder farmers registered on UMVA and assisted schools. They will display their stocks in their UMVA account, schools will be able to contact them directly to place orders, and WFP will pay the transactions.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP took advantage of this activity to empower women by promoting their participation in the project. Not only half of the cooperative's members were women, but the latter also represented 55 percent in the cooperative management committees. The efforts to streamline gender in the programme is evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide technical support to post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building	N/A
Provide smallholder farmers and farmer organizations and cooperatives with technical support in post-harvest solutions, equipment and capacity building, including SBCC, in order to improve post-harvest management and enhance food diversification	3

## Strategic outcome 05: Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round



Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP's Supply Chain provided on-demand service provision such as fuel, transport, storage and supply chain-related capacity development to humanitarian and development actors, including national actors. In a country that faces many challenges (natural disasters, fuel shortages, epidemics), WFP, as a logistics leader, provides logistics services to its partners as a first step to providing tools to national and humanitarian actors to respond to emergencies.

Strategic Outcome 5, was funded up to 23 percent of its annual funding requirements and focused on providing external services to support United Nations agencies, NGOs, government actors and other humanitarian partners such as the Burundi Red Cross (BRC). Activities involved logistics support to the health supply chain and the strengthening of the Ministry of Health and other partners' capacities and the revitalization of the Lake Tanganyika Transport Corridor.

In 2020, WFP had three agreements in place, of which two related to transport support. As part of the tripartite WFP/UNDP/Burundian Red Cross (BRC) agreement under which WFP is a sub-recipient to UNDP for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, WFP supported BRC for the delivery of nutritional products to health centers. WFP worked with Trademark East Africa on the distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) at border entry points and closely supported the Ministry of Health in its preparedness and response to the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP built two screening units in Cibitoke for Mugina and Rugombo health centres and donated two ambulances for the prioritized health districts. Further to this, WFP worked closely with the national pharmaceutical warehouse (CAMEBU) and the Ministry of Health to strengthen their logistics capacities through training on stock management.

WFP led the Logistics Sector since April when it was reactivated by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and played a key role in the humanitarian community's logistics coordination through bi-monthly meetings and updated information sharing concerning the supply chain challenges stemming from the disruptions during the election and from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Logistics Sector also supported the revision of the national contingency plan for 2020-2021 in collaboration with the other sectors and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Regarding the Lake Tanganyika Corridor Revitalization, WFP developed the terms of reference and advocated for funding for the competitiveness analysis of the corridor. The Port Captain was recruited and resumed his preparations for a port assessment mission in 2021. An assessment of transport capacity on the lake has been implemented and WFP prepared pilot shipments from Zambia to Bujumbura to be implemented in 2021.

Compared to previous years, this activity expanded especially on strengthening the logistics capacities of national and humanitarian actors to respond to emergencies but also on the Lake Tanganyika Corridor Revitalization project. This expansion stemmed from several requests received from government authorities for logistics support for emergency preparedness and from donors; support provided to upgrade health facilities and entry points at the border with screening units. Although the Lake Tanganyika Revitalization project was slowed down at the beginning of the year due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the port assessment mission and the port captain's recruitment postponement, WFP



still managed to achieve considerable progress.

WFP partnered with national and humanitarian actors. As a service provider, WFP supported the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Burundian Red Cross (BRC) and Trademark East-Africa on transport. WFP sought to strengthen government logistics capacities to respond to emergencies, including for the Ministry of Health and CAMEBU, but also for the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and border authorities (Burundi Revenue Authority and Ministry of Foreign Affairs). WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to establish national grain reserves.

Within the Lake Tanganyika Corridor Revitalization Project, WFP worked closely with the Maritime Authorities, Port Management, vessel owners, importers and exporters and various donors including the EU, African Development Bank, Japan, Trademark East Africa, the American Embassy, USAID and the Ministry of Transport.

In 2020, Burundi experienced many challenges including the COVID-19 pandemic, heavy flooding and landslides during the rainy season, the pre-election unrest in May and an increased monthly influx of returnees post election. WFP Supply Chain revised its service provision processes, including cost calculations on a cost-recovery basis to meet WFP standards of operations and new Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) have been drafted according to the latest guidelines. WFP has implemented the Service Market Place to allow partners to place direct orders for WFP services.

WFP Supply Chain faced challenges in the coordination of the COVID-19 emergency response. Close work with the Ministry of Health highlighted the need to strengthen the logistics capacities through the main actor, CAMEBU. An MOU was developed to define the support provided by WFP to CAMEBU: this close collaboration paves way for new activities planned for 2021 with additional trainings, transport support and technical support for warehouse setup. Should donors be willing to support this reinforcement of capacities, WFP will further expand and benefit other actors. Several Government authorities and humanitarian partners have already approached WFP requesting training on logistics.

The Lake Tanganyika Corridor Revitalization project will be further developed in 2021: a port assessment mission is planned for early 2021 and includes the major ports of Zambia, Tanzania and DRC. The results of the Corridor Competitiveness Analysis and the monitoring and tracking data from the pilot shipments are expected in March. All these activities will be used to develop business cases which will be presented to an investors conference, organized by WFP in April 2021. The support of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region is expected.

The global passenger service established by WFP to ensure movement of humanitarian personnel during the COVID-19 pandemic started in Burundi in mid-June and ran until mid-November when the traffic of commercial flights resumed in Burundi. WFP supported advocacy and negotiation efforts with the Government and Civil Aviation, which were critical in the establishment of the global passenger service.

# Cross-cutting Results

## **Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**

In Burundi, gender norms linked to cultural customs socially and economically favour men to the detriment of women. Gender disparities in education have led to women and girls being less educated than men. Women are also less represented in decision making, both in private and public settings and suffer widespread gender-based violence (GBV).

WFP continued to implement the Gender Action Plan (2017-2020) and put specific emphasis on empowering activity managers and partners to understand and use the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) as a useful tool to monitor their level of gender mainstreaming in the design and implementation of all interventions.

Through its smallholder agriculture and market support programme, WFP advocated for greater participation of women in the programme by requiring at least 50 percent women representation as part of the selection criteria for cooperatives to be supported. In addition, up to 55 percent of the members of cooperative management committees were women, exceeding WFP's minimum requirement of 50 percent female membership. The participation of women in this programme led to positive programme outcomes. A food security study carried out in August showed that the proportion of post-harvest losses was lower in households headed by women than in those headed by men (0.23 percent and 0.50 percent respectively).

Although WFP promoted joint decision-making between men and women beneficiaries over the utilization of assistance received, the proportions of households making joint decisions over the use of food assistance was low for in-kind food, and only slightly higher for the cash distributed for fresh food. Further analysis pointed to the higher involvement of men in decision-making regarding utilization of food assistance when multipurpose cash-based transfers (CBT) were used. This was corroborated by the higher percentage of joint decision making over the utilization of the cash received under the resilience-building programme in Gitega and Karusi (58 percent). A CBT and Gender Impact Evaluation in Burundi planned for 2020 to produce evidence to improve programme design was not carried out due to COVID-19 related travel limitations.

WFP partnered with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Word Vision to implement a GBV prevention and family planning programme that also targeted causes of chronic malnutrition (such as dietary diversity and hygiene practices) in schools. UNFPA took advantage of established mixed-gender youth clubs in WFP-assisted schools to promote gender equality, family planning and to sensitize against GBV using Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies.

WFP continued to encourage women to apply for job vacancies whenever there were openings by specifying that women were strongly encouraged. As of mid-2020, 33 percent of WFP staff in Burundi were women. In addition, WFP recruited three women interns in 2020, raising women's representation in WFP and fostering women's empowerment in general.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

From January to May, the political environment in Burundi was dominated by the general elections, causing concerns around a possible politicization of humanitarian assistance. In this context, opportunities for household surveys and other forms of contact with affected populations were limited, stifling WFP's ability to dialogue with beneficiaries. The situation improved immediately after the May elections and WFP was able to resume consultations with beneficiaries.

WFP continued to use the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) cross-cutting indicators through five different activities. Analysis of the results of the December Food Security Outcome Monitoring shows that WFP was particularly strong in fostering a safe and dignified environment for beneficiaries, with 90 to 100 percent of beneficiaries reporting that the programme was dignified and they did not encounter safety problems while accessing food assistance. For instance, in Gatumba, located in Bujumbura province, where WFP supports internally displaced people with food assistance, beneficiaries live 1 to 2 km away from the distribution site and no beneficiary lives more than 5 km away. Community leaders were sensitized to identify people with specific needs and allocate support for those with special needs to access food assistance. Another WFP strength was the provision of information to beneficiaries (indicator C.1.1) where all targets were nearly met for the year 2020.

The absence of a Protection Officer from February to December was one of the key challenges faced by WFP, which reduced WFP's capacity to organize internal training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, to take part in protection fora, including the protection cluster and the Gender-based Violence (GBV) working group, and to capitalize on protection mainstreaming success stories and to conduct protection assessments. Nevertheless, efforts were made to mainstream protection across all activities, and a WFP-UNHCR joint study on risks and mitigation measures for abuses of power linked to cash-based transfer operations carried out in 2019 was finalized. A Protection Officer has since been hired and planned activities, such as carrying out a study on GBV and food assistance in refugee camps, are underway for 2021.

The Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was implemented across all programme activities, except for nutrition, and beneficiaries were consulted through focus groups as to their preferred channels of communication. The feedback received was encoded in the SugarCRM platform and transferred for action to either the relevant activity manager or the Country Director (for sensitive cases). Reports were produced on a monthly and yearly basis by the CFM team in order to provide a snapshot of the number and nature of collected feedback and of the profile of people giving the feedback (data disaggregated by gender, age and activity).

During 2020, feedback was received from 4,557 people: 69 percent through the complaints and feedback desk, 18 percent through the hotline, 13 percent on face-to-face and less than 1 percent through the complaints and feedback box. The feedback loop was closed in 87 percent of the cases, while four percent was referred to the relevant partner and nine percent remain unsolved. The CFM data showed gendered preferences when it came to the means of communication: while most of the overall feedback was given by women, men accounted for 85 percent of hotline users. This could be explained by the fact that fewer women own a mobile phone. Women preferred the complaint and feedback desks and other face-to-face communication channels.

Several adjustments were made in response to feedback received. For instance, after observing a growing number of complaints regarding the quantity of the food distributed, WFP bought new weighing scales that would allow for better monitoring of the quantities provided at distribution sites. Several investigations were also launched swiftly after receiving feedback regarding the adequacy of the entitlement. Such cases were referred to the relevant offices and managers for redress.

WFP encountered challenges in the implementation of the CFM as some staff and partners expressed negative perceptions toward the CFM, which they perceived as an intrusive tool. There were also accessibility challenges: in some rural areas, the hotline could not be used as the service provider used by WFP did not cover these areas. Finally, nutrition activities - moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and stunting prevention activities - did not establish a CFM. Negotiations are underway with another service provider to solve the hotline challenge, and with the Ministry of Public Health to include a CFM into nutrition activities.

Among other measures adopted, WFP partners, the Burundian Red Cross (BRC) and Caritas, received training on Accountability to Affected Populations, and a Privacy Impact Assessment of the CFM was carried out in order to assess the risks posed by the CFM. An evaluation of the CFM was conducted in December and is being finalized.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

The current environmental situation shows six major problems in Burundi including deforestation, land degradation, indoor air pollution, water pollution, natural disasters and biodiversity loss. This was evidenced by the 2017 World Bank's Country Environmental Analysis report, which revealed the estimated annual cost of environmental degradation in Burundi to be USD 376 million.

Extreme urban population density and an over-reliance on a strained agricultural sector have given rise to new environmental challenges, including biodiversity loss and natural disasters, as part of the larger effects of rapid climate change. In 2018, forests accounted for only 6.6 percent of Burundi's territory.[1]

A lack of sufficient funding for bodies such as the Burundian Office for the Protection of the Environment, created to support environmental management and protection, resulted in a failure to implement the full range of activities under the remit of the institution, including the enforcement of environmental regulations.

WFP interventions are aligned with national priorities as set out in communal development plans. Planned activities for environmental restoration, conservation and climatic change adaptation were limited to the installation of household composters for soil fertility restoration, production and distribution of household fuel-efficient stoves and construction of institutional fuel-efficient stoves in the schools assisted under Home-grown School Feeding.

The COVID-19 pandemic prevented the implementation of activities which necessitated the coming together of people for community work. Thus, under WFP's Safe Access to Fuel and Energy programme, WFP supported the production and distribution of 21,168 household fuel-efficient stoves in Kinama refugee camp in Muyinga province, among host communities around refugee camps in Ruyigi, Muyinga and Cankuzo provinces as well as among returnees and host communities in Gitega province. WFP also supported the construction of 130 institutional fuel-efficient stoves in 37 WFP supported schools in Kirundo province. Some WFP supported schools also participated in reforestation activities in Ngozi and Kirundo as a contribution to restore the environment and mitigate the negative impact of firewood usage on the environment.

Furthermore, WFP developed an environmental and social risk screening tool to be applied to all ICSP activities to identify and manage environmental and social risks. In this context, the design of new asset creation activities in Gitega and Karusi provinces were screened for environmental and social risks, before they were implemented and classified as 'low risk' or 'medium risk'.

Beyond the programmatic activities, WFP is progressively putting in place measures to reduce the environmental impact of in-house operations: WFP has applied for a loan from the Capital Budgeting Facility [2] to fund the implementation of renewable energy solutions in its premises.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] A social registry is an information system that supports outreach, application, registration, and determination of potential eligibility for one or more social programmes. It has both a social policy role, as an inclusion system, and an operational role, as an information system. While there are many technical aspects involved in designing and implementing a Social Registry, its role in social policy is actually quite simple: to provide a “gateway” for potential inclusion of intended populations into social programs. The WFP support consisted of assessing the type of registry needed for the country and conceptualizing the social protection registry and was provided through technical advice together with other key partners including the World Bank and UNICEF.

[<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialprotection/publication/social-registries-for-social-assistance-and-beyond-a-guidance-note-and-assessment-tool>]

[2] From 56 percent (2016–2017 DHS) to 52.2 percent (SMART 2020)

[3] 2008 CFSVA: 58 percent; 2016–2017 DHS: 56 percent

[4] An innovative programming approach, developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners with the aim is to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness.

[5] The project aims to revitalize Lake Tanganyika’s transport and trade corridor with the Port of Bujumbura as a central transit hub for other WFP operations in the region.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] JANFSA 2019

[2] Flights took place from mid-June to mid-November allowing movement of the humanitarian community's essential staff as well as technical surge capacity.

[3] Burundi’s governmental drug purchasing agency

## Partnerships

[1] EU Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid, ECHO- Forgotten Crisis Assessment 2019; CARE- World Forgotten crises: <https://www.care-international.org/suffering-in-silence>

[2] An innovative initiative implemented to contribute to the reduction of malnutrition while increasing smallholder farmers' incomes.

[3] For example, Welthungerhilfe made a significant contribution in 2020 by covering much of WFP’s implementation costs, minimizing expenses and enabling scarce resources to be allocated according to beneficiary needs.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score

[2] 2020 follow up values are missing for Activity 2 because distributions were held in November and December. This could not allow enough time to conduct a PDM which would have generated follow up values for 2020.

[3] FbF is an innovative mechanism whereby early actions are pre-planned based on forecasts and implemented before a climate shock.

[4] This will be a single database of potential beneficiaries that will harmonize targeting and quantify the impact of reducing poverty and inequality.

For Activity 2, there were no CBT transfers due to funding constraints

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Before COVID -19, resilience-building activities through FFA used to involve high intensity labour, with many participants working on creating or rehabilitating community assets like roads, tree nurseries, etc. Because of COVID-19, each household started implementing its own activities aimed to improve their household living conditions in order to avoid gatherings in line with the protocols put in place to prevent the spread of the virus. Hence, activities which would have generated data for indicators such as hectares of land cultivated, number of water springs developed, Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated, etc, were not implemented.

[2] An innovative programming approach, developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners with the aim is to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness.

[3] The preparation work for the shift to this new modality was delayed by COVID-19 outbreak.

[4] School Connect is a web-based application that brings more efficiency and increasing the feedings days from 13 to 18 days per month. It enables schools to track attendance and enrolment of all school children, monitor the level of food stock, and produce reports on food consumption. The schools no longer produce reports. Instead, this platform helps to generate in real-time the needed information available online and accessible from anywhere.

[5] An aggregation of activities and assets at each participating household

[6] By 42 percent down from 65 percent which had been recorded by December 2019 FSOM

[7] The resilience building activity primarily targeted women as household representatives and provided awareness sessions for beneficiaries on family dialogue and the fight against gender-based violence in order to mitigate risk of tensions in the household in relation to cash distributions. Ten percent of beneficiaries were elderly persons and received unconditional cash. In the school feeding activity, school clubs were set up and raised awareness on various cross-cutting issues including gender equality. This approach also contributed to empower the youth by allowing students to become actors of change.

Resilience building: The project started in 2019, and so no data available for 2018.

During 2020, the CO changed the strategy to create assets, According to participants in assets creation, households assets were more privileged than community assets. Community assets haven't been implement . Therefore , data for Indicators D1.34, d1.38, D1.10, D1.103 are not available and

Outcome indicator named : Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks was not collected.

Hand washing stations were not planned in global plan because there are prevention measures for COVID-19.

Regarding SBCC under Activity 4, SBCC messages were recorded on CDs. So, during the distributions process , cooperating partner did broadcast these messages to assistance recipients through the radios with microphones.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] In the stunting prevention programme, the partner Concern Worldwide set up care groups composed exclusively by women in charge of raising awareness in their community (towards both men and women) on a range of topics such as health promotion, hygiene, nutrition, etc. Their awareness raising sessions were also intended at men who are usually not involved in nutrition/hygiene promotion, in order to foster change in gender roles and attitudes. In addition, women members of care groups and their partners attended awareness raising sessions to enhance knowledge about gender-based violence and inequalities.

C6, C7 indicators concern all nutrition interventions : MAM, Stunting Prevention and Deficiencies micronutrient.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] PIP is an acronym for the French Plan Intégré du Paysan or Integrated Farm Plan.

For smallholder farmers, SBCC activity was not implemented because all community interventions were stopped due COVID-19.

Post-harvest losses were not collected during the years 2018 and 2019


## Environment

[1] World Bank's Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project (P160613)

[2] The Capital Budgeting Facility is an internal funding mechanism designed to provide loans for infrastructure projects that demonstrate the potential for significant cost savings.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	6.1	6.1	6.1	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	444,347	426,921	871,268	1,132,292
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	68,708	66,013	134,721	368,802
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	68,708	66,013	134,721	368,802
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	444,347	426,921	871,268	1,132,292
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5	5	5	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	29,698	17,114	46,812	46,812
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	21,833	21,487	43,320	43,320

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	52.2	52.2	52.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	51,337	19,853	71,190	71,190
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	29,698	17,114	46,812	46,812
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	21,833	21,487	43,320	43,320

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	697,558	507,795	73%
	female	769,942	579,404	75%
	total	1,467,500	1,087,199	74%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	69,983	59,236	85%
	female	68,895	58,296	85%
	total	138,878	117,532	85%
24-59 months	male	77,512	41,888	54%
	female	76,660	41,292	54%
	total	154,172	83,180	54%
5-11 years	male	216,609	185,542	86%
	female	215,285	179,922	84%
	total	431,894	365,464	85%
12-17 years	male	175,127	152,260	87%
	female	178,090	155,725	87%
	total	353,217	307,985	87%
18-59 years	male	144,030	62,650	43%
	female	215,466	137,407	64%
	total	359,496	200,057	56%
60+ years	male	14,297	6,219	43%
	female	15,546	6,762	43%
	total	29,843	12,981	43%



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,196,500	965,118	81%
Refugee	45,000	49,519	110%
Returnee	169,500	41,267	24%
IDP	56,500	31,295	55%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	37,500	11,947	31%
Nutrition Prevention	120,000	144,536	120%
Nutrition Treatment	100,000	58,847	58%
School Meal	600,000	602,168	100%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	610,000	269,701	44%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	4,860	2,870	59%
Maize Meal	8,910	4,071	46%
Rice	0	2,559	-
Corn Soya Blend	338	223	66%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	191	131	68%
Vegetable Oil	956	631	66%
Beans	4,590	3,075	67%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	0	0	0%
Maize Meal	13,808	5,288	38%
Rice	0	495	-
Uht Milk	720	892	124%
Canned Fish	0	54	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	1	-
Iodised Salt	278	116	42%
Vegetable Oil	928	388	42%
Beans	3,696	1,497	41%
No one suffers from malnutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize Meal	0	19	-
Corn Soya Blend	2,925	1,869	64%
LNS	0	511	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,710	163	10%
Micronutrient Powder	7	5	67%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	715,500	510,367	71%
Value Voucher	1,431,000	0	0%
Cash	3,583,500	678,179	19%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	22,754 22,246 45,000	24,872 24,312 49,184
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	22,754 22,246 45,000	25,041 24,478 49,519
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,222	8,980
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,431,000	510,367
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,584 7,416 15,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	278,123 271,877 550,000	111,341 108,841 220,182
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	12,622	4,580
Activity 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						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	50	160

	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>								
C: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session		2			2
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>								
C: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Emergency preparedness activities	unit		3			2
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>								
C: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	Number		50			19
	<b>G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action</b>								
G: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms.	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	%		100			50
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>								
K: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	partner		18			1

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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Refugees in camp; Burundi; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	13.6	≤10	≤10	23	16.8	14.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14	≤10	≤10	8.5	15.9	12.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	13.8	≤10	≤10	22.4	16.2	13.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	0	≥2	≥8	0.9	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4	≥2	≥8	0	2	2	
		<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥8	0.8	2	2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	20	≥31	≥23	24.43	21	20	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17	≥25	≥20	29.27	16	17	
		<b>Overall</b>	18	≥29	≥20	24.94	18	18	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	55	≥60	≥62	71.3	60	61	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	67	≥67	≥67	70.7	69	65	
		<b>Overall</b>	61	≥66	≥64	71.25	66	63	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	71	≤33	≤57	34.9	64	76	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	60	≤23	≤52	26.8	57	68	
		<b>Overall</b>	65	≤32	≤57	34.1	60	70	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	7	≤0	≤0	0	4	2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6	≤0	≤0	4.9	4	3	
		<b>Overall</b>	6	≤0	≤0	0.51	4	1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	12	≤4	≤0	6.53	7	6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11	≤0	≤0	17.07	3	5	
		<b>Overall</b>	12	≤3	≤0	7.63	4	5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	29	≥65	≥35	64.2	35	24	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	36	≥75	≥40	73.2	41	30	
		<b>Overall</b>	33	≥66	≥35	65.1	38	28	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	38	≥40	≥38	28.7	36	37	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	27	≥33	≥33	24.4	27	32	
		<b>Overall</b>	32	≥36	≥36	28.24	30	34	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	68	≥65	≥77	69.03	72	74	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	72	≥75	≥80	53.66	81	78	
		<b>Overall</b>	70	≥69	≥80	67.43	78	77	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	57	≥77	≥76	82.7	71	69	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	72	≥76	≥75	80	81	73	
		<b>Overall</b>	64	≥76	≥75	82.4	77.5	72	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	28	≤20	≤20	16.2	23	24	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20	≤20	≤20	17.1	15	22	
		<b>Overall</b>	24	≤20	≤20	16.3	17.9	22	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	15	≤3	≤4	1.1	5	7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8	≤4	≤5	2.4	4	5	
		<b>Overall</b>	12	≤4	≤5	1.3	4.6	6	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	50.5	≤42	≤50	43.47	83	73	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	60.4	≤25	≤50	26.83	80	73	
		<b>Overall</b>	55.8	≤41	≤50	41.73	81	73	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	11	≥23	≥22	5.8	3.06	19	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Host community; Burundi; Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	18.6	≤12	≤14		14.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.7	≤13	≤15		14.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	19.2	≤13	≤15		14.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	0	≥6	≥5		4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1	≥6	≥5		3		
		<b>Overall</b>	1	≥6	≥5		4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	19	≥25	≥25		35		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7	≥20	≥20		45		
		<b>Overall</b>	12	≥25	≥25		40		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	39	≥35	≥36		35		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	25	≥35	≥35		45		
		<b>Overall</b>	31	≥35	≥34		40		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	74	≤56	≤65		52		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	79	≤56	≤60		40		
		<b>Overall</b>	77	≤59	≤63		46		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	2	≤0	≤0		6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3	≤0	≤0		4		
		<b>Overall</b>	3	≤0	≤0		5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	16	≤0	≤0		6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15	≤0	≤0		4		
		<b>Overall</b>	16	≤0	≤0		5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	25	≥38	≥35		43		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20	≥38	≥35		57		
		<b>Overall</b>	22	≥35	≥32		50		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	58	≥65	≥66		59		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	72	≥65	≥66		39		
		<b>Overall</b>	66	≥65	≥66		50		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	65	≥75	≥75		59		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	78	≥80	≥80		51		
		<b>Overall</b>	72	≥75	≥75		55		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	24.8	≥72	≥45		70		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	42.8	≥70	≥40		73		
		<b>Overall</b>	32.5	≥70	≥40		71		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	52.2	≤17	≤41		23		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40.9	≤22	≤40		18		
		<b>Overall</b>	47.4	≤20	≤40		21		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	23	≤11	≤15		7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16.3	≤8	≤8		9		
		<b>Overall</b>	20.1	≤10	≤15		7		

Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	88	≤75	≤75	70	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	82	≤70	≤70			71
		<b>Overall</b>	85	≤70	≤70			70
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	1.2	≥7	≥5	0.73	WFP programme monitoring	
<b>IDPs; Mutimbuzi / Gatumba; Food</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	9.9	≤9	≤9	17.6	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	11.2	≤9	≤10	16.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	10.9	≤9	≤10	16.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.1	≥7	≥8	2.8	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	13.9	≥14	≥15	3.7		
		<b>Overall</b>	12.1	≥13	≥13	3.36		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.33	≥16	≥17	22.43	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	21.08	≥21	≥29	23.93		
		<b>Overall</b>	20	≥20	≥20	23.36		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	71.4	≥71	≥70	77.8	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	79.5	≥80	≥80	69.2		
		<b>Overall</b>	77.6	≥78	≥78	75		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.1	≤1	≤1	45.79	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	2.4	≤1	≤1	38.18		
		<b>Overall</b>	2.3	≤1	≤1	41.06		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≤0	≤0	4.67	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	0.6	≤0	≤0	3.42		
		<b>Overall</b>	0.5	≤0	≤0	3.89		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.04	≤2	≤1	9.81	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	2.41	≤2	≤2	8.26		
		<b>Overall</b>	2.33	≤2	≤2	8.55		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	91.8	≥92	≥92	51.4	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	83.7	≥85	≥85	58.12		
		<b>Overall</b>	85.6	≥86	≥86	55.58		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.6	≥29	≥30	26.17	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	19.9	≥20	≥20	18.8		
		<b>Overall</b>	21.9	≥22	≥22	21.59		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	81.63	≥82	≥82	67.76	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	76.51	≥77	≥77	67.81		
		<b>Overall</b>	77.67	≥78	≥78	67.79		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	87.8	≥89.5	≥89.5	78.51	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	91	≥92	≥92	81.2		
		<b>Overall</b>	90.2	≥91	≥91	80.18		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	10.2	≤9	≤9	14.95	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	7.8	≤7	≤7	13.1		
		<b>Overall</b>	8.4	≤8	≤8	13.8		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	2	≤1.5	≤1.5	6.54	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	1.2	≤1	≤1	5.7		
		<b>Overall</b>	1.4	≤1	≤1	6.02		

Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	46.9	≤45	≤45	75.7			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34.3	≤30	≤30	68.4			
		<b>Overall</b>	37.2	≤35	≤35	71.2			
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	0.7	≥5	≥5	2.1			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Returnees; Burundi; Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	12.8	≤11	≤10	13	21.9	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.7	≤10	≤10	13.1	16.2	12.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	13.4	≤10	≤10	13.1	17.7	12.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	0	≥3	≥5	2.8	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥5	≥5	4.5	7	2	
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥5	3.7	6	1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	25	≥32	≥26	30.8	35	51	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17	≥30	≥25	25.9	53	44	
		<b>Overall</b>	19	≥30	≥25	28.3	48	46	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	58	≥60	≥60	56.1	44	42	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	63	≥70	≥65	66.1	54	50	
		<b>Overall</b>	62	≥65	≥65	61.2	52	48	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	70	≤32	≤45	33.6	39	61	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	58	≤20	≤30	19.6	35	37	
		<b>Overall</b>	61	≤26	≤45	26.5	36	46	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	6	≤0	≤0	4.7	4	11	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6	≤0	≤0	1.8	4	5	
		<b>Overall</b>	6	≤0	≤0	3.2	3	6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	11	≤3	≤0	5.6	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23	≤3	≤0	0.9	1	1	
		<b>Overall</b>	20	≤3	≤0	3.2	1	2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	30	≥65	≥50	63.6	58	38	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	42	≥75	≥65	75.9	58	61	
		<b>Overall</b>	39	≥70	≥50	69.9	58	53	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	36	≥40	≥40	39.3	52	47	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31	≥30	≥35	32.1	42	45	
		<b>Overall</b>	32	≥35	≥35	35.6	45	46	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	64	≥65	≥75	63.6	64	47	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	60	≥67	≥75	73.2	46	45	
		<b>Overall</b>	61	≥67	≥75	68.5	51	46	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	65	≥78	≥75	72	53	63	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	66.3	≥78	≥75	84.8	63	71	
		<b>Overall</b>	65.98	≥78	≥75	78.5	61	68	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	28.33	≤17	≤20	18.7	34	24	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	24.86	≤17	≤20	13.4	26	24	
		<b>Overall</b>	25.72	≤17	≤20	16	28	24	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	6.67	≤5	≤5	9.3	13	13	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.84	≤5	≤5	1.8	11	5	
		<b>Overall</b>	8.3	≤5	≤5	5.5	11	8	



Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	50.5	≤42	≤45	42	66	73	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	60.4	≤38	≤40	40	51	73	
		<b>Overall</b>	55.8	≤38	≤40	41	55	73	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	14	≥17	≥16	5.1	6.01	16	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>National food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components; Burundi; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Emergency preparedness activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥8	≥5	7	6		Secondary data
<b>Resources mobilized; Burundi; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Emergency preparedness activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3,500,000	≥4,000,000	3,366,957	1,433,327		Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 02 : Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round including through social protection systems</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,962 18,538 37,500	6,042 5,905 11,947
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,623,500	678,179
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: 04.1 : Food insecure people in targeted areas receive food and/or cash-based assistance to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Food assistance for asset	individual	117,860	117,860
A: 04.1 : Food insecure people in targeted areas receive food and/or cash-based assistance to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	A.1.19: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Food assistance for asset	training session	6	6
A: 04.1 : Food insecure people in targeted areas receive food and/or cash-based assistance to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	training session	100	10
A: 04.1 : Food insecure people in targeted areas receive food and/or cash-based assistance to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions ( livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	9,000	102
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques		Food assistance for asset	Ha	400	
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.103: Number of water springs developed		Food assistance for asset	Number	100	

D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	75,000	60,306
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.163: Number of hand washing facilities created		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,000	10,678
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.34: Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated		Food assistance for asset	Km	20	
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	300	
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	30,000	5,069
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	100,000	16,694
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.78: Number of latrines rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	9,919	5,029
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	500,000	723,040
	<b>D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services</b>					
D: 04.3 : 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;	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)		Food assistance for asset	Number		8,247
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: 04.4 : Food insecure people in target areas receive a social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to help improve health and nutrition	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3,000	2,077

E*: 04.4 : Food insecure people in target areas receive a social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to help improve health and nutrition	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,000	3,872
Activity 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 delivery systems						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,020 9,980 20,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,970 5,030 10,000	6,686 6,903 13,589
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	285,570 284,430 570,000	293,112 295,467 588,579
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	19,430	8,731
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 05.1 : 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	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	750	703
A: 05.1 : 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	A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations		School feeding (on-site)	school		703
A: 05.1 : 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	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	stove	250	130
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 05.2 : 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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	5,000	2,300
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					

C: 05.2 : School-aged children benefit from increased Government capacity to develop a national HGSF policy and social protection programme in order to improve their basic food and nutrition needs	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	50	544
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 05.2 : School-aged children benefit from increased Government capacity to develop a national HGSF policy and social protection programme in order to improve their basic food and nutrition needs	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	600,000	304,021
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
M: 04.3 : School Feeding National Coordination mechanism supported by WFP	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		School feeding (on-site)	unit	1	1
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
N*: 05.3 : School Feeding national coordination mechanisms are supported by WFP	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	90	70
	<b>N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>					
N*: 05.3 : School Feeding national coordination mechanisms are supported by WFP	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	18	14
	<b>N*.5*: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed</b>					
N*: 05.3 : School Feeding national coordination mechanisms are supported by WFP	N*.5.2: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	80	88
N*: 05.3 : School Feeding national coordination mechanisms are supported by WFP	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	30	0
	<b>N*.6*: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)</b>					
N*: 05.3 : School Feeding national coordination mechanisms are supported by WFP	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	570,000	602,303

## Outcome Results



Activity 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Assets creation participants; Burundi; Cash</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	20.3	≤10	≤10	13.3	12.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.7	≤10	≤10	14.5	12.7		
		<b>Overall</b>	19.9	≤10	≤10	14.1	12.8		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	36	≥50	≥45	57	68		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40	≥60	≥55	63	65		
		<b>Overall</b>	39	≥55	≥50	61.3	66		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	51	≤42	≤45	34.6	28		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	45	≤30	≤33	27.9	24		
		<b>Overall</b>	47	≤36	≤39	29.8	25		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	13	≤8	≤10	8.4	4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15	≤10	≤12	9.1	11		
		<b>Overall</b>	14	≤9	≤11	8.9	9		
Food Expenditure Share	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	86	≤72	≤75	32	26		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	81	≤65	≤75	26	30		
		<b>Overall</b>	83	≤70	≤75	28	29		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	6	≥25	≥15	17.77	20		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13	≥30	≥20	20.76	25		
		<b>Overall</b>	10	≥30	≥20	19.89	17		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	16	≤10	≤15	19.63	31		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10	≤10	≤10	21.13	25		
		<b>Overall</b>	12	≤10	≤10	20.7	33		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	55	≤45	≤50	9.35	11		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56	≤45	≤50	4.53	8		
		<b>Overall</b>	56	≤45	≤50	5.91	9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	21	≤20	≤20	53.27	38		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23	≤15	≤20	53.59	42		
		<b>Overall</b>	22	≤15	≤20	53.5	41		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥5	≥5	1.5	6.96		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥35	≥35	33			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥65	≥60	74.14	89		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 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 delivery systems

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>School Children; Burundi; Food</b>									
Enrolment rate	School meal activities	Female	3	≥6	≥6	5.02	4	2	Secondary data
		Male	2	≥6	≥6	5.25	6	4	
		<b>Overall</b>	2	≥6	≥6	5.14	5	3	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School meal activities	Female	10	≤5	≤5	7.59	6	7	Secondary data
		Male	10	≤5	≤5	8.36	6	7	
		<b>Overall</b>	10	≤5	≤5	7.97	6	7	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School meal activities	Female	90	≥95	≥95	92.41	94	93	Secondary data
		Male	90	≥95	≥95	91.64	94	93	
		<b>Overall</b>	90	≥95	≥95	92.03	94	93	

**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.** - Resilience Building

**Output Results**

Activity 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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>	19,840 20,160 40,000	21,487 21,833 43,320
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	19,840 20,160 40,000	22,716 23,082 45,798
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	37,275 37,725 75,000	21,023 21,284 42,307
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	40,000 40,000	55,418 55,418
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	25,000 25,000	16,540 16,540
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,642	2,567
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: 06.1 : 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	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		HIV/TB Care& treatment;	individual		176
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 06.1 : 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	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	50	35



A: 06.1 : 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	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	150	148
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 06.3 : Nutritionally vulnerable population benefit from improved Government and private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national food fortification policy and strategy	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	452	526
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 06.3 : Nutritionally vulnerable population benefit from improved Government and private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national food fortification policy and strategy	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Prevention of stunting	unit	5	39
C: 06.3 : Nutritionally vulnerable population benefit from improved Government and private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national food fortification policy and strategy	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	1
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 06.3 : Nutritionally vulnerable population benefit from improved Government and private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national food fortification policy and strategy	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	50
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					

C: 06.3 : Nutritionally vulnerable population benefit from improved Government and private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national food fortification policy and strategy	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	160	157
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: 06.1 : 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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	6,154	5,744
E*: 06.1 : 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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	55,388	51,712
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: 06.2 : 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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	5,000	17,644
E*: 06.2 : 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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	75,000	53,546

## Outcome Results

Activity 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>MAM_TTT/Children; Burundi; Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.6	<15	<15	1.1	2.8	2	Secondary data
		Male	1.6	<15	<15	1.1	2.8	2	
		<b>Overall</b>	1.6	<15	<15	1.1	2.8	2	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.1	<3	<3	0.1	0.1	0.1	Secondary data
		Male	0.1	<3	<3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
		<b>Overall</b>	0.1	<3	<3	0.1	0.1	0.1	

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.6	<15	<2	3	2.4	3	Secondary data
		Male	3.6	<15	<2	3.2	2.4		
		<b>Overall</b>	3.6	<15	<2	3.1	2.4		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	94.8	>75	>75	96	94.7	94	Secondary data
		Male	94.8	>75	>75	95.6	94.7		
		<b>Overall</b>	94.8	>75	>75	95.8	94.7		
<b>Stunting prevention; KIRUNDO; Food</b>									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	0.1	≥5	≥2	10.6	2.32		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	6.7	≥15	≥12	10.6	6.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.7	≥15	≥12	10.6	6.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≥15	≥12	10.6	6.3		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	≥80	≥70	83.95	97		Secondary data
		Male	0	≥80	≥70	83.95	97		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥70	83.95	97		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	≥70	≥70	65.9	95.17		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥70	≥70	65.9	94.17		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	65.9	94.44		

**Strategic Outcome 04 : Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020** - Root Causes

**Output Results**

Activity 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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 07.1 : 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)	A.5.30: Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	18,000	7,585
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 07.2 : 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)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	300	19
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 07.2 : 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)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit		36
C: 07.2 : 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)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	20	6
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					

E*: 07.2 : Through targeted farmers' organizations and cooperatives, smallholder farmers, particularly women, benefit from improved post-harvest handling equipment to improve their productivity and food security	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	30	
E*: 07.2 : Through targeted farmers' organizations and cooperatives, smallholder farmers, particularly women, benefit from improved post-harvest handling equipment to improve their productivity and food security	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	50	
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: 07.1 : 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)	F.1.10: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	400	5,000
	<b>F.2*: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>					
F: 07.1 : 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)	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	30,000	2,606.69

## Outcome Results

Activity 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Smallholders; Burundi; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	13	≥40	≥35	38	28.1	37	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	12	≥15	≥15	11.07	12	12	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	15	≥20	≥20	16	13	14	Secondary data
		Male	15	≥20	≥20	12	9	11	
		<b>Overall</b>	15	≥20	≥20	14	11	12.5	
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	15	≥20	≥18	10	8.6	15	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15	≥20	≥18	10	8.6	15	
		<b>Overall</b>	15	≥20	≥18	10	8.6	15	
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0.5	≤0.2	≤0.2	1.91			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	2,832,817	≥3,500,000	≥3,000,000	2,375,275	2,323,314	1,681,557	Secondary data

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	2,943	≥3,000	≥3,000	2,607	2,856	2,290	Secondary data
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**Strategic Outcome 05 : Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round** - Resilience Building

**Output Results**

Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for the humanitarian community and development partners

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
H: Vulnerable populations in Burundi will benefit from cost efficient humanitarian assistance through WFP's provision of supply chain on-demand services to the Government and the humanitarian and development community	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Service Delivery General	service	40	10
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: Vulnerable populations in Burundi will benefit from cost efficient humanitarian assistance through WFP's provision of supply chain on-demand services to the Government and the humanitarian and development community	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Service Delivery General	partner	20	3
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
M: Vulnerable populations in Burundi will benefit from cost efficient humanitarian assistance through WFP's provision of supply chain on-demand services to the Government and the humanitarian and development community	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Service Delivery General	unit	5	4

**Outcome Results**

Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for the humanitarian community and development partners

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>CPA; Burundi; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Partnerships Index (new)	Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥15	≥10	22	16		Secondary data
User satisfaction rate	Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥98	≥90	97	95		Secondary data

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ACL participants; Burundi; Cash	Act 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Food assistance for asset		Overall	56	≥65	≥60	60	58
Refugees camps; Burundi; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	General Distribution		Overall	50	≥65	≥60	60	55
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Assets creation participants; Burundi; Cash	Act 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≤20	≤20	34	9
			Decisions made by men	Overall	14	≤5	≤5	8	20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	46	≥75	≥75	58	71
Host community; Burundi; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	63.02	≤10	≤15		63.02
			Decisions made by men	Overall	14.15	≤8	≤10		14.15
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	22.80	≥82	≥75		22.83

IDPs; Mutimbuzi / Gatumba; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤40	≤50	61.60	
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤5	≤5	9.20	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥55	≥45	29.20	
Prevention of stunting; KIRUNDO; Food	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	Prevention of stunting	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤20	≤20		78
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	≤0		6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80		16
Refugees camps; Burundi; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	73.30	≤35	≤40	64	67.20
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	26.70	≤5	≤5	4	3.90
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	≥55	32	28.90
Returnees; Burundi; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	67	≤40	≤40	53	38.40
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	3	=0	≤3	17	26



			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥60	≥57	30	34.90
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Burundi; Food	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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	77	≤20	≤30		76
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	1	≤0	≤0		0
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	22	≥80	≥70		24

**Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Assets creation participants; Burundi; Cash	Act 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Food assistance for asset		<b>Female</b>	0	≥65	≥60	64	68.80
				<b>Male</b>	0	≥35	≥40	36	31.20
				<b>Overall</b>	0	≥100	≥100	100	100

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Assets creation participants; Burundi; Cash	Act 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥95	≥90	97.20	95.80
			Male	0	≥95	≥90	94.30	95.60
			Overall	0	≥95	≥90	95.30	95.60
Host community; Burundi; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	Female	0	≥95	≥95		87.60
			Male	0	≥95	≥95		91.30
			Overall	0	≥95	≥95		89.40
IDPs; Mutimbuzi / Gatumba; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	Female	0	≥90	≥85	90.87	
			Male	0	≥90	≥85	91.04	
			Overall	0	≥90	≥85	90.97	
MAM treatment; Burundi; Food	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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	100	=100	=100	97.40	96.40
			Male	98.17	=100	=100	99.50	92.50
			Overall	98.36	=100	=100	99.30	93.10
Refugees; Burundi; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	94.69	=100	≥95	100	97.50
			Male	94.52	=100	≥95	98.90	92.90
			Overall	94.57	=100	≥95	99	94.50
Returnees; Burundi; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	89.38	=100	≥95	98.10	96.20
			Male	96.90	=100	≥100	98.20	96.90
			Overall	93.21	=100	≥95	98.20	96.70

Stunting prevention; KIRUNDO; Food	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	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	=100 =100 =100	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	94 90.30 93.60	98 95.80 96.10
<b>Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)</b>								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Assets creation participants; Burundi; Cash	Act 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	89 90 90	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	100 100 100	
Host community; Burundi; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		93.20 92 92.60
IDPs; Mutimbuzi / Gatumba; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	95.40 97.60 96.20	
MAM treatment; Burundi; Food	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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	100 100 100
Refugees; Burundi; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	100 97.81 98.45	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	99.40 100 99.50	100 100 100

Returnees; Burundi; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	<b>Female</b>	94	=100	=100	100	93.70
			<b>Male</b>	98	=100	=100	100	97.80
			<b>Overall</b>	97	=100	=100	100	96.70
Stunting prevention; KIRUNDO; Food	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	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	0	=100	=100	98.90	100
			<b>Male</b>	0	=100	=100	99.60	100
			<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	99.50	100
<b>Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)</b>								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Assets creation participants; Burundi; Cash	Act 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	0	≥95	≥90	100	100
			<b>Male</b>	0	≥95	≥90	100	99
			<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥90	100	98.70
Host community; Burundi; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	0	≥95	≥90		91.90
			<b>Male</b>	0	≥95	≥90		96.70
			<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥90		94.20
IDPs; Mutimbuzi / Gatumba; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	0	=100	≥95	94.23	
			<b>Male</b>	0	=100	≥97	91.62	
			<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥95	92.60	
MAM Treatment; Burundi; Food	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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
			<b>Male</b>	99.90	=100	=100	100	100
			<b>Overall</b>	99.18	=100	=100	100	100
Refugees; Burundi; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	96	=100	=100	100	95.70
			<b>Male</b>	89.42	=100	=100	100	96.60
			<b>Overall</b>	91.47	=100	=100	100	96.30

Returnees; Burundi; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distributi on	<b>Female</b>	95	=100	=100	100	94.90
			<b>Male</b>	98.70	=100	=100	100	98.20
			<b>Overall</b>	96.74	=100	=100	100	97.40
Stunting prevention; KIRUNDO; Food	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	Preventio n of stunting	<b>Female</b>	0	=100	=100	100	100
			<b>Male</b>	0	=100	=100	99.50	100
			<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	99.50	100

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Assets creation participants; Burundi; Cash	Act 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥80	≥80	71.96	63.90
			Male	0	≥80	≥80	78.87	74.20
			Overall	0	≥80	≥80	76.88	71.70
Host community; Burundi; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	Female	0	≥85	≥80		16.70
			Male	0	≥85	≥80		25.50
			Overall	0	≥85	≥80		21.20
IDPs; Mutimbuzi / Gatumba; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	Female	0	≥90	≥90		38
			Male	0	≥90	≥90		45
			Overall	0	≥90	≥90		42
MAM treatment; Burundi; Food	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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≥85	≥80		72
			Male	0	≥85	≥80		71
			Overall	0	≥85	≥80		71
Refugees camps; Burundi; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female	38.70	≥80	≥80	76.99	71
			Male	41.10	≥80	≥80	70.73	73.20
			Overall	40	≥80	≥80	72.77	72.40
Returnees; Burundi; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	General Distribution	Female	3	≥50	≥40	38.32	38
			Male	3	≥50	≥40	44.64	35.10
			Overall	6	≥50	≥40	41.55	35.80
Stunting prevention; KIRUNDO; Food	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	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	≥55	≥50		15
			Male	0	≥55	≥50		17
			Overall	0	≥55	≥50		17

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Assets creation participants; Burundi; Cash			<b>Overall</b>	0	≥100	≥50	20	
IDPs; Mutimbuzi / Gatumba; Food			<b>Overall</b>	0	≥100	≥90	85	
Refugees camps; Burundi; Cash, Food, Value Voucher			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Assets Creation participants; Burundi; Cash	Act 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Aurore Ishimwe

Returnee child resting on a bag of food provided by WFP as return food package to returnees at Gitara transit center, south Burundi.

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



# Financial Section

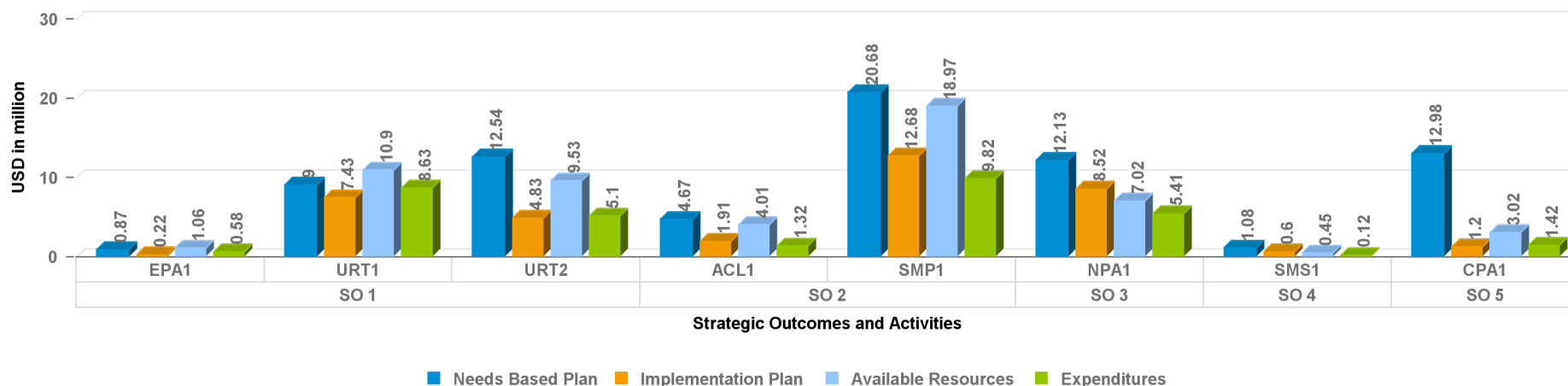
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 2	Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round including through social protection systems
SO 3	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.
SO 4	Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020
SO 5	Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling
CPA1	Provide on-demand services for the humanitarian community and development partners
EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to Government and humanitarian partners on early warning systems, emergency food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring
NPA1	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
SMP1	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 delivery systems
SMS1	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
URT1	Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps
URT2	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees

# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	865,362	215,131	1,058,443	579,512
		Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	9,003,857	7,426,133	10,896,933	8,626,012
		Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	12,541,284	4,828,728	9,527,187	5,104,104
	Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round including through social protection systems	Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	4,673,221	1,913,961	4,005,938	1,323,212
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 delivery systems		20,682,263	12,683,448	18,965,073	9,821,143	

# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>47,765,987</b>	<b>27,067,401</b>	<b>44,453,573</b>	<b>25,453,984</b>
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	12,127,915	8,515,507	7,021,920	5,407,918
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>12,127,915</b>	<b>8,515,507</b>	<b>7,021,920</b>	<b>5,407,918</b>
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	1,075,124	598,024	453,237	124,131
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,075,124</b>	<b>598,024</b>	<b>453,237</b>	<b>124,131</b>
8	Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round	Provide on-demand services for the humanitarian community and development partners	12,975,935	1,201,887	3,020,958	1,415,629
<b>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)</b>			<b>12,975,935</b>	<b>1,201,887</b>	<b>3,020,958</b>	<b>1,415,629</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	773,753	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>773,753</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>73,944,961</b>	<b>37,382,819</b>	<b>55,723,441</b>	<b>32,401,662</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			6,287,866	4,185,228	8,037,865	3,746,638
			80,232,827	41,568,047	63,761,306	36,148,300
			4,299,977	2,701,923	2,402,256	2,402,256
			84,532,804	44,269,971	66,163,562	38,550,556



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

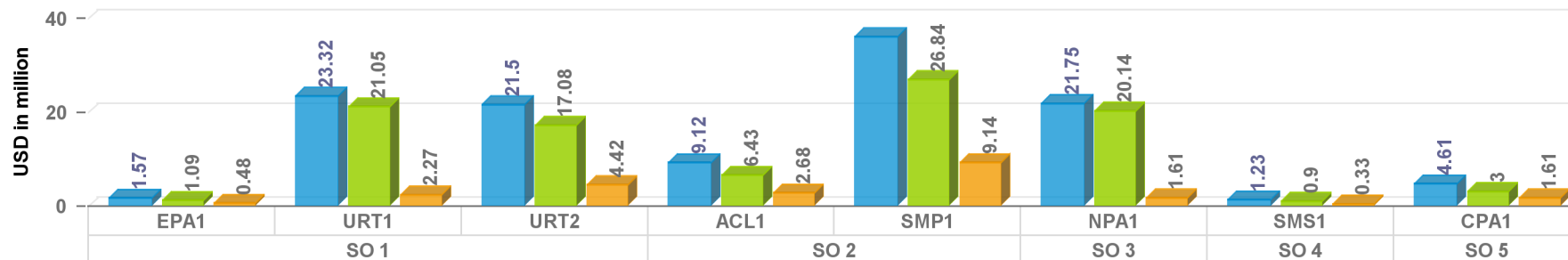
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 2	Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round including through social protection systems
SO 3	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.
SO 4	Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020
SO 5	Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling
CPA1	Provide on-demand services for the humanitarian community and development partners
EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to Government and humanitarian partners on early warning systems, emergency food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring
NPA1	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
SMP1	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 delivery systems
SMS1	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
URT1	Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps
URT2	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees

# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	2,049,140	1,573,057	0	1,573,057	1,094,127	478,930
		Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	26,029,338	21,504,155	0	21,504,155	17,081,073	4,423,083
		Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	24,143,018	23,324,177	0	23,324,177	21,053,255	2,270,921
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 including through social protection systems	Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	12,673,111	9,115,825	0	9,115,825	6,433,099	2,682,726
		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 delivery systems	55,058,240	35,982,434	0	35,982,434	26,838,505	9,143,929
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>119,952,847</b>	<b>91,499,648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91,499,648</b>	<b>72,500,059</b>	<b>18,999,589</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	29,371,669	21,753,393	0	21,753,393	20,139,392	1,614,001
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>29,371,669</b>	<b>21,753,393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,753,393</b>	<b>20,139,392</b>	<b>1,614,001</b>
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	3,073,692	1,228,685	0	1,228,685	899,579	329,106
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>3,073,692</b>	<b>1,228,685</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,228,685</b>	<b>899,579</b>	<b>329,106</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 on-demand services for the humanitarian community and development partners	16,769,460	4,608,226	0	4,608,226	3,002,897	1,605,329
<b>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)</b>			<b>16,769,460</b>	<b>4,608,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,608,226</b>	<b>3,002,897</b>	<b>1,605,329</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	773,753	0	773,753	0	773,753
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>773,753</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>773,753</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>773,753</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>169,167,668</b>	<b>119,863,705</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119,863,705</b>	<b>96,541,927</b>	<b>23,321,779</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>14,030,284</b>	<b>14,447,098</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,447,098</b>	<b>10,155,870</b>	<b>4,291,228</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>183,197,952</b>	<b>134,310,803</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,310,803</b>	<b>106,697,796</b>	<b>27,613,007</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>10,726,393</b>	<b>7,757,041</b>		<b>7,757,041</b>	<b>7,757,041</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>193,924,345</b>	<b>142,067,844</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>142,067,844</b>	<b>114,454,837</b>	<b>27,613,007</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures